



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Hopz Enays 128













The Editor, Boston  
Mass., U.S.A.  
Dear Sir,

13.9

THE  
BRITISH  
MERCHANT;  
OR,  
Commerce Preserv'd.

---

IN THREE VOLUMES.

---

By Mr. CHARLES KING,  
*Chamber-keeper to the Treasury, and late of  
London Merchant.*

---

---

L O N D O N:

Printed by JOHN DARBY in Bartholomew-  
Close, M.DCC.XXI.

W. Musgrave.



*From a Letter of the Publisher, dated  
to the Director of the British Museum,  
London, 13th November 1818. The first of the  
series is dated 1813.*



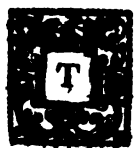
To the Right Honourable

**C H A R L E S,**

**Earl of S U N D E R L A N D,**

*Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

**M Y L O R D,**



**T** H E following Sheets, as they have had Your Lordship's Encouragement, humbly claim Your Protection.

A 2



tection. You are, by virtue of Your high Trust, a Guardian of the Publick ; and as the Arguments in these Papers concern the great and only real Treasure of *England*, her Publick Commerce, they will invite Your Perusal : This I venture to say with more Authority, as they are the applauded Labours of several very ingenious Men, who stood up in the Defence of our Trade, at a Time when it was attack'd even by National Treaties.

I am persuaded Your Lordship, whose Heart and Hands have always continued pure, even in these wicked and calamitous Times, and who ardently use Your utmost Endeavours to  
turn

## DEDICATION. v

turn the Inclinations and Wealth of the People of *England*, most grievously perverted by Fraud and Avarice, into her natural Channels again; will accept this Treatise, which proves that *Great Britain* can be only truly Great and Powerful by Trade and Industry.

While a Manly, a Graceful, and Persuasive Eloquence shall be of use in Publick; while Natural Humanity cultivated and improved by the politer Arts shall continue to give Influence or Example to Virtue; while a warm and an active Zeal in the service of our Country shall support and animate the Cause of Liberty, and preserve the Dignity of Human Nature; Your

## vi DEDICATION.

Lordship's Name will never want a Herald, nor I an Excuse for my Ambition in prefixing it to this Epistle.

But I fear my Gratitude grows importunate, therefore I dare not detain Your Lordship any longer, and have only to beg that you will be pleased still to continue your Protection to me, and suffer me to subscribe myself,

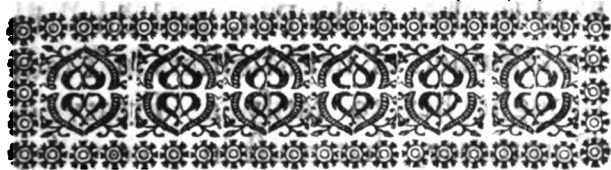
MY LORD,

*Your Lordship's Most Obliged,*

*Most Obedient, and Most Devoted*

*Humble Servant,*

**Charles King.**



# PREFACE.

**T**HIS Work may be useful to future Ages, as it has already been of the utmost Importance to the present. It is therefore necessary to give the Rise and History of it, that nothing in it may appear obscure to them who come after us.

When *Great Britain* and her Allies, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Malborough*, had reduced *France* to the necessity of suing for Peace, there were two Treaties set on foot, the one of Peace, the other of Commerce; which happened some time after his Grace had quitted his Employments. Tho' *Great Britain* had so humbled *France* with the Sword, yet *France*, ac-

according to the old Maxim, was too hard for her at the Pen, and thro the unskilfulness of her Ministers in Trade brought her to ratify a Treaty of Commerce, that must in a very few Years have proved her utter Destruction.

But as Fortune (who has ever been her Guardian in Distress) would have it, this Treaty could not take effect, unless the Parliament consented to reduce the high Duties, and take off the Prohibitions so wisely laid on *French* Commodities. As this would have destroyed all the best Branches of our Trade, and deprived many hundred thousand Manufacturers of their Subsistence, it began to give an Alarm: the Ministers apprized of the Difficulties they might meet in procuring the Treaty to be made effectual by Parliament, began it in an artful manner; they had a Majority in the House of Commons implicitly at their Devotion, and as they were fond of their own Child, they determin'd to support it. They knew that *French*  
Wine

Wine was a relishing Liquor to *English* Palates, and therefore made a Motion to take off the Duties of it for two Months: This Motion was very accidentally tho very wisely opposed, as it was ready to pass, and dropt.

As this Motion, had it pass'd into a Law, wou'd have destroy'd our *Portugal* Trade, the Alarm increasing, became general amongst the Merchants and Traders, who knew the fatal Consequences of it. Many Pamphlets were published to open the Eyes of our Legislators, and to convince them that the preserving our Looms, and the Rents of *Great Britain*, was of greater Consequence to the Nation than gratifying our Palates with *French* Wine.

The Treaty however was to be supported at any rate; the Persons concern'd in making it, either cou'd not or wou'd not, see the Mistakes in it; and the Nation was to be convinced that thro their great Skill in Trade, they had made an excellent Treaty of Commerce.

To

## P R E F A C E

To these Ends a Hireling Writer was employ'd, the Author of a Weekly Paper writ some Years before, called the *REVIEW*, in which the *French Trade* is very often condemn'd as detrimental to this Kingdom. This Person however undertook the Cause, and publish'd a Paper thrice a Week by the Title of the *MERCATOR*, or *Commerce Retrieved*, in which he was to prove that the Trade to *France*, tho contrary to all Experience, had always been beneficial to this Kingdom, and wou'd be so again upon the Foot of this present Treaty.

As this Author had a Knack of writing very plausibly, and they who employ'd him, and furnish'd him with Materials, had the Command of all Publick Papers in the *Custom-House*; he had it in his power to do a great deal of Mischief, especially amongst such as were unskill'd in Trade, and at the same time very fond of *French Wines*, which it was then a great Crime to be against.

Several

Several ingenious Merchants, of long Experience, and well skill'd in Trade, join'd together to contradict the Impositions of this Writer: they knew he had many Heads, besides the Advantages of Publick Papers, to help him; and therefore thought this the most feasible Way to confute him, and set the State of our Trade in a clear Light, because they were sensible, that it was impossible for any one Man to be Master of so much Experience, as was required to furnish Materials from so many different Branches of our Trade, as wou'd be touch'd upon in this Debate.

The Paper we put out, was, in opposition to his Title, called the *BRITISH MERCHANT*, or *Commerce Preserved*, and was publish'd twice a Week; it contained many valuable Papers, and so much Knowledge in Trade, as wou'd never have appear'd in the World, had it not been thus extorted from these worthy Gentlemen. As these Materials lay scatter'd about in loose Papers, without any

†

Form



Form or Order, and considering the Difficulty we found in tracing the State of our Trade from past times down to the present, I thought it necessary to methodize them in this manner, by throwing the Materials on each Head together, as well as the Nature of the several Trades touch'd upon, which are so interwoven one with another, wou'd admit; that Posterity, as well as the present Age, might have the Benefit of them, and both be convinced to whom we owe the Preservation of our Trade, on which depends the chief Support and Power of *Great Britain*.

The Reason these Materials lay so disposed and scattered in these Papers, was, that the *Mercator*, whenever he was close set, always quitted the Point he was upon, and trump'd up something new; we were therefore forced to follow him, to expose his new Forgeries, before they had made too deep an Impression. I have given all his material  
 Argu-

Arguments in his own Words, that the Reader may the better judge of them, and of the Spirit with which this important Debate was carried on : and I have added to this Work a great many useful Materials, in order to make it more compleat.

These Papers, and the convincing Arguments some of those Gentlemen gave at the Bar of both Houses of Parliament, had the good Effect to throw out the pernicious Bill of Commerce. But here I must do justice to that worthy Gentleman the Speaker of the House of Commons, *Sir Thomas Hanmer*, who, at a time when the Court, who espoused the Bill, had a greater Influence than ever was known in a House of Commons, join'd his Influence to them who opposed it, and rejected it by nine Votes, when we expected to have lost the Question, notwithstanding the Importance of the Vote, which was no less than the Trade, the Safety, and the Power of *Great Britain*.

The

The Person to whom our Country is chiefly obliged for these Papers, and who had the greatest Hand in them, is *Henry Martin Esq;* lately deceased, who, for his great Merit and Abilities, was made *Inspector-General* of the *Exports* and *Imports*.

Besides him the following Persons were assisting.

*Sir Charles Cooke*, Merchant, lately deceased, who made so clear a Defence of our Trade at the Bar of each House of Parliament, and was afterwards made Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and chose Member of the present Parliament.

*Sir Theodore Janssen* Bar. to whose great Abilities in Trade this Work is indebted for many very useful Materials.

*James Milner Esq;* Merchant, and Member of the present Parliament, who plainly made appear before the Parliament the great Importance of our Trade to Portugal, and of the Treaty that supports it.

Mr.

Mr. *Nathaniel Toriano*, Merchant, who shew'd the Consequence of opening the *French Trade* according to the Treaty in so strong and clear a Light, as to convince even them who discouraged his speaking of the Destruction that must inevitably have fallen on our Country, had that Treaty been render'd effectual by Parliament.

Mr. *Joshua Gee*, Merchant, was a very great Assistant, and labour'd with much Industry in these Papers.


Mr. *Christopher Haynes*, Merchant, gave us many useful Pieces on our Trade with *Spain*.

Mr. *David Martin*, Merchant, also furnish'd many very useful Materials as to our Trade with *France*, and on our Silk-Manufactures, &c.

Besides the above Persons, there were several other very able and worthy Merchants concern'd in this Work: and since I have mention'd this Account of the Gentlemen who assisted, I must not forget my two Noble Patrons, to whom the Trade  
of

of our Country is so much obliged:  
I must therefore beg one Word,

*To the Memory of the Right  
Honourable CHARLES  
late Earl of HALIFAX,  
and of the Right Honourable  
JAMES late Earl STAN-  
HOPE.*

“  F ever Men in any Age  
“ I deserved the Honours they  
“ received from their Coun-  
“ try, if the Publick can be obliged  
“ to private Men, if Liberty is a  
“ valuable Blessing, if to spend our  
“ whole Lives unwearied in the Ser-  
“ vice and Defence of our most Hap-  
“ py Constitution either in Arms or  
“ Letters may be deem'd meritorious,  
“ if the Names of MÆCENAS and  
“ CATO are valuable and eternal;  
“ HALIFAX and STANHOPPE  
“ will never die. But I am upon a  
“ Subject now that demands a much  
“ greater

xvii

“ Greater Hand, and I must remem-  
 “ ber I am to confine my self to that  
 “ Part of their Character which re-  
 “ lates to the present Work.

“ My Lord *Halifax* was the Sup-  
 “ port and very Spirit of the Paper  
 “ called the *British Merchant* : He en-  
 “ couraged the Gentlemen concerned  
 “ to meet, heard and assisted their De-  
 “ bates ; and being zealous above all  
 “ things that the Trade of *Great Bri-*  
 “ *tain* should flourish, he not only  
 “ continued his Influence and Advice  
 “ to the last, but out of his usual and  
 “ unbounded Liberality contributed  
 “ very largely to this Work ; a consi-  
 “ derable Sum being rais’d to carry it  
 “ on.

“ My Lord Stanhope, equally sensi-  
 “ ble of the Benefit *Great Britain* re-  
 “ ceived from foreign Commerce,  
 “ neglected no Opportunity of im-  
 “ proving or defending it ; and when  
 “ our Trade was just expiring in the  
 “ late Reign, General Stanhope came  
 “ into the House of Commons, as a  
 “ Vote was ready to pass for taking  
 Vol. I. a “ off

“ off the Duties on *French Wines* for  
 “ two Months, by which our Treaty  
 “ with *Portugal* would have been in-  
 “ stantly broken, by which we should  
 “ have lost above a Million Sterling  
 “ *per Ann.* and have reduced several  
 “ hundred thousand Families to the  
 “ Parish for Subsistence. But he op-  
 “ posed the Vote, began the De-  
 “ bate, and brought them to con-  
 “ sent that our Merchants should  
 “ first be heard before it passed.  
 “ Alas! He is gone! — gone at a  
 “ time when his dear Country wanted  
 “ him more than ever, more than  
 “ even in her foreign Wars, or her  
 “ civil Discords, when she called  
 “ aloud to him for help to save her,  
 “ to save her from her self, from  
 “ her own injurious Children. I  
 “ have but one Word more: May it  
 “ eternally be remembered to the Im-  
 “ mortal Honour of Earl Stanhope,  
 “ that he died poorer in the King’s  
 “ Service than he came into it. *Wal-*  
 “ *singham*, the Great *Walsingham* died  
 “ poor, but the Great *Stanhope* lived  
 “ in

“ in the time of *South-Sea* Temptations.

“ If this little Votive Table which  
 “ I have endeavoured to erect in Memory of these Great Names, should  
 “ only stand a Monument of my own  
 “ Insufficiency, I hope the benevolent Reader will forgive me, when  
 “ he shall consider, that this Image,  
 “ mean as it is, may awaken his Devotion ; and as my Errors can be  
 “ only those of Weakness and Superstition, they are in this place at least  
 “ the Children of Gratitude and  
 “ Piety.

The Trade of this Nation can never want innumerable Patrons, did our Countrymen but consider, like these two great Men, that she can be only truly Great and Powerful by Trade and Industry. All antient Kingdoms and States knew that Commerce was the very Axis of their Power ; and we now see the Difference between those Countries that have Commerce and those that have none. I must  
 a 2 there-



therefore step back to the earliest Accounts of Trade, and shew how it has been courted, and the Consequences of it, in all times down to the present Age, and that *Great Britain* is more capable of it, from its Situation, its great Variety of Products, its Harbours, and its Merchants, than any Country in the World.

The *Phenicians* were the first People we hear of, who applied themselves earnestly to Trade; they frequented all the Ports of the *Mediterranean*; and having gained great experience in Navigation, they ventur'd into the Ocean, and sent their Ships as far as *Cornwall* to fetch Tin: in process of time they grew very populous and opulent, and *Tyre* their capital City was the grand Magazine of those times.

The *Carthaginians*, a Colony of the *Phenicians*, did not forget the Arts of Trade they had learned amongst their Progenitors; but soon after they had built their City, and secur'd themselves against the Invasions of their Neighbours,

bours, they try'd their Fortune at Sea, and succeeded so well therein, that having got immense Riches by their Traffick, they were able to fit out large Fleets, and maintain numerous Armies; and if the factious Humour of their Senators, and the Envy they bore to their Generals, had not prevail'd amongst them, and stop't their Progress, they had bid fair for the Empire of the World. The *Carthaginians* knew so well the Advantage of Trade, and were such Lovers of it, that rather than remove Landward, and from the Sea, they chose to see their City destroy'd, and to perish in its Ruins.

The *Athenians* and the *Rhodians* were also very famous Traders in those ancient Times: The first had once accumulated so much Wealth and Shipping, that they became the Terror of *Greece*, and rais'd Tribute in all the Islands of the *Egean* Sea, and on all the Coasts of the lesser *Asia*.

The *Rhodians*, tho perhaps they got more Money by their Traffick than

the *Athenians*, never aim'd at enlarging their Territories, but contented themselves with fortifying and adorning their Island, and erected the famous *Colossus* of Brass, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for the Security of their Navigation in the Night, and between whose Legs the largest Ships with all their Sails cou'd enter the Harbour of *Rhodes*.

The perpetual Victories of the *Romans*, and the Rapidity of their Conquests, almost drown'd the Memory of their mercantile Affairs; but 'tis certain, that they drove a great Trade to *Sicily*, to *Spain*, to *Egypt*, to *Barbary*, and to the *Euxine* Sea. In the Height of their Glory, they had need of all their Strength, and of the Valour of *Pompey*, to make an end of the Pyratrical War, and to suppress those Sea-Rovers, who cou'd not have grown so formidable, and subsisted so long, but by the great Number of Merchant-Ships they made themselves Masters of.

From

From the Time of the Declension of the Empire, when the barbarous *Goths* and *Vandals* over-spread the Face of the Earth, and by their perpetual Inroads put all into Disorder and Confusion, there appear no Foot-steps of any considerable Trade in these Parts of the World, but it began again to revive about the twelfth Century.

The *Venetians*, by *Alexandria* and the *Red Sea*, open'd a Way into *Europe* for the Spices and other fine Goods of the *East*, and introduced *European* Commodities into *Arabia*, *Persia*, and the *Indies*. The *Florentines*, *Genoese*, *Pisans*, and *Catalans*, soon follow'd their Example ; and all those States grew formidable in a short time, and having got much Wealth, increas'd and beautify'd their Cities to such a degree, that to this day *Venice* is call'd the *Rich*, *Florence* the *Fair*, *Genoa* the *Proud*, *Pisa* is still full of Noble Palaces, and *Barcelona*, remembring her former Greatness, lately stood it boldly out

4 4

against

against the Efforts of all the rest of Spain.

Two things induced these Nations to think of a Correspondence in the North; they wanted Naval Stores for their numerous Shipping, and they had a mind to enlarge the Vent of their *Arabian* and *Indian* Commodities: this settled a great Intercourse betwixt them and the Places situated in Lower *Germany* and on the *Baltick*. The Inhabitants of those cold Climates lik'd the strong Wines, and the warm Spices the *Italians* sent them; and in return they supply'd them with Hemp, Flax, Timber, and other Naval Stores. By this means the *Hans* Towns grew so rich and potent, that they became the Arbitrators of Peace and War amongst all the neighbouring Princes.

But the Distance betwixt the *Baltick* and the *Adriatick*, and the Interruption caus'd to Navigation by the Ice, and the long Winters making it often impracticable to perform the Voyage in one Year; put those fortunate

fortunate Traders upon an Expedient, which in the end cost them dear, and prov'd their Ruin.

This Expedient was to have a Place of Entre-Port for the Depository of their Goods in the Mid-way.

*Bruges* and *Sluys* in *Flanders*, by the Immunities granted them by their Earls, enjoy'd then in a great measure the same Freedom as those Towns do, which have the Happiness to be made a Limited Monarchy, or a *Commonwealth*: They had the Staple of *English Wool*; and the Country round about abounding in Hemp and Flax, the Manufactures of Wool and Linen flourish'd to a great degree amongst them; they were likewise very populous and rich, and both the *Italians* and *Germans* thought that besides the Sale of their own Commodities, they shou'd have the Convenience there of supplying themselves with the best Coth and Linen; in short, they pitch'd by common Consent upon those two Towns to be the Center of the Commerce.

Towards

Towards the end of the fifteenth Century the *Spaniards* having discovered the *West-Indies*, and the *Portuguese* by long Sea the *East-Indies*, *Seville* and *Lisbon* became in an instant exceedingly famous; but their Grandure soon vanish'd for want of being supported by Manufactures of their own. The Trade of the *Venetians* and other *Italians* began then to decline, they cou'd not bring the *East-India* Commodities over Land so cheap as the *Portuguese* did by Sea; however they had carefully cultivated the Growth and Fabrick of Silk in their Country: and the Species of Gold and Silver increasing in *Europe* by the vast Quantities which were daily brought over from *Mexico* and *Pern*, and People as they had more Money growing fonder of fine things, they found a greater Vent for their Silks than they had before; and the Center of Commerce still remain'd in *Flanders*, where Ships from all Parts perpetually crowded into the Haven of *Sluys*.

But

But great Troubles happening by reason of Impositions laid upon their Manufactures, which the *Flemings* were not used to bear, the Country being unsafe by the perpetual Commotions occasion'd thereby, and the Dukes of *Brabant* having granted large Privileges to *Antwerp*; Trade fled from *Bruges*, and took shelter in that City, which, in a short time, became the Admiration of *Europe*, all Nations flocking to that great Mart, where in emulation of one another they erected Noble Structures for their Merchants to dwell in, some of which remain beautiful and entire to this day; and they enjoy'd such Prosperity and Plenty at that time, that each Nation went to the *Exchange* in a distinct Body, with Hautboys and other Musick playing before them.

But *Antwerp* being arrived at this height of Felicity, cou'd not enjoy it long; the *Spaniards* grew jealous of their Greatness, they envy'd their Happiness, and coveted their Money; and Disputes arising on account of the  
the



the Inquisition, the famous Duke of *Parma* laid siege to that Town, which drawing into a great Length, and the Merchants finding no Safety there, left the Place, and retired for the most part with their Effects, Industry and Skill, into *England* and *Holland*, where Trade hath flourish'd, and been carry'd on since beyond whatever it was in any other Place or Country before.

'Tis true, that of late the *Dutch* being on the Decline in several Branches of their Commerce, the *French*, who sixty Years ago had never made any tolerable Figure in Traffick, seem now, especially since their nearer Intimacy with *Spain*, to be next to us the greatest Trading Nation in *Europe*: and as they know the best of any People how to improve their Advantages, 'tis to be fear'd they will outdo even us, if we are not very cautious what Steps we at any time take with them in relation to so nice a Point.

'Tis

'Tis certain, all Countries are more or less formidable as they ebb or flow in *Trade*. *Holland* and *Flanders* are notable Examples of this. When Tyranny, Loads of Taxes, and other Oppressions tofs'd the Commercial Ball from *Flanders*, by the Destruction of the Trade of *Bruges*, *Sluys*, and *Antwerp*; *Holland* caught it with open Arms, who by caressing it ever since has made it flourish to so great a degree, that it has rais'd the *United Netherlands* to a Power, able at times to withstand alone the Shocks of all the most Potent Princes of *Europe*. *France* is another Example as well as *England*; for my Witness I bring a *French* Author lately publish'd at *Paris*, who speaking of Trade, says, 'There are few things in Government, that deserve more Attention; to be convinced of this, let Men only reflect on the State of *Europe*, and observe the Difference between Countries that have Commerce, and those that have not. *England* and *Holland*, on whom in the present Age all depends,

do

‘ do (or should) govern their Interest  
 ‘ abroad with respect ever to their  
 ‘ Traffick. Husbandry and Com-  
 ‘ merce nourish and enrich a Nation;  
 ‘ ’tis those two Arts that give it  
 ‘ Life and Strength: *A Truth that*  
 ‘ *ought to be written in Letters of Gold in*  
 ‘ *all the Cabinets of Princes and Ministers,*  
 ‘ *to admonish them to consider the Hus-*  
 ‘ *bandmen and Traders as they deserve.*  
 ‘ By Commerce the Riches of the  
 ‘ most distant Countries are brought  
 ‘ to a State; ’Tis a Mine that affords  
 ‘ the more, the more ’tis wrought; and is  
 ‘ never to be exhausted. The Lord Chan-  
 ‘ cellor Bacon says, that Merchants and  
 ‘ Traders are in a State what the Blood  
 ‘ is in the Body. It may be proved by  
 ‘ Examples as antient as the World,  
 ‘ that Nations have been powerful in  
 ‘ proportion to their application to  
 ‘ Commerce; witness the Tyrians, the  
 ‘ Athenians, the Carthaginians. But with-  
 ‘ out recurring to such distant In-  
 ‘ stances, it will be sufficient to exa-  
 ‘ mine the surprizing Changes which  
 ‘ Com-

‘ Commerce has made in our times  
‘ among our Neighbours.

‘ *England*, by the Protection and En-  
‘ couragement which Queen *Elizabeth*  
‘ during her Reign gave to Commerce,  
‘ has from that time so enlarg’d her  
‘ Trade and naval Strength, that she  
‘ has been able to maintain easily those  
‘ mighty Fleets which have rendered  
‘ her the Terror of the Ocean.

‘ Nothing is comparable to what  
‘ the *Dutch* have done by following  
‘ this Maxim. But we have in *France*,  
‘ and under our own Eyes, convincing  
‘ Proofs of the usefulness of Com-  
‘ merce. Cardinal *Richlieu* and Mon-  
‘ sieur *Colbert*, those excellent Ministers,  
‘ so zealous for aggrandizing the *French*  
‘ Monarchy, those Men of great  
‘ Knowledge and clear Judgment, ap-  
‘ ply’d themselves very much to en-  
‘ large our Commerce; yet they did not  
‘ take Measures just enough, and their  
‘ good Intentions had but moderate  
‘ Success: But the Augmentation of  
‘ Traffick has enabled France to support  
‘ three Wars of several Years continuance  
‘ against

' against all Europe united. What  
 ' would our Nation be then, if this  
 ' never-failing Spring of Wealth were  
 ' as ably managed by us as our Neigh-  
 ' bours? My Lord *Bellafyse* used to say  
 ' that if the *Turks* did but know what  
 ' they might be capable of doing by  
 ' Sea, and if the French should come to  
 ' apprehend rightly to what a pitch they  
 ' might carry their Commerce, the rest of  
 ' Europe would soon become their Con-  
 ' quest.

' The Example of *Bruges*, *Sluys* and  
 ' *Antwerp*, proves that Commerce may  
 ' flourish in a Monarchy as well as in  
 ' a Commonwealth, when the Prince  
 ' and his Ministers know thoroughly  
 ' the importance of it, protect it  
 ' with a high Hand, follow the true  
 ' Maxims relating to it, prevent en-  
 ' grossing and destructive Companys, leave  
 ' the Merchant all the liberty requi-  
 ' site for carrying it on, do not take  
 ' upon them to subject it to the interested  
 ' views of their Courtiers, do not load  
 ' it with too high Duties, do not pre-  
 ' fer (like the owner of the Hen that  
 ' laid

‘ laid Golden Eggs) present Gain how  
‘ great soever, to a long Train of du-  
‘ rable and certain Advantages, which  
‘ would be a continual Fund of Sup-  
‘ plies to them by the continual in-  
‘ crease of the Riches of their People.’

Having thus given a summary Account of what Revolutions have happen’d in the Trade of the World, and how it hath remov’d from one place to another, I shall next endeavour to shew that there is no Nation so well qualified to carry on a glorious and advantageous Commerce as we are, by our Situation, by our Seamen, by our Manufactures, by the Product of our Land and Plantations, and by the Number, Opulence, and Ingenuity of our Merchants.

First, *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are situated in the Center of *Europe*, at an equal Distance for the South and Northern Trade. We can conveniently at any time of the Year come into Port and put out to Sea, his Majesty having more Havens in his Dominions than any other Prince in *Europe*.

Vol. I.

b

Secondly,

Secondly, As to our Seamen, no body denies but they are as brave and as good Sailers as any in the World: there are above 100,000 belonging to his Majesty's Dominions; if so, we have more true Seamen than either *France* or *Holland*, altho those of *St. Malo* brag of having 12,000 Seamen and 80 Ships of Force belonging to their Town, but they are indeed the greatest Navigators in that Kingdom.

Thirdly, Our Manufactures of Wool are without doubt the most useful of any, they are brought by us to the utmost Perfection, none of our Neighbours pretend to equal us therein; and we have not only the happiness of exporting great Quantities, but we are able to make all the Silks and Linen we have occasion for, for our own use; so that we really want hardly any thing from abroad that is manufactur'd; and if we wear it, 'tis a folly.

Fourthly, As for our home Products, and those of our Plantations, the bare mention of them will be sufficient, viz:  
Lead,

Lead, Tin, Leather, Coals, Copperas, Allum, Sugar, Tobacco, Indigo, Pimento, Rice, Cotton, Wool, Furs, and of late Years Corn in abundance; all which amount to a great Sum, and are such Commodities as our Neighbours cannot be without.

Fifthly, I have a Book printed in 1677, which is only a List of the Merchants in and about *London*, they were in all 1786; I know above 400 of them, and their Families left behind them, who are all true Merchants, that is, Importers, and Exporters of Goods, for no other are such. If the whole List then is true, as it probably is, and we add to these the Merchants in *Bristol*, and other trading Towns of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and our *Plantations*, with those who are abroad in *Turky*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Holland*, *Germany*, *Russia*, *Norway*, the *Baltick*, *Africa*, and the *East Indies*, I am of opinion, we have at least two thirds as many as all the rest of *Europe* put together, if not more; so that our Trade can never suffer for want of Hands to carry it on.



If our Merchants are so numerous, they are not less opulent. To give an Idea of it, I shall only mention what Trade we drive upon our own Bottom.

There are always Goods lying at home in our Warehouses to a considerable Value, and a great Sum is constantly employ'd in our *West India* Trade.

All our Exports to *Turkey*, and the Goods lying there, are all upon *English* Account.

All our Exports to *Muscovy* the same.

All our Exports to the *East-Indies* likewise.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Portugal*, and the Goods lying there.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Spain*, and the Goods lying there.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Italy*, and the Goods lying there.

Three Fourths of our Exports to *Germany*, and the Goods lying there.

Two Thirds of our Exports to *Holland*, and the Goods lying there. Besides  
several

several other Branches, I do not mention.

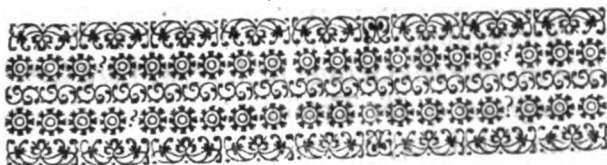
All which amount to several Millions : And if, by reason of the Shortness of the time allow'd for Drawbacks, *London* cannot be the greatest Magazine, 'tis certain that the *Londons* make Magazines of all the considerable Trading Towns of the World, and have Commodities for their own Account at all the Markets where there is a Vent for them.

Other Countries may boast of more Factors, and of getting more by way of Commission, than we do; but there is no Nation that hath so many true downright Merchants, who drive all their Trade upon their own Capital, as the *English* do.

Numbers and Opulence not being deny'd, perhaps the Art and Ingenuity of our Merchants may. It will not become me to speak too much in their Praise, or even to give them their just Due; but I appeal to any who have travel'd, if they met abroad with Merchants of better Sense, Breeding, or

fitter for the best Conversation, than those they have known at home. We have at least here in *London* all the Advantages that one can desire for the Education of Merchants; Accounts, Geography, Navigation, Mathematicks are all taught in Perfection, and few are now brought up to Commerce who have not some degree of Literature and a liberal Education. And if the *English* in general are Men of Industry and Prudence, as they are the greatest, they must consequently be the most experienced Traders of any other Nation about us,





# SUBSCRIBERS

T O T H E

## British Merchant.

His Royal Highness G E O R G E  
Prince of W A L E S.

A.



*H E Duke of St. Albans.*

*The Right Honourable Jos. Addison Esq;*

*The Right Honourable John Aislabie*

*Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

*Alexander Abercromby Esq;*

*Christopher Allanson Esq;*

*Joshua Allen Esq; Two Sets.*

*Colonel John Armstrong*

*Robert Arris Esq; Commissioner of the Victu-  
alling.*

*Sir William Ashurst.*

*Mr. Robert Aston Merchant, Two Sets.*

B.

*T H E Duke of Bolton.*

*The Earl of Burlington.*

*The Lord Viscount Barrington.*

b 4

William

## Subscribers Names.

William Bacon *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Victualling.*

*The Honourable* George Bailie *Esq*; *Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.*

John Baird *Esq*;

Mr. John Barclay *Merchant.*

Colonel Barril.

Mr. Edmond Baugh *Merchant of Bristol.*

Mr. William Bayley *Merchant of Bristol.*

William Becher *Esq*;

Mr. John Becher *Merchant of Bristol.*

Sir Justus Beck *Bar. Four Sets.*

William Benson *Esq*;

Thomas Bere *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Victualling.*

William Betts *Esq*;

Mr. Serjeant Birch.

Colonel Nath. Blackiston.

*The Honourable* Colonel Bladen, *Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.*

Mr. Samuel Blaithwaite *Merchant.*

Mr. James Blew.

*The Honourable* Henry Booth *Esq*;

Major Ninian Boyd.

Mr. Henry Bradbury.

Brooke Bridges *Esq*;

Charles Brockwell *Esq*

John Bromley *Esq*;

Henry Brooke *Esq*;

John Brougham *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Excise.*

William

William Bryan *Esq*;  
 Eustace Budgell *Esq*;  
 Robert Bunbury *Esq*;  
 Daniel Burgefs *Esq*;  
*The Reverend Dr. Gilbert Burnet.*  
 William Burnet *Esq*; *Governor of New*  
*York.*  
 Thomas Burnet *Esq*; *Consul at Lisbon.*

C.

**T**HE Duke of Chandois, *Two Sets.*  
*Earl of Cadogan.*  
*Earl of Coventry.*  
 William Earl Cowper, *Two Sets.*  
*The Lord Viscount Castlecomer, Five Sets.*  
*Lord Carbery.*  
 Sir Ja. Campbel *Bar. Commissioner of the*  
*Customs in Edinburgh.*  
 Charles Campbel *Esq*;  
 Pat. Campbel of Menzie *Esq*;  
 Mr. John Cappock *Merchant.*  
 Mr. Lewis Calamajor *Merchant of Bristol.*  
 Sir George Caswell.  
 Dr. John Catherwood of Bristol.  
 David Chaigneau *Esq*;  
*The Reverend Mr. Chalmers, Principal of*  
*King's College Aberdeen.*  
 Mr. Richard Chamberlain.  
 Mr. Richard Champion *Merchant of Bristol.*

*The*

*The Honourable John Chetwynd Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.*

*Walter Chetwynd Esq; Paymaster of the Pensions.*

*William Chetwynd Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.*

*Alexander Chocke Esq;*

*Mr. Samuel Clarke Merchant.*

*William Clayton Esq; one of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*

*William Cleland Esq; Commissioner of the Customs in Edinburgh.*

*Theoph. Clements Esq;*

*Bartie Cock Esq;*

*Francis Cockledge Esq;*

*The Honourable John Cokburne Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.*

*Sir Thomas Colby*

*The Honourable William Conelly Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, and one of the Commissioners of the Revenue.*

*John Conduit Esq;*

*Sir Gerard Conyers.*

*The Honourable Sir Charles Cooke, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.*

*Richard Cope Esq;*

*William Corbet Esq;*

*Sir Clement Cotterell, Master of the Ceremonies.*

Anthony

Anthony Cracherode *Esq*, *Solicitor to the Treasury.*

*The Right Honourable James Craggs Esq;*  
*Principal Secretary of State.*

John Crauford *Esq*;

*Mr. Thomas Creamer.*

Thomas Crisp *Esq*;

*Mr. Pheasant Crisp, Merchant.*

*Sir Edward Crofton Bar.*

John Crookshanks *Esq*;

Christopher Crowe *Esq*;

Henry Cunningham *Esq*;

D.

**T**HE Duke of Devonshire.

*The Lord Bishop of Derry:*

*Sir William Daines, Alderman of Bristol.*

*The Honourable Sir David Dalrymple, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.*

*Major-General Davenport.*

*Mr. Isaac Davis, two Sets.*

*Mr. William Dawson.*

Thomas Day *Esq*;

*Mr. Nath. Day, Alderman of Bristol.*

*Mr. John Day, Merchant of Bristol.*

*Sir Matthew Decker.*

Charles Delafaye *Esq*;

*Sir Peter Delmè.*

Thomas Dogget *Esq*;

*Brigadier James Dormer.*

*Mr. James Downes.*

George



George Drummond *Esq;*  
 Sir Matthew Dudley *Bar. Commissioner of*  
*the Customs.*

E.

**S**IR Thomas Eades of Spittle-Fields.  
*The Honourable Richard Edgecombe Esq;*  
*one of the Right Honourable the Lords*  
*Commissioners of the Treasury.*  
 Samuel Edwin *Esq;* *Usber of the Exche-*  
*quer.*  
 Sir Abraham Elton, *Alderman of Bristol.*  
 Mr. Abraham Elton, *Merchant of Bristol.*  
 Colonel Elwill.  
*The Honourable Colonel Erskine of Carnock.*  
 Mr. John Essington.

F.

**T**HE Lord Finch.  
 Mr. Joseph Fade, *Merchant.*  
 William Farrer *Esq;*  
 George Fisher *Esq;*  
 Mr. James Fisher, *Merchant.*  
 Thomas Fletcher *Esq;*  
 John Forbes *Esq;*  
 Mr. Timothy Forbes, *Merchant.*  
*The Lord Chief Justice Forster of Ire-*  
*land.*  
 Mark Frecker *Esq;*  
 Samuel Pargiter Fuller *Esq;*  
 Sir Robert Furness *Bar.*

G.

G.

**T**HE Duke of Grafton, *two Sets.*

The Earl of Galway, *two Sets.*

Lord Viscount Gage.

Colonel Gardiner, *two Sets.*

Mr. Joshua Gee, *Merchant.*

William Glanville *Esq;*

Mr. Thomas Goldney, *Merchant of Bristol.*

Sir William Gordon *Bar.*

David Graham *Esq;*

Mr. William Graham.

Brigadier Grant.

John Gumley *Esq;*

Mr. John Gurney *of Norwich.*

H.

**T**HE Earl of Halifax, *Auditor of the Exchequer, two Sets.*

Sir Thomas Hales *Bar.*

Pat. Haldane *Esq;*

Mungo Haldane *Esq;*

John Haldane *Esq;*

Robert Hales *Esq;*

The Reverend Mr. Sam. Haliday.

The Hon. Richard Hamden *Esq;* *Treasurer of the Navy.*

The Honourable General Frederick Hamilton.

Mr. John Hammond, *Merchant.*

John Hancock *Esq;*

John

John Hanger *Esq*; *Governor of the Bank*;  
*Sir* John Hawkins, *Alderman of Bristol*.  
 Francis Haws *Esq*;  
 Thomas Haws *Esq*;  
*Sir* Gilbert Heathcote.  
 John Henley *Esq*;  
 Hugh Henry *Esq*; *two Sets*.  
 Joseph Henry *Esq*;  
 Richard Henvill *Esq*;  
*Sir* Thomas Hewet, *Surveyor-General of his*  
*Majesty's Works*.  
 Mr. Nicholas Hickes, *Mayor of Bristol*,  
 Thomas Hill *Esq*;  
 Mr. Humph. Hill, *Merchant*.  
 William Hilleriden *Esq*;  
 Mr. John Hoare, *Merchant*.  
 Mr. John Hoope, *Merchant*.  
 John Huggins *Esq*;  
 E. Hughes *Esq*; *Judge-Advocate*.  
*Sir* Gustavus Hume *Bar.* *one of the Grooms*  
*of his Majesty's Bedchamber*.  
 Peter Hyes *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Victu-*  
*alling*.

## I.

**R**obert Jackson *Esq*; *his Majesty's Resi-*  
*dent at the Court of Sweden*.  
*Sir* Theodore Janssen *Bar.* *two Sets*.  
 John Idle *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Hack-*  
*ney Coaches*.

James

James Jefferies *Esq*; *his Majesty's Resident to the Czar of Muscovy.*

Tobias Jenkins *Esq*.

William Jennings *Esq*;

William Jessop *Esq*;

*Mr. Auditor Jett.*

Arthur Ingram *Esq*;

*The Honourable James Johnstoun Esq*;

Jezreel Jones *Esq*;

K.

**T**HE Lord Mark Ker.

*The Lord Bishop of Killaloe.*

Colonel Kane, *Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca.*

Henry Kelsal *Esq*;

*The Honourable Colonel William Ker.*

*Mr. John King, Merchant of Bristol.*

Robert Knight *Esq*;

L.

**T**HE Lord Viscount Lanesborough.

*The Lord Viscount Limington.*

*The Lord Londonderry.*

*Sir John Lambert Bar.*

John Lansdale *Esq*;

Thomas Liddal *Esq*;

John Linton *Esq*;

*Colonel Charles Long.*

Edward Lowe *Esq*;

*The Honourable William Lowndes Esq; Secretary to the Treasury.*  
*William Lowndes jun. Esq;*

## M.

**T***HE Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General, two Sets.*  
*The Duke of Montrose.*  
*The Lord Molesworth.*  
*The Lord Montjoy.*  
*The Lord Bishop of Meath.*  
*George Mackenzie Esq;*  
*Mr. Robert Man.*  
*Robert Manning Esq; Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.*  
*Isaac Manley Esq; Post-Master-General of Ireland.*  
*Mr. John Marke.*  
*Sir George Markham Bar. two Sets.*  
*Henry Martin Esq; Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports.*  
*Mr. James Marye.*  
*Charles Mason Esq;*  
*William Maynard Esq;*  
*Mr. Daniel Meddows of Norwich.*  
*Thomas Medlicote Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Revenue of Ireland.*  
*General Meredith.*  
*John Merrill Esq;*

The



*The Right Honourable Paul Methuen Esq;*  
*Comptroller of the Household, two Sets.*

*The Honourable Thomas Micklethwaite Esq;*  
*two Sets.*

*Jos. Micklethwaite Esq;*

*Mr. George Middleton.*

*Edward Minshull Esq;*

*David Mitchell Esq;*

*Mr. Hugh Mitchell.*

*The Honourable John Molesworth Esq; one of*  
*the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plan-*  
*tations.*

*Moor Molineux Esq; Commissioner of the*  
*Hackney Coaches.*

*Henry Montague Esq;*

*The Honourable Edward Wortley Mounta-*  
*gue Esq;*

*Christopher Mountague Esq; one of the Com-*  
*missioners of Excise.*

*Colonel Robert Munroe.*

N.

*THE Duke of Newcastle, Lord Cham-*  
*berlain.*

*The Earl of Nottingham, two Sets.*

*The Lord Newburgh.*

*The Lord Newtown.*

*Robert Needham Esq; two Sets.*

*Grey Neville Esq;*

*General Nicholson, Governor of Carolina,*  
*two Sets.*

*Mr. Robert Nicholson.*

O.

**T**HE Earl of Orkney.*The Lord Onslow.*Samuel Ogle *Esq;*Denzil Onslow *Esq;* *Commissioner of the*  
*Victualling.*John Ormsby *Esq;*

P.

**T**HE Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Parker,  
*and Lord Chancellor of England.**The Duke of Portland.*Lord William Pawlet, *two Sets.*Edmond Pargiter *Esq;*

Major General Palmes.

*The Honourable Benjamin Parry Esq;*Sir Philip Parker *Bar.*William Paterfon *Esq;*Thomas Paterfon *Esq;*Robert Paul *Esq;*Edward Pauncefort *Esq;* *Treasurer of the*  
*Excise.*Henry Pelham *Esq;*Mr. Henry Pemberton, *Merchant.*

Mr. Jonathan Perry.

Colonel Philips, *Gouverner of Annapolis-*  
*Royal and Nova-Scotia.*Ambrose Philips *Esq;*Thomas Philips *Esq;*Sir Charles Pieres, *Commissioner of the*  
*Customs.*John Piggot *jun. Esq;*Mr. Richard Pike *jun. Merchant.*

Captain Brooke Pluckenet.

Richard

Richard Powis *Esq*;  
*The Hon. Dan. Pulteney Esq; one of the Lords*  
*Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.*  
*Major General Pulteney.*  
*The Honourable William Pulteney Esq;*  
 Plunket Plunket *Esq*;  
*Mr. Henry Pyne, Post-Master of Bristol.*

R.

**T**HE Duke of Richmond.  
*The Earl of Rothes.*  
*Thomas Reynolds Esq; Commissioner of the*  
*Victualling.*  
*The Honourable Brigadier Richards, Survey-*  
*or-General of the Ordnance.*  
 Edward Riggs *Esq*;  
*David Ross Esq; Commissioner of the Excise*  
*at Edinburgh.*  
*John Rowe Esq; Counsellor at Bristol.*

S.

**T**HE Earl of Sunderland, *First Lord*  
*Commissioner of the Treasury, &c. two*  
*Sets.*  
*Earl Stanhope, Principal Secretary of State,*  
*two Sets.*  
*The Earl of Stair, his Majesty's Ambassador*  
*Extraordinary at Paris.*  
*The Earl of Seafield.*  
*The Earl of Sutherland.*  
 Lord Sowthwell.  
*James Scott Esq; his Majesty's Envoy Ex-*  
*traordinary to the King of Poland.*  
 Sir William Scawen.



Samuel Sheppard *Esq*;  
 Mr. Christopher Shuter *Alderman of Bristol*.  
 William Sloper *Esq*;  
 Leonard Smelt *Esq*;  
 Wavel Smith *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Hackney Coaches*.  
 William Smith *Esq*;  
 William Soley *Esq*;  
 Edward Southwell *Esq*; *Secretary of Ireland, and Clerk to his Majesty's Council*.  
 Mr. Elm Spinks.  
 The Honourable Charles Stanhope *Esq*; *Secretary to the Treasury*.  
 Colonel William Stanhope *Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Spain*.  
 James Stannus *Esq*;  
 Sir Richard Steel.  
 Enoch Stern *Esq*;  
 Mr. George Stephens *Alderman of Bristol*.  
 James Stephenson *Esq*;  
 Alexander Stephenson *Esq*;  
 Sir James Stewart *Bar*.  
 Oliver St. George *Esq*;  
 Alexander Strahane *Esq*;  
 Sir. Pat. Strachan.  
 Mr. Amos Strettel *Merchant*.  
 Mr. Abel Strettel *Merchant*.  
 Mr. Samuel Strode.  
 Thomas Sutton *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Hackney Coaches*.  
 Mr. Anthony Swymmer *Alderman of Bristol*.

T.

**L**ord Viscount Townsend, *President of the Council, Two Sets.*

Lord Tyrconnel.

Joseph Taylor *Esq;*

John Taylour *Esq;*

Christopher Tilson *Esq;*

Jos. Tompson *Esq;*

Mr. Nathaniel Toriano *Merchant.*

George Townsend *Esq;* *Commissioner of the Excise.*

Samuel Travers *Esq;*

The Honourable George Treby *Esq;* *Secretary at War.*

Jos. Tudor *Esq;*

William Tyndale *Esq;*

Matthew Tyndale *Esq;*

V.

**J**ames Vernon *Esq;* *Commissioner of the Excise.*

Henry Vincent *Esq;*

W.

**T**HE Earl of Warwick.

The Earl of Westmoreland *First Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.*

Major General Wade.

Sir Charles Wager *one of the Lords of the Admiralty.*

Thomas Walker *Esq;* *Commissioner of the Customs.*

Thomas Walker *Esq;*

Cap:

*Captain Wallis.*

*The Right Honourable Robert Walpole Esq;  
John Way Esq; Commissioner of the Hackney  
Coaches.*

*The Right Honourable Edward Webster Esq;  
Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ire-  
land.*

*The Reverend Mr. Henry Westall.*

*Thomas Western Esq;*

*John Whetham Esq; Commissioner of the  
Excise.*

*Tho. White Esq;*

*Mr. Henry Whitehead Alderman of Bris-  
tol.*

*Mr. George Whitehead Merchant.*

*William Wickham Esq;*

*Lieutenant General Wills, General of the  
Ordnance.*

*James Wills Esq;*

*Colonel Thomas Wilson.*

*Charles Withers Esq; Surveyor of his Ma-  
jesty's Forests and Woods.*

*Collonel William Wyndham.*

Y:

**E**dward Young Esq; *Commissioner of the  
Taxes.*

*Mr. Hitch Younge Merchant.*

The



THE  
*British* Merchant.



General MAXIMS in TRADE,  
particularly applied to the COM-  
MERCE between *Great Britain*  
and *France*.

---

*First Published in the Year 1713.*

---



HERE are general Maxims in  
Trade which are assented to by  
every body.

That a Trade may be of Be-  
nefit to the Merchant and Inju-  
rious to the Body of the Nation, is one of  
these Maxims.

Vol. I.

B

I

I shall confine myself to speak of Trade only as it is nationally good or bad.

*Instances  
of a good  
Trade.*

I. That Trade which exports Manufactures made of the sole Product or Growth of the Country, is undoubtedly good ; such is the sending abroad our *Yorkshire* Cloth, *Colchester* Bays, *Exeter* Serges, *Normich* Stuffs, &c. which being made purely of *British* Wool, as much as those Exports amount to, so much is the clear Gain of the Nation.

II. That Trade which helps off the Consumption of our Superfluities, is also visibly advantageous ; as the exporting of Alum, Copperas, Leather, Tin, Lead, Coals, &c. so much as the exported Superfluities amount unto, so much also is the clear National Profit.

III. The importing of foreign Materials to be manufactured at home, especially when the Goods, after they are manufactured, are mostly sent abroad, is also, without dispute, very beneficial ; as for instance *Spanish* Wool, which for that reason is exempted from paying any Duties.

IV. The Importation of foreign Materials to be manufactur'd here, altho the manufactured Goods are chiefly consumed by us, may also be beneficial ; especially when the said Materials are procur'd in exchange for our Commodities ; as Raw-Silk, Grogram-Yarn, and other Goods brought from *Turkey*.

V. Fo-

V. Foreign Materials, wrought up here into such Goods as would otherwise be imported ready manufactured, is a means of saving Money to the Nation ; and if saving is getting, that Trade which procures such Materials ought to be look'd upon as profitable : Such is the Importation of Hemp, Flax, and Raw-Silk. 'Tis therefore to be wonder'd at, that these Commodities are not exempt from all Duties as well as *Spanish Wool*.

VI. A Trade may be call'd good which exchanges Manufactures for Manufactures, and Commodities for Commodities. *Germany* takes as much in Value of our Woollen and other Goods, as we do of their Linen : by this means numbers of People are employ'd on both sides, to their mutual Advantage.

VII. An Importation of Commodities, bought partly for Money and partly for Goods, may be of National Advantage ; if the greatest part of the Commodities thus imported are again exported, as in the case of *East-India* Goods : and generally all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, are beneficial to a Nation.

VIII. The carrying of Goods from one foreign Country to another, is a profitable Article in Trade. Our Ships are often thus employ'd between *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the *Levant*, and sometimes in the *East-Indies*.

IX. When there is a necessity to import Goods which a Nation cannot be without, altho such Goods are chiefly purchased with Money, it cannot be accounted a bad Trade; as our Trade to *Norway* and other Parts, from whence are imported Naval Stores, and Materials for Building.

But a Trade is disadvantageous to a Nation,

*Instances  
of a bad  
Trade.*

1. Which brings in things of meer Luxury and Pleasure, which are entirely, or for the most part, consumed among us; and such I reckon the Wine-Trade to be, especially when the Wine is purchased with Money, and not in exchange for our Commodities.

2. Much worse is that Trade which brings in a Commodity that is not only consumed amongst us, but hinders the consumption of the like quantity of ours; as is the emportation of Brandy, which hinders the spending of our Extracts of Malt and Molasses; therefore very prudently charged with excessive Duties.

3. That Trade is eminently bad, which supplies the same Goods as we manufacture our selves, especially if we can make enough for our Consumption: and I take this to be the case of the Silk Manufacture, which with great Labour and Industry is brought to perfection in *London, Canterbury*, and other places.

4. The

4. The Importation upon easy Terms of such Manufactures as are already introduc'd in a Country, must be of bad consequence, and check their progress; as it would undoubtedly be the case of the Linen and Paper Manufactures in *Great Britain* (which are of late very much improved) if those Commodities were suffer'd to be brought in without paying very high Duties.

Wise Nations are so fond of encouraging Manufactures in their Infancy, that they not only burden foreign Manufactures of the like kind with high Impositions, but often totally condemn and prohibit the consumption of them.

To bring what hath been already said into a narrower compass, it may be reduced to this, *viz.*

That the Exportation of Manufactures is, in the highest degree, beneficial to a Nation.

*A Summary Account of what is good and bad.*

That the Exportation of Superfluities, is so much clear Gain.

That the Importation of foreign Materials to be manufactur'd by us, instead of importing manufactur'd Goods, is the saving a great deal of Money.

That the exchanging Commodities for Commodities, is generally an Advantage.

That all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, leave a real Benefit.

B 3

That



That the letting Ships to Freight to other Nations, is profitable.

That the Imports of things of absolute necessity, cannot be esteemed bad.

That the importing Commodities of mere Luxury, is so much real Loss as they amount to.

That the Importation of such Goods as hinder the consumption of our own, or check the progress of any of our Manufactures, is a visible Disadvantage, and necessarily tends to the Ruin of multitudes of People.

Having premised thus far in relation to Trade in general, and made it evident that there are several ways of trading advantageous to a Nation, and others which are not so; I shall now examine which of these beneficial and hurtful ways to us the *French* Trade doth answer, and then draw the Balance at the foot of the Account.

Our French  
Trade con-  
sider'd.

I. The Exportation of our Woollen Goods to *France* is so well barr'd against, that there is not the least hope of reaping any Benefit by this Article.

The *French* did always out-do us in Price of Labour: their common People live upon Roots, Cabbage, and other Herbage; four of their large Provinces subsist entirely upon Chestnuts; and the best of them eat Bread made of Barley, Millet, *Turkey* and

and black Corn ; so that their Wages used to be small in comparison with ours.

But of late Years their Crown-Pieces being made of the same Value as ours, and rais'd from sixty to one hundred Sols ; and the Manufacturers, Servants, Soldiers, Day-Labourers, and other working People, earning no more Sols or Pence by the Day than they did formerly, the price of Labour is thereby so much lessen'd, that one may affirm for truth, they have generally their Work done for half the Price we pay for ours. For altho Provisions be as dear at *Paris* as they are at *London*, 'tis certain that in most of their Provinces they are very cheap ; and that they buy Beef and Mutton for half the Price we pay for it here.

*The Price of their Labour half as cheap as ours.*

*Provisions the like.*

But the Price of Meat and Wheat doth little concern the poor Manufacturers ; as they generally drink nothing but Water, and at best a sort of Liquor they call *Beauverage*, ( which is Water pass'd thro the Husks of Grapes after the Wine is drawn off ) they save a great deal upon that account ; for 'tis well known that our People spend half of their Money in Drink.

The Army is a notorious Instance how cheap the *French* can live ; it enables their King to maintain 300000 Men with the same Money we maintain 112500 ; their Pay being five Sols a day, (which is exact-

*French Soldiers have but 3 d. per Day, ours 8 d.*

ly three Pence *English*) and our Soldiers Pay is eight Pence.

However, they subsist upon that small Allowance; and if there be the same disproportion between our Manufacturers and their, as there is betwixt our Soldiers and their Soldiers as to Pay, 'tis plain that the Work in *France* is done for little more than a third part of what it is done for in *England*; and I am confident 'tis so in most part of their Manufactures, of which I could give many Instances if it were needful: but let these two following at present suffice.

French  
Worker of  
Lustring  
5 d. per  
Day, ours  
12 d.

At *Lyons*, which next to *Paris* is the best City in *France*, they pay nine Sols an Ell for making of Lustrings, which is little more than five Pence *English* Money; and the Price paid here for making Lustrings is twelve Pence *per* Ell.

French  
Sorters of  
Rags 1d½.  
ours 4 d.

In the Paper Manufacture abundance of People are employ'd for sorting Rags in the Mills, who earn in *France* but two Sols a Day, which is less than five Farthings of our Money; and the Price paid here for such Work is four Pence a Day.

The *French* working thus cheap, 'tis no wonder if they afford their Manufactures at lower Rates than their Neighbours.

But to leave no room for doubt in a matter of so great Importance, several Merchants have brought over from *France* Patterns of their Woollen Goods, with the  
Prices

Prices they are sold at ; and it appears that in general they are, goodness for goodness, cheaper than ours. Their Cloth made of <sup>French</sup> *Spanish* Wool. which is brought to great <sup>Woollen</sup> perfection, is sold in the Shops for sixteen <sup>Manufac-</sup> to seventeen Livres the Ell, (which is a <sup>ture 25</sup> Yard a Quarter and an Inch) and as a <sup>per Cent.</sup> *French* Livre is exactly worth one of our <sup>cheaper</sup> Shillings, they sell the Ell there as cheap <sup>than ours,</sup> as we sell here the Yard, which is twenty-five *per Cent.* difference.

And if what is own'd on all hands to be true, that the *French* do send great Quantities of Woollen Goods to *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Turky*, the *Rhine*; and other places, altho they pay a Duty upon Exportation ; 'tis a Demonstration that they have more than is sufficient for their own Wear, and consequently no great occasion for any of ours.

*Objection.* What need the *French* limit the Importation of our Cloth, &c. to three Places, subject it to strict Visitations, and insist to continue a high Duty upon it, if they have enough of their own, and can afford it cheaper than we ?

*Answer.* By the long Interruption of Commerce and Correspondence between the two Nations, the *French* knew as little the Price of our Commodities as we did the Price of theirs ; and being extremely jealous of their Manufactures, they would  
not

not give way to any the least thing that could prejudice them. In short, they had a mind to be secured against all Events.

Have not we done the like in the self-same case? We out-do, in our own Thoughts all the World in the Woollen Manufactures: but not depending upon this single advantage of working better than others, we have laid very high Duties upon all foreign Woollen Goods, and even prohibited them. And 'tis well we did so! for else the *French* would have made our Hearts ake since the Peace, by their great Importation of Woollen Goods upon us.

Our French  
Trade fur-  
ther confi-  
der'd.

But they are so well apprised of the matter now, and know the Advantage they have over us in point of Cheapness, that I don't doubt they will give us leave to import into *France* not only Woollen Goods, but all other Commodities whatsoever, upon very easy Duties, provided we permit them to import into *Great Britain* Wines, Brandies, Silks, Linen, and Paper, upon paying the same Duties as others do. And when that's done, you'll send little more to *France* than now you do, and they'll import into *Great Britain* ten times more than now they can.

The Goods  
they have  
from us,  
and their  
annual  
Amount.

II. As to the other Products of our Land, I mean our Superfluities, it must be own'd, the *French* have occasion for some of them, as Lead, Tin, Leather, Copperas, Coals, Allum, and several other things  
of

of small Value ; as also some few of our Plantations Commodities : But these Goods they will have whether we take any of theirs or no, because they want them ; as they were supplied with them during the War by way of *Italy* and *Flanders*, and paid us a little more Money for them than now they do, when they can have them at the first hand in *England*. All these Commodities together that the *French* want from us may amount to about 200000 *l.* yearly.

III. As to Materials, I don't know of <sup>We import</sup> any one sort useful to us that ever was im- <sup>no useful</sup>ported from *France* into *England*. They <sup>Materials</sup> have indeed Hemp, Flax, and Wool, in <sup>from</sup>abundance, and some Raw-Silk ; but they <sup>France.</sup>are too wise to let us have any, especially as long as they entertain any hopes we shall be so self-denying, as to take those Materials from them after they are manufactur'd.

IV. Exchanging Commodities for Com- <sup>We lose by</sup>modities (if for the like Value on both <sup>exchange</sup>sides) might be beneficial ; but it's far from <sup>of our</sup>being the case between us and *France* : our <sup>Goods with</sup>Ships went constantly in Ballast (except now and then some Lead) to *St. Malo*, *Morlaix*, *Nantes*, *Rochelle*, *Bordeaux*, *Bayonne*, &c. and ever came back full of Linen, Wines, Brandy, and Paper ; and if it was so before the Revolution, when one of our Pounds Sterling cost the *French* but thirteen Livres, what are they like to take from

from us (except what they of necessity want) now that for each Pound Sterling they must pay us twenty Livres, which enhances the Price of all *British* Commodities to the *French* above Fifty per Cent.

*We have  
no Benefit  
by re-ex-  
porting  
their  
Goods.*

V. Goods imported to be re-exported, is certainly a National Advantage; but few or no *French* Goods are ever exported from *Great Britain*, except to our Plantations, but are all consumed at home; therefore no Benefit can be reap'd this way by the *French* Trade.

*Nor by  
French  
Freight.*

VI. Letting Ships to Freight cannot but be of some Profit to a Nation; but 'tis very rare if the *French* ever make use of any other Ships than their own: they victual and man cheaper than we, therefore nothing is to be got from them by this Article.

*We want  
none of  
their  
Goods.*

VII. Things that are of absolute necessity cannot be reckon'd prejudicial to a Nation; but *France* produces nothing that is necessary, or even convenient, but which we had better be without.

*Goods im-  
ported for  
Luxury  
ruinous.*

VIII. If the Importation of Commodities of mere Luxury, to be consumed amongst us, be a sensible Disadvantage, the *French* Trade, in this Particular, might be highly pernicious to this Nation: for if the Duties on *French* Wines be lower'd to a considerable degree, the least we can suppose would be imported into *England* and *Scotland* is 18000 Tons a Year, which be-

*Conse-  
quence of  
lowering  
French  
Duties.*

ing

ing most Clarets, at a moderate Computation, would cost in *France* 450000 *l*.

IX. As to Brandy, since we have laid high Duties upon it, the distilling of Spirits from Malt and Molasses is much improved and increased, by means of which a good Sum of Money is yearly saved to the Nation; for very little Brandy hath been imported either from *Italy, Portugal, or Spain*, by reason that our *English* Spirits are near as good as Brandies of those Countries. But as *French* Brandy is esteem'd, and is indeed very good, if the extraordinary Duty on that Liquor be taken off, there's no doubt but great Quantities will be imported. We'll suppose only 3000 Tons a Year, which will cost *Great Britain* about 70000 *l*. yearly, and prejudice besides the Extracts of our own Malt Spirits.

X. Linen is an Article of more consequence than many People are aware of: *Ireland, Scotland, and several Counties in England*, have made large Steps towards the Improvement of that useful Manufacture, both in Quantity and Quality; and, with good Encouragement, would doubtless, in a few Years, bring it to perfection, and perhaps make sufficient for our own consumption; which, besides employing great Numbers of People, and improving many Acres of Land, would save us a good Sum of Money, which is yearly laid out abroad

*Lessening  
Duties on  
French Li-  
nen will  
ruin our  
own, and  
carry off  
600000 *l*.  
annually  
from us.*



abroad in that Commodity. As the case stands at present, it improves daily ; but if the Duties on *French* Linen be reduc'd, 'tis to be fear'd it will come over so cheap, that our Looms must be laid aside, and 6 or 700000 *l.* a Year be sent over to *France* for that Commodity.

Lessening  
the Duties  
on French  
Paper,  
ruinous to  
ours.

XI. The Manufacture of Paper is very near a-kin to that of Linen. Since the high Duties laid on foreign Paper, and that none hath been imported from *France*, where 'tis cheapest, the making of it is increased to such a degree in *England*, that we import none of the lower Sorts from abroad, and make them all ourselves: But if the *French* Duties be taken off, undoubtedly most of the Mills which are employ'd in the making of white Paper, must leave off their Work, and 30 to 40000 *l.* a Year be remitted over to *France* for that Commodity.

Lessening  
the Duties  
on French  
Silks  
ruinous to  
ours.

XII. The last Article concerns the Silk Manufacture. Since the late *French* Wars 'tis increased to a mighty degree ; *Spittlefields* alone manufactures to the Value of Two Millions a Year, and were daily improving till the late Fears about lowering the *French* Duties. What pity ! That so noble a Manufacture, so extensive, and so beneficial to an infinite number of People, should run the hazard of being ruin'd ! 'Tis however to be feared, that if the *French* can import their wrought Silks upon

on easy Terms, they out-do us so much in cheapness of Labour, as hath been already shewn, and they have *Italian* and *Levant* Raw-Silk upon so much easier Terms than we, besides great Quantities of their own in *Provence*, *Languedoc* and other Provinces, that in all probability half the Looms in *Spittlefields* would be laid down, and our Ladies be again clothed in *French* Silks. The Loss that would accrue to the Nation by so great a Mischief, cannot be valued at less than 500000 *l.* a Year.

To sum up all, if we pay to *France* yearly,

	<i>l.</i>
For their Wines	450000
For their Brandies	70000
For their Linen	600000
For their Paper	30000
For their Silks	500000

---

1650000

And they take from us in  
Lead, Tin, Leather, Allum,  
Copperas, Coals, Horn-Plates,  
&c. and Plantation-Goods, to  
the Value of

200000

*Great Britain* loses by the  
Balance of that Trade yearly

---

1450000

---

Which

Which seems unavoidable, if we are so good-natur'd as to take off the high Duties; the only Fence we have left against an Inundation of *French* Commodities upon us.

*Objections  
answer'd.*

If any body thinks fit to object, That there are many Commodities that used to be sent to *France*, of which there's no notice taken here; I desire them to give a List of those Commodities not only by Name, but to put the Quantities which they judge are like to be exported, and their Valuation: and I promise them in return another List of many Commodities I have omitted, which would certainly be imported from *France* upon lowering the Duties, with the probable Quantities of each sort, and their Cost on board there: and I dare answer, I shall be even with them upon that score; having here for Brevity's sake mentioned only such Commodities as are most considerable. Thus perhaps by making accurate Estimates and Calculations of all Commodities that can be exported to *France*, or brought over from thence, shall we come to a right understanding of the matter, and what the Trade between *Great Britain* and *France* is like to be in case the Duties be taken off.

All the Nations of *Europe* seem to strive who shall out-wit one another in point of Trade; and they concur in this Maxim,  
That

That the less they consume of foreign Commodities, the better it is for them.

The *Dutch*, to obviate too great a consumption of foreign Goods amongst them, make use of Excises; and they have for that reason laid a very high Excise upon *French Wines*.

The *French* study to prevent it by Duties on Importations, Duties on Consumptions, Tolls from one Province into another, by strict Visitations, Restraints, and Prohibitions, and by the Example of the Court in wearing their own Manufactures.

We have of late Years saved a great deal of Money, by laying high Duties up-<sup>The Benefit of laying high Duties on foreign Goods.</sup> on foreign Commodities; which hath not only hinder'd their too great consumption among us, but hath had this good effect besides, that it hath given encouragement to the settling, improving and perfecting many useful Manufactures in *Great Britain*. So that we must be out of our Senses if we permit the *French* to import their Manufactures to the Prejudice and Destruction of our own.

We are now, God be praised, in Peace and Friendship with the *French*; we have a free Correspondence and Commerce with them: they do and will take from us what they want, and 'tis all we can expect or desire of them.

Vol. I.

C

We

We may freely import their good Claret, and have it upon reasonable terms, if we do not buy it in too great Quantities: And as for their Manufactures, 'tis undeniable we had better be without them, since they must be purchased with our ready Money; for their Cloth and other Woollen Goods being cheaper than ours, they cannot take any from us if they would in compensation for their Silks, Paper, and Linen: and as they take nothing but what they want, they ought not in reason to expect we should take from them what we have no manner of occasion for.

As it is very requisite that those who are to deal with another Nation should have a perfect knowledge of their Weights, Measures, Customs and Moneys, and there having been a remarkable Alteration in the *French* Coins since we had any Dealings with them, which is the thing of the utmost moment in Commerce; I shall beg leave to subjoin here an Account of their Coin as it stands at present, and in all probability is like to stand, that we may know what we are to pay for their Goods, and what they are to pay for ours.

*The French  
Coin com-  
par'd with  
ours.*

The *French* Crown-Piece is exactly now of the same Goodness and intrinsic Value as the *English* Crown-Piece. It goes in *France* for five Livres, and each Livre for twenty

twenty Sols; so that each Crown-Piece goes there for one hundred Sols or Pence.

Our Crown-Piece goes for five Shillings, each Shilling for twelve Pence, so that our Crown-Piece goes here for sixty Pence.

As there are five Livres in their Crown, and five Shillings in our Crown, and that they are both of equal Weight and Value, a Shilling is exactly worth a Livre, and a Livre a Shilling. I beg pardon for being thus exact to a Nicety in this Particular, but I think the Fate of *Great Britain* in point of Trade doth in great measure depend upon it.

Before the War, if I bought any Commodity in *France* which cost me a Livre, I paid eighteen Pence *English* for it, as is well known to every body that had Dealings there: if I buy now the same thing in *France* for a Livre, I pay but one Shilling for it; by which means all their Manufactures are render'd so very cheap to us, that if there were but moderate Duties upon their Importation, we should immediately be overwhelm'd with *French* Commodities. For as their Workmen receive no more Sols or Pence for their Day's Work or Wages than they did formerly, they sell their Cloth, Paper, and Linen, for no more Sols than they used to do. Therefore if I bought heretofore an Ell of Linen for a Livre, it cost me then eighteen Pence;

and now buying an Ell of the same Linen for a Livre still, it costs me but one Shilling.

On the contrary, when the *French* bought any thing of us before the War, if it cost them one Pound Sterling, they paid but thirteen Livres for it; and if they buy now the same thing for one Pound Sterling, they pay twenty Livres. Which renders every Commodity we have so very dear to them, that 'tis hardly possible they should take any thing from us but what they have an absolute necessity for.

For if they bought formerly a Yard of Cloth here for fifteen Shillings, they paid but nine Livres three Quarters for it; and if they buy now here a Yard of the same Cloth for fifteen Shillings, they must pay fifteen Livres; which, as said before, renders our Manufactures excessive dear to them, and their Manufactures exceeding cheap to us.

In short, all kinds of *French* Manufactures that were heretofore purchased in *France*, either by Natives or Strangers, for one Ounce and a half of Silver, the same quantity and goodness is there purchased now by Natives and by Strangers for one Ounce of Silver. And whatever the *French* used to purchase in foreign Parts with three Livres, they must now give four Livres and an half for it.

I have purposely omitted taking notice of what Prejudice the *French Trade* may be to us in relation to our Exports to *Portugal, Italy, Turkey, and Hamburg*; for that will afford ample matter to add to the Subject of the following Discourse.

But for the Reader's ease, I shall first sum up what has been said as short as possible, in the following Propositions.

1. That the Prosperity and Happiness of this Kingdom depend very much upon our foreign Trade.

2. That we have no Gold or Silver of our own growth; that all we have is imported from abroad, in exchange for the Product and Manufactures of our own Country.

3. That we gain Gold and Silver from those Countries which do not sell us so great a value of Manufactures as they take from us; for in this case the Balance must be paid in Money.

4. That we must pay a Balance in Money to such Countries as sell more Manufactures than they take from us; and that the capital Stock of Bullion is diminished by such a Commerce, unless the Goods we import from an over-balancing Country shall be re-exported.

5. That we are most enriched by those Countries which pay us the greatest Sums upon the Balance; and most impoverish'd

C 3

by



by those which carry off the greatest Balance from us.

6. That the Trade of that Country which contributes most to the Employment and Subsistence of our People, and to the Improvement of our Lands, is the most valuable.

7. That the Trade which lessens most the Subsistence of our People, and the Value of our Lands, is the most detrimental to the Nation.

8. That that Country which does not sell us so many Manufactures as it buys from us, contributes the whole value of the Balance to the Employment and Subsistence of our People, and to the Product of our Lands.

9. That the Country which sells us more than it buys from us, takes the whole value of the Balance from the Subsistence of our People and the landed Interest.

10. That therefore the Balance which is either paid or received by means of our Trade with any particular Country, is one certain Medium to judge of the value of our Trade: that is, every particular Trade contributes so much to the Subsistence of our People and the Improvement of our Lands, as the Balance it pays to us for the greater quantity of Manufactures we sell than buy; and it deducts so much from both for the greater quantity of Manufactures

tures we buy than sell; as the Balance we are to pay.

11. And lastly, That every Country which takes off our finished Manufactures, and returns us unwrought Materials to be manufactur'd here, contributes so far to the Employment and Subsistence of our People as the cost of manufacturing those Materials.

Many other Maxims might be offer'd, but these are sufficient to try the value of every particular Trade; or all may be still sum'd up in fewer words, thus: That Trade which makes Money flow in most plentifully upon us, enables our People to subsist themselves better by their Labour, raises the Value of our Lands, and occasions our Rents to be better paid, must always be reckon'd the best Trade; for these are the only Rules by which 'tis possible to state and determine the Value of any particular Trade, or of the general Trade of the whole Nation. I shall illustrate this by a few Instances.

To begin with our Trade to *Portugal*: Trade to Portugal. For the Goods we send to that Country, it is acknowledg'd that our Returns are Wine, Oil, and some other things for our own Use and Consumption; but it is indisputable that the greatest Value of our Returns are Gold and Silver. So much therefore the *Portuguese* pay to the Employment and Subsistence of our People, and for the  
C 4                      Product

Product of our Lands: so much as this Balance in Gold and Silver, they contribute to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Nation.

Trade to  
Spain.

For our Exportations of Manufactures to *Spain*, before King *Philip* was settled in that Throne, our Returns were in Wine, Oil, Wool, Cochineal, Indico, Fruit, Iron, &c. many of which were consumed in *England*, and a great part of them were also used in the Manufactures we exported. So many of them as we used in the Manufactures we exported, contributed so much to the Employment of our People, and the Improvement of our Lands. But a very great part of our Returns from *Spain*, was Money for the over-balance of Manufactures we sent thither; and this undoubtedly was so much added to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Nation.

Trade to  
Italy.

Our Exportations to *Italy* are made good to us by Returns in Oil, Wine, thrown and raw Silk, wrought Silk, Currants, Paper, Drugs, &c. and the rest in Money. This last, for the Reasons I have given, is so much added to the Happiness and Prosperity of the Nation; and so indeed are many of our other Returns, since they are manufactur'd by our own People, and contribute so much to their Maintenance.

Trade to  
Turkey.

Between us and *Turkey* very little or no Balance is paid in Money. Our Returns are raw Silk, Grogram Yarn, Cotton,

ton, Wool, Cotton Yarn, Goats-Hair, Coffee, Dying Goods, Drugs, &c. almost the whole Value, either Materials, or such things as are necessary or useful in our Manufactures; and which therefore contribute very much to the Employment and Subsistence of our People.

Our Returns from *Hamborough*, and other Places in *Germany*, are made us chiefly in Linen, and Linen-Yarn; but we have also a Balance from those Countries in Money. The last, and a great part of the rest of those Returns, contribute to the Employment of our People, and the Riches and Prosperity of the Nation.

But for the Goods we export to *Holland*, they are prodigious, whether we consider our Woollen Manufactures, the Product of our own Country and our Plantations, our *East-India*, *Turkey*, and other Goods: We have some Returns for them in Spices, Linen, Thread, Paper, Rhenish Wines, Battery, Madder, Whale-Fins, Clapboard, and some wrought Silks, &c. Dr. *Davenant*, the Inspector-General of the Imports and Exports, in his second Report to the Commissioners of the publick Accounts, by a Medium of seven Years Trade, *Pag. 19.* has valued

Our

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Our annual Exports at	1,937,934	7	11	1
Our annual Imports at	549,832	1	02	3
And makes the Difference or annual Balance paid in Money	1,388,102	6	08	2

Many of the other Returns are useful in our Manufactures; but since the whole Balance is paid for Goods, 'tis manifest that the *Dutch* Trade employs and subsists so many of our People, as make or procure all the Goods and Manufactures for which the Balance is paid, and consequently contributes so much to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Nation.

It is manifest by a cursory view of our Trade with every one of these Countries, that we do not pay a Balance in Money to any one; that they do not sell us a greater Value of Manufactures than they take from us; and that consequently we are not impoverished by our Trade with any of them.

It is manifest that we import from every one for the Manufactures we export, either Money or Materials for new Manufactures; either of which contributes very much to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Kingdom.

Certainly then we should with all our power cultivate our Trade with every one of

of them. We can never be so abandon'd of common Sense, as to lessen the Advantages of any one, for the sake of a Trade with any other Country, till by clear Demonstration it shall appear to be more for our Advantage.

The Instances of Parliamentary Authority to support my General Maxims of Trade, are,

1. The Preamble of the Act for prohibiting the *French Trade* in the 30th Year of King *Charles II.* in these words: “ For-  
“ asmuch as it hath been by long Experi-  
“ ence found, that the importing *French*  
“ Wines, Brandy, Linen, Silks, Salt, and  
“ Paper, and other Commodities of the  
“ Growth, Product, or Manufactures of  
“ the Territories and Dominions of the  
“ *French King*, hath much exhausted the  
“ Treasure of this Nation, lessened the  
“ Value of the native Commodities and  
“ Manufactures thereof, and caused great  
“ Detriment to this Kingdom in general.”

2. The Preamble of the Prohibition-Act in the First of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which differs very little from the former, except in the Conclusion, where instead of Detrimental, it calls the *French Trade* a Nuisance to this Kingdom.

But 'tis not for this reason alone that I have cited the abovemention'd Preambles, but because they point out to us the Rules, all the Rules by which it is possible to estimate

mate the Value of our Trade with any particular Country; and by every one of those Rules the *French Trade* stood then condemn'd as a Nuisance to this Kingdom.

The first Charge against it in those Laws, is, *That it hath much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation.* Our Legislators, it seems, judged, that every Trade which encreased our Treasure was beneficial, and every Trade which exhausted our Treasure was *detrimental, was a Nuisance to this Kingdom.*

And when shall a Trade be said to exhaust our Treasure? Certainly then when it diminishes our capital Stock of Gold and Silver; when it sells us a greater Value of Manufactures for our own consumption than it takes from us; when we do not sell Manufactures sufficient to even the Account between us, and are therefore forced to pay the Balance in clear Money; and when it is no way possible for us to repair the Loss by means of the Goods or Manufactures we have imported.

*What Nations don't exhaust our Treasure, tho we pay 'em a Balance in Gold or Silver.*

I do not think our Trade with every Nation guilty of exhausting our Treasure, to which we pay a Balance in Gold or Silver. For if the Goods we buy from any Country are such as we export again in the Whole, or in Part, for the same or a greater Sum of Money, our Treasure is not exhausted by such a Trade: the Goods

we

we buy make us full Restitution of all the Sums we were out for them.

First then, we buy Hemp, Pitch, Tar, *East Country Trade.* and all sorts of Naval Stores from the East Country. Unless we did this, we could not fit out a single Ship to Sea. The Goods we send to that Country are by no means sufficient to even the Account between us: we are forced to pay the Balance in Gold and Silver; and this, as I have heard, amounts to 200,000 *l. per Annum.*

Shall we be said then to lose so great an annual Sum by our East-Country Trade? No certainly; for, not to insist upon the numberless People that are employ'd and subsisted by Shipping and Navigation, we gain much more by our Shipping than the abovemention'd Sum from other Countries with which we trade: and it is certain we could gain nothing this way if we had not first bought the Naval Stores.

'Tis manifest the Freight of all exported Goods is paid by foreign Nations; and I *Advantage by Freight.* believe I should not be thought extravagant if I should affirm, that more than one Fifth of the Freight of all our Shipping is paid by the Nations with whom we trade. It is said, there are about 500,000 Tons of Shipping belonging to this Kingdom, and perhaps the Freight of 5 *l. per Ton per Annum* will not be thought so very extraordinary. If this is Fact, and also



also that one Fifth of the whole Freight is paid by other Nations, then we pay the East Country about 200,000 *l. per Annum* for our Naval Stores, which could not be had but from that Country, and gain above twice as much by our Shipping from other Nations. Therefore tho we pay so great an annual Balance upon that Trade, yet our Treasure cannot be said to be exhausted by it: we have such Goods in exchange for it as make us very ample Amends, and enable us to supply that Loss by our other Commerce.

Trade to  
China and  
the East-  
Indies.

Possibly something like this may be said of our Trade to *China* and the *East-Indies*. It is certain, that besides Goods and Merchandizes, we export yearly to those Places our Bullion to the Value of 4 or 500,000 *l. per Annum*. And yet I cannot yield that our Treasure has been exhausted, nor indeed that it has not been very much increased by means of that Trade. Salt-Petre, Pepper, and some few Drugs of those Countries, perhaps we cannot be well without; and yet I believe our Merchants would fit out few or no Ships for so long a Voyage, if they were not also to have the liberty of importing Manufactures. But our own want of *East-India* Goods will by no means acquit that Trade of the Guilt of exhausting our Treasure, or make us any Amends for such a Loss; that is to be done no other way, than by our gaining

gaining as much Bullion from other Countries by means of the Manufactures we import from the *East-Indies*.

First then, the use of wrought Silks and stain'd Callicoes of that Country is prohibited in *England*; those therefore are re-exported: But in the next place, of their white Callicoes and Muslins, of their Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Salt-Petre, and other Goods, very great Quantities are also re-exported, and at a much greater Price than the whole annual Sums sent from hence to the *East-Indies*. The Consequence is, that our Treasure is not exhausted by that Trade, since we have those Goods in exchange for our Money as procure us much greater Sums from other Countries, and since our whole Loss is more than repair'd by re-exporting part only of those Goods at a much higher Price than we paid for the whole.

I have never heard of any Trade (except with the abovemention'd Countries, and that of *France*) which has been at any time charg'd with exhausting our Treasure. But I will suppose, for once, that we never gain'd any Balance upon our Trade with *Spain*, or the *Levant*: On the contrary, tho it is true, that we even paid in Money for the Wool and Cochineal of the former, and for the Dying Goods of the latter; yet I can by no means be persuaded that either the one or the other could,

could, with any Justice, be accus'd of exhausting our Treasure, or diminishing our capital Stock of Gold and Silver, or of selling to us any Goods for our Money, without enabling us at the same time to get back the whole Price from other Countries. We have usually purchas'd Five Thousand Bags of *Spanish Wool per Annum*; and not to insist at the present upon the great numbers of People employ'd in working that Wool, have we ever sold less of it to other Nations than was sufficient to pay the whole Cost of all the Wool we bought from *Spain*, and of all other Foreign Materials mix'd with our Manufactures of that Wool? And for the Cochineal, and other Foreign Dying Goods that are necessary Ingredients in all our Woollen Manufactures, they are abundantly paid by the Manufactures we send abroad, and the Prices given for them in Foreign Countries. Dr. *Davenant*, the Inspector-General, in his Report before-cited, has given us an Account of Woollen Manufactures exported to *Holland* only in one Year, to the Value of 1,339,526*l.* How prodigious then must have been our Exportations of that kind to all the World! And how considerable must have been the Foreign Ingredients in so vast a Value of Woollen Manufactures! And yet 'tis certain we could have made or exported very few, but for those Foreign Ingredients.

The

The Trade therefore which carries out our Bullion, to enable us to export a greater Value of our Manufactures, cannot be said to exhaust our Treasure, or to diminish our capital Stock of Gold or Silver, or not to make us Amends by the Returns.

I would not be thought therefore to condemn every Trade which carries out our Bullion, of exhausting our Treasure; but that only which carries out our Bullion for Manufactures to be consum'd here, which return us no sort of Goods to be sent abroad again; and lastly, which no way enables us to repair our selves of that Loss.

If we export any Value of our Manufactures for the consumption of a foreign Nation, and import thence no Goods at all for our own consumption, it is certain the whole Price of our own Manufactures exported must be paid to us in Money, and that all the Money paid to us is our clear Gain.

The Merchant perhaps does not get 20 per Cent. by the Goods he sends abroad; yet if he sells his Goods for the very Price he paid for them, and brings back the whole Price in Money, and not in Goods, to his Native Country, the Merchant in this case gets nothing, but his Country gets clear the whole Value of the Goods.

To make this intelligible, if I ask any Man what is the Gain of the Day-Labourer or Manufacturer; he will answer me, That it is just so much as he earns by his Work for the Subsistence of himself and his Family. His whole Wages are his Gain.

If his whole Time is taken up in working for the Consumption of the *Portuguese*; for instance, if his whole Wages are paid him by that Nation, he gains from *Portugal* the whole Value of his yearly Labour. And the same thing must be said of the *Portuguese* Manufacturer that works for the Consumption of the *English* Nation; he clears his whole Wages from this Kingdom.

But still the Question is, How much of these Wages is gained or lost to the one Nation or the other?

It is certain, that all that the Consumption of *Portugal* pays to the *English* Labourers, more than is paid by the Consumption of *England* to the Labourers of *Portugal*, is clear Gain to *England*, and so much Loss to *Portugal*. And therefore if the Wages of *English* People for Labour bestowed on the Corn, Lead, Tin, Woollen, and other Manufactures exported to *Portugal*, should amount to 800,000 *l. per Annum*, and the Wages of the *Portuguese* for their Labour bestowed upon the Wine, Oil, Fruit, and other Product of that Country

try imported hither for the Consumption of our People, should amount to no more than 200,000 *l. per Annum*, it is clear that in the Article of Wages for Labour, setting the Wages of one People against those of the other, we gain by the Balance 600,000 *l. per Annum*.

The next Question is, What is gained or lost by the Exchange of the Product of the Land between both Nations?

And here another Question will arise, *The Gain of the Landholder.* What is gained by the Gentleman or Landholder? I believe every Man will give me this Answer, That he gets just so much as is given for the Product of the Land, clear of the charge of Labour that is bestowed upon it; and whoever is the consumer, whether this or a foreign Nation, pays the Gentleman so much of his Rent.

If the Corn, Lead, Tin, Woollen, or other Manufactures of this Kingdom, are exported to *Portugal* for the consumption of that Nation, it is certain that *Portugal* pays the *English* Landholder the whole Rent, or in other words, the whole Price which is paid upon account of Rent for those Goods; which is indeed the whole Price that is paid for them, deducting the Wages given for the Labour bestowed upon them. The same thing must be said of *England*; the Landholder of *Portugal* gets just so great a part of his Rent from *England*, as is paid by the consumption of

this Nation to the Rents of that Kingdom.

How much then is gained or lost to the Landholders of either Nation? All that is given for the meer Product of the *English* Lands by the *Portuguese*, more than is given for the meer Product of *Portugal* by the *English*, is so much Gain to *England*, and so much Loss to *Portugal*.

Suppose then that the Product of the Lands of *England* (clear of the Wages of the Labourers) exported to *Portugal*, should amount to 400,000 *per Annum*, and that the Product of *Portugal*, clear of Labour, imported into *England*, should amount to no more than 100,000 *l. per Annum*, the Difference is 300,000 *l. per Annum*. The *English* Land-holders gain so much yearly from *Portugal*, and *Portugal* loses so much to this Nation.

*The Gain  
of the  
Merchant.*

The last thing is the Gain of the Merchant. The Merchant gains all that part of the Price of his Goods in which his Sale exceeds his Purchase; and this difference of the Price is paid by the consumer. If *England* is the consumer, the Merchant gains this difference in *England*, but *England* gets nothing by her Consumption. But if *Portugal* is the consumer of the Goods exported by the *English* Merchant, he gains the whole difference from *Portugal*. And so in like manner does the *Portuguese* Merchant get from *England* the

the whole difference of the Price upon all Goods which he buys in *Portugal*, and sells to this Kingdom.

Suppose then that our *English* Merchants buy here the Product of our Lands manufactur'd by the Labour of our People, at the Cost of 1,200,000 *l. per Annum*, and sell the same to *Portugal* for 1,300,000 *l. per Annum*, our *English* Merchants get from that Country 100,000 *l. per Annum*. On the other hand, if the Merchants in *Portugal* buy there their Oil, Wine, Fruit, &c. at the Cost of 300,000 *l. per Annum*, and sell the same to *England* for 325,000 *l. per Annum*, their Gain from *England* is no more than 25,000 *l. per Annum*. So that in this very Article of the Merchant's Gain, *England* would get clear 75,000 *l. per Annum* from *Portugal*; and so much would be yearly lost to that Nation.

For my own part, I know no other way of estimating the Profit or Loss of Trade between two Nations. All that the Labour of the People, the Product of the Lands, and the Gain of the Merchants in one Nation, exceed in Value those in the other, is so much Gain to the first, and so much Loss to the second. This is plain and obvious to every Person, even of the meanest Capacity.

Dr. Davenant, the Inspector-General, <sup>Rules to judge of the Balance of Trade.</sup> says, "In stating the Balance between two Countries, the prime Cost only in the

D 3

" said



“ said respective Countries should be calculated.”

And indeed there can be no other Rule ; for the Merchant of each Country asks and takes Advice from his Correspondent in the other what Goods are likely to come to the best Market ; and accordingly receives Orders to buy for him, or send to him such Goods as are most demanded. And if this should not be reciprocally observed on both sides, if any Merchant should venture over his Goods without such previous Advice, instead of advancing any thing upon the Sale of them in the other Country, he may send them to a Market where they are a Drug, and lose a very great part of his Principal.

To magnify our Exports, or diminish our Imports by comparative and superlative Words, serves for nothing but to amuse the Ignorant. The Balance, the Balance of both, is the only thing that can demonstrate our Profit or our Loss.

If we sell more Goods than we buy, the Balance must be coming to us in Money, and that is so much Gain.

If we buy more Goods than we sell, we must pay the Balance in Money, and that is so much Loss to the Nation.

This is finely express'd in Sir *William Temple's* Observations upon the *United Provinces*, 5th Edition, p. 231. *cap.* 6. “ The vulgar mistake, that Importation of foreign  
“ reign

“ reign Wares, if purchased with native  
 “ Commodities, and not with Money,  
 “ does not make a Nation poorer, is but  
 “ what every Man that gives himself lei-  
 “ sure to think, must immediately rectify,  
 “ by finding out, that upon the end of an  
 “ Account between a Nation, and all they  
 “ deal with abroad, whatever the Expor-  
 “ tation wants in Value to balance that of  
 “ the Importation, must of necessity be  
 “ made up with ready Money.

“ By this we find out the Foundation of  
 “ the Riches of *Holland*, as of their Trade,  
 “ by the Circumstances already rehearsed.  
 “ For never any Country traded so much,  
 “ and consumed so little. They buy infi-  
 “ nitely, but 'tis to sell again, either upon  
 “ Improvement of the Commodity, or at  
 “ a better Market. They are the great  
 “ Masters of the *Indian* Spices, and of the  
 “ *Persian* Silks; but wear plain Woollen,  
 “ and feed upon their own Fish and Roots.  
 “ Nay, they sell the finest of their own  
 “ Cloth to *France*, and buy coarse out of  
 “ *England* for their own wear. They send  
 “ abroad the best of their own Butter into  
 “ all Parts, and buy the cheapest out of  
 “ *Ireland*, or the North of *England*, for  
 “ their own Use. In short, they furnish  
 “ infinite Luxury, which they never prac-  
 “ tise, and traffick in Pleasures which they  
 “ never taste.”

And before, in p. 230. “ It is no con-  
 D 4 “ stant

“stant Rule, that Trade makes Riches ;  
 “for there may be a Trade that improve-  
 “rishes a Nation. As it is not often go-  
 “ing to market that enriches the Coun-  
 “tryman, but on the contrary if every  
 “time he comes there he buys to a grea-  
 “ter Value than he sells, he grows the  
 “poorer the oftner he goes ; but the only  
 “and certain Scale of Riches arising from  
 “Trade in a Nation, is the proportion of  
 “what is exported for the consumption of  
 “othersto what is imported for their own.”

To illustrate this farther, in trying the worth of any particular Trade by the Exports and Imports between two Nations.

If we have at any time imported from *France* (for our own consumption) a greater value of Goods and Merchandizes than we exported for the consumption of that Country, it is certain that one way or other we paid the Balance in Money ; and whether we paid this by exporting Bullion out of *England*, or by drawing Bullion from other Nations indebted to us into *France*, the case is the very same ; that whole Balance was so much Loss to this Kingdom ; so much we may be said to have lost by our *French Commerce*.

But the Nature of the Goods and Merchandizes exported and imported between the two Nations, ought also to be consider'd.

If we paid this Balance in Money for Manufactures which must needs have inter-  
 fered

ferred with our own; that is, which must have hinder'd the sale of such a value of our Manufactures at the same Market, and did not open a new Vent for them at any other; it is manifest that both our Landholders and our Labourers must have been deprived by means of this Commerce of all those Sums of Money which were paid away for the Product and Manufactures of *France*; as also, that that Country had been so much enriched by the Impoverishment of this Kingdom.

If this is the way to try the value of our Commerce with any particular Nation, the way to try the value of a Treaty of Commerce with any particular Nation, must be by the Customs or Duties reciprocally laid in each Nation on the Goods and Merchandizes of the other.

Before I proceed any further, I think it very necessary to give my Readers a Copy of the late Treaty of Commerce with *France*, as also of the Bill of Commerce brought into the House of Commons in order to render that Treaty effectual by Act of Parliament: The said Treaty and Bill of Commerce being the occasion of this Discourse, in order to open the Eyes of our Legislators, and thereby prevent the ruin of the Trade of this Island, by the Mistakes in the Managers of this Treaty; which must inevitably ensue, if the said Treaty is render'd effectual by Parliament.

Tractatus



**Traſtatus Navigationis & Commerciorum**  
inter Sereniſſimam ac Potentiſſimam  
Principem Annam, Dei Gratia, Magnæ  
Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regi-  
nam, & Sereniſſimum ac Potentiſſimum  
Principem Ludovicum XIV. Dei Gratia,  
Regem Chriſtianiſſimum, conſuſus Tra-  
jecti ad Rhenum die  $\frac{31 \text{ Martii}}{11 \text{ Aprilis}}$  Anno 1713.



*Uemadmodum Sereniſſima ac Poten-  
tiſſima Princeps & Domina Anna,  
Dei Gratia, Magna Britannia,  
Franciæ, & Hibernia Regina, &  
Sereniſſimus ac Potentiſſimus Princeps & Do-  
minus Ludovicus Decimus Quartus, Dei  
Gratia, Rex Chriſtianiſſimus, ex quo ad Pacis  
Studia, Deo diſponente, animos adverterint,  
ad Utilitates Subditorum ſuorum inde pro-  
venturas per mutuam Navigationis & Com-  
merciorum Libertatem adaugendas, utpote qua  
præcipuus pacis tam Fructus quam Firmamen-  
tum eſſe debeant, prono utrinque deſiderio fe-  
rebantur: cumque in finem legatis ſuis Extra-  
ordinariis & Plenipotentiaſiis, Trajectum ad  
Rhenum conventuris, in mandatis clementiſſi-  
mi dederunt, ut tam Paci redintegrandæ,  
quam*



*Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between  
the most Serene and most Potent Princess  
Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of  
Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and  
the most Serene and most Potent Prince  
Lewis XIVth, the most Christian King,  
concluded at Utrecht the  $\frac{31}{11}$  Day of  
March  
April 1713,*

**W** Hereas the most Serene and most  
Potent Princess and Lady *Anne*,  
by the Grace of God, Queen of  
*Great Britain, France, and Ire-*  
*land*, and the most Serene and most Potent  
Prince and Lord, *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace  
of God, the most Christian King, since  
they apply'd their Minds, by the disposal  
of the Almighty, to the study of Peace,  
have both been moved with an earnest de-  
fire to increase the Advantages of their  
Subjects, which are to arise therefrom, by  
a reciprocal liberty of Navigation and Com-  
merce, which ought to be as well the prin-  
cipal Fruit, as Establishment of Peace :  
and to that end they have most graciously  
given Instructions to their Ambassadors  
Extra-


*quam renovandis, adque hodiernum rerum  
statum aptandis anterioribus inter ambas Gen-  
tes, Commerciorum Fœderibus, operam omni  
studio conferrent : Scilicet Sacra Regia Ma-  
jestas Magna Britannia, Reverendo admodum  
Johanni, permissione Divina, Episcopo Bris-  
toliensi, Privati Anglia Sigilli Custodi, Regia  
Majestati a Consiliis Intimis, Decano Winde-  
soriensi, & Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis  
Registrario : Ut & Nobilissimo, Illustrissimo,  
atque Excellentissimo Domino Domino Thoma  
Comiti de Strafford, Viscomiti Wentworth  
de Wentworth Woodhouse, & de Stainebo-  
rough, Baroni de Raby, Regia sua Majestati  
a Consiliis Intimis, ejusdem Legato Extra-  
ordinario & Plenipotentiaro ad Celsos &  
Præpotentes Dominos Ordines Generales U-  
niti Belgii, Regia sua Majestatis Dimacho-  
rum Legionis (vulgo Regiment) Tribuno, &  
Exercituum Regiorum Locum-Tenenti Gene-  
rali, Primario Admiralitatis Magna Britan-  
nia & Hibernia Domino Commissario, &  
Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equiti : Sacra  
autem Regia Majestas Christianissima Nobilif-  
sima, Illustrissimis, atque Excellentissimis Do-  
minis, Domino Nicolao Marchioni de Uxelles,  
Marshallo Francia, Regiorum Ordinum Equiti  
Torquato, & Locum-Tenenti Generali in Du-  
catu Burgundia ; & Domino Nicolao Mesna-  
ger, Regii Ordinis Sancti Michaelis Equiti.  
Dicti proinde Legati, quo propositam Regia-  
rum suarum Majestatum pium adeo & salu-  
tare optatum sortiretur effectum ; habitis va-  
riis*

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries going to the Congress at *Utrecht*, that they should employ their utmost Diligence and Care both to re-establish Peace, and to renew the former Treaties of Commerce between the two Nations, and to adapt them to the present State of Affairs; that is to say, her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* to the Right Reverend *John*, by Divine Permission, Bishop of *Bristol*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *England*, one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter: As also to the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lord *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse* and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, her Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, Colonel of her Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. And his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, to the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lords, *Nicolas* Marquis of *Huxelles*, Marshal of *France*, Knight of the King's Orders, and Lieutenant-General of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; and *Nicolas* Mesnager, Knight of the King's Order of St.



*riis ea de re Colloquiis, concinnatisque, quantum præ temporis Angustia licuit, rerum utrinque momentis, inter ipsos tandem post Plenipotantias, quibus hac in parte muniti sunt, communicatas invicem, & rite mutatas, quarum Apographa sub Finem hujus Instrumenti, Verbo tenus inserta sunt, super Navigationis & Commerciorum Articulis, modo formaque, prout sequitur, conveniunt.*


## I.

 Onventum & concordatum est inter  
 ‘ Serenissimam & Potentissimam  
 ‘ Magnæ Britanniae Reginam, &  
 ‘ Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Regem  
 ‘ Christianissimum, quod reciproca &  
 ‘ omnibus modis absoluta sit Libertas  
 ‘ Navigationis & Commerciorum inter  
 ‘ utriusque partis Subditos, per omnia  
 ‘ & quævis Regiarum suarum Majesta-  
 ‘ tum Regna, Status, Ditiones, & Provin-  
 ‘ cias in Europa, circa omnia & singula  
 ‘ Mercium genera, iis in Locis, iisque Con-  
 ‘ ditionibus, modo formaque, prout in se-  
 ‘ quentibus Articulis definitur & statui-  
 ‘ tur.

## II.

*St. Michael* Whereupon the said Ambassadors, to the end that the Design of their Royal Majesties, which is so pious and wholesome, might attain the desired Effect, having had several Conferences upon that Affair, and having adjusted the principal Matters on both sides, as far as they could in so short a time, after having communicated to each other, and duly exchanged the full Powers wherewith they were provided for this purpose, Copies whereof are inserted word for word at the end of this Instrument, have agreed upon Articles of Navigation and Commerce, in manner and form as follows.

## I.

T is agreed and concluded between the most Serene and most Potent Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and most Potent the most Christian King, That there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects on each part thro all and every the Kingdoms, States, Dominions and Provinces of their Royal Majesties in *Europe*, concerning all and singular kinds of Goods, in those Places, and on those Conditions, and in such manner and form as is settled and adjusted in the following Articles.

II.

## II.

‘ Ut vero inter antememoratarum par-  
 ‘ tium Subditos, Commmercium & Amicitia  
 ‘ secura dehinc, & ab omni perturbatione  
 ‘ & molestia tuta sit, conventum & con-  
 ‘ clusum est, ut si quando inter Regiarum  
 ‘ suarum Majestatum Coronas mala aliqua  
 ‘ Intelligentia, & Amicitiae Interruptio  
 ‘ Rupturave suboriantur, (quod Deus aver-  
 ‘ tat) tum Terminus sex mensium post  
 ‘ dictam Rupturam, utriusque partis Subdi-  
 ‘ tis in alterius Ditione commorantibus,  
 ‘ dabitur, quo recipere sese una cum Fa-  
 ‘ miliis, Bonis, Mercimoniis, & Facultari-  
 ‘ bus suis, easque asportare licebit quoquo-  
 ‘ versum ipsis placuerit ; Sicut & iis per-  
 ‘ missa tunc erit Venditio & Alienatio Bo-  
 ‘ norum suorum, Mobilium Immobilium-  
 ‘ que rerum, libere & absque ulla Intertur-  
 ‘ batione : Nec eorum Bona, Res, Merces,  
 ‘ & Facultates, nedum ipsimet Arresto, vel  
 ‘ manus Injectione interea temporis deti-  
 ‘ nendi vel infestandi sunt ; Bona quine-  
 ‘ tiam interea promptaque Justitia fruen-  
 ‘ tur, utentur, alterutrinque Subditi, quo  
 ‘ currente dicto Spatio Semestri, Res &  
 ‘ Facultates suas, tam publico quam priva-  
 ‘ tis concreditas, recuperare possint.

## III.

## II.

But that the Commerce and Friendship between the Subjects of the abovesaid Parties may be hereafter secure, and free from all Trouble and Molestation, it is agreed and concluded, That if at any time any ill Understanding and Breach of Friendship or Rupture should happen between the Crowns of their Royal Majesties, (which God forbid) in such case the Term of Six Months shall be allowed, after the said Rupture, to the Subjects and Inhabitants on each part residing in the Dominions of the other, in which they themselves may retire, together with their Families, Goods, Merchandizes, and Effects, and carry them whithersoever they shall please; as likewise at the same time the selling and disposing of their Goods, both movable and immovable, shall be allowed them freely and without any disturbance; and in the mean time their Goods, Effects, Wares, and Merchandizes, and particularly their Persons, shall not be detained or troubled by Arrest or Seizure: but rather in the mean while the Subjects on each side shall have and enjoy good and speedy Justice, so that during the said space of Six Months, they may be able to recover their Goods and Effects entrusted as well to the Publick as to private Persons.

*In case of Rupture, 6 Months allow'd to the Subjects of both sides to withdraw in.*

## III.

‘ Conventum quoque & statutum est,  
 ‘ quod Subditi & Incolæ Regnorum, Pro-  
 ‘ vinciarum, & Ditionum utriusque Regiæ  
 ‘ Majestatis, nullos in posterum exercent  
 ‘ inter se Hostilitatis Actus & Violentias,  
 ‘ nec Mari, nec Terra, nec in Fluviiis, Flu-  
 ‘ minibus, Portubus, aut Stationibus, sub  
 ‘ quocunque nomine aut prætextu, ita ut  
 ‘ Subditi utriusque partis nullum Diploma,  
 ‘ Commissionem, vel Instructionem pro  
 ‘ privatis Armaturis Navalibus exercendis,  
 ‘ neque Literas Repressaliarum, ut vocant,  
 ‘ aliquorum Principum aut Statuum, qui ip-  
 ‘ sis hinc inde hostes sunt, recipiant; ne-  
 ‘ que vi aut prætextu eorundem Diploma-  
 ‘ tum, Commissionum, vel Repressaliarum,  
 ‘ prædictos Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ, aut  
 ‘ Regis Christianissimi Subditos & Incolas,  
 ‘ turbent, infestent, vel Incommodo Dam-  
 ‘ nove aliquo afficiant, neque ejusmodi vel  
 ‘ Armaturam exercent, vel ea in altum  
 ‘ procedant: In quem finem toties quoties  
 ‘ requiritur ab utraque parte, in omnibus  
 ‘ utriusque partis Regionibus, Dominiis, &  
 ‘ Ditionibus quibuscunque, Prohibitiones  
 ‘ strictæ & expressæ renoventur & publicen-  
 ‘ tur, ne quis hujusmodi Commissionibus,  
 ‘ vel Literis Repressaliarum ullo modo utat-  
 ‘ tur, sub poena atrocissima, quæ contra  
 ‘ Violatores infligi possit, præter Restitu-  
 ‘ tionem & plenariam Satisfactionem iis  
 ‘ præstandam, quibus damnum aliquod in-  
 ‘ tulerint,

## III.

It is likewise agreed and concluded, That <sup>The Sub-</sup> the Subjects and Inhabitants of the King-<sup>jects of</sup> doms, Provinces, and Dominions of each <sup>neither</sup> of their Royal Majesties, shall exercise no <sup>side to com-</sup> Acts of Hostility and Violence against each <sup>mit Hosti-</sup> other, neither by Sea, nor by Land, nor in Rivers, Streams, Ports, or Havens, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, so that the Subjects of either Party shall receive no Patent, Commission, or Instruction, for arming and acting at Sea as Privateers, nor Letters of Reprisal as they are called, from any Princes or States which are Enemies to one side or the other; nor by virtue, or under colour of such Patents, Commissions, or Reprisals, shall they disturb, infest, or any way prejudice or damage the aforesaid Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen of Great Britain, or of the most Christian King; neither shall they arm Ships in such manner as is aforesaid, or go out to Sea therewith. To which end, as often as it is required by either side, strict and express Prohibitions shall be renewed and published in all the Regions, Dominions, and Territories of each Party wheresoever, That no one shall in any wise use such Commissions or Letters of Reprisal, under the severest Punishment that can be inflicted on the Transgressors, besides Restitution and full Satisfaction to be given to those to whom they have done any Da-

E 2

mage;

' tulerint, nec ullæ in posterum Repressalia-  
 ' rum Literæ ab altera dictorum Fœderato-  
 ' rum parte concedentur in alterius Subdi-  
 ' torum Detrimentum aut Incommodum,  
 ' nisi eo tantum Casu, quo Justitia dene-  
 ' gata est, aut dilata; Cui Denegationi aut  
 ' Dilationi fides non habebitur, nisi Libel-  
 ' lus Supplex ejus qui prædictas Repressalia-  
 ' Literas postulaverit, communicatus sit Mi-  
 ' nistro, qui a parte Principis illius, contra  
 ' cujus Subditos illæ dandæ sunt, eo loci  
 ' recidebit, ut intra quatuor mensium tem-  
 ' pus, aut prius, si fieri possit, contrarium  
 ' docere, aut Complementum quod Justitiæ  
 ' debeat procurare possit.

## IV.

' Liberum sit utriusque prædictorum Con-  
 ' fœderatorum Subditis & Incolis, Terre-  
 ' stri, vel Maritimo; & quocunque denique  
 ' Itinere, in alterius Fœderati Regna, Re-  
 ' giones, Provincias, Terras; Insulas; Ur-  
 ' bes, Villas, Oppida murata, vel non mu-  
 ' rata, munita, vel immunita, Portus, Do-  
 ' minia, vel Ditiones quascunque in Europa,  
 ' liberè & securè, absque Licentiâ vel salvo  
 ' Conductu generali aut speciali, ingredi, ire  
 ' atque inde redire, ibidem commorari, aut  
 ' easdem transire, & omnia interim victui,  
 ' usuique suo necessaria emere, atque pretio  
 ' pro lubitu comparere, omnique benevo-  
 ' lentia & favore reciproco tractentur.  
 ' Cautum tamen esto ut in hisce omnibus  
 ' ad præscripta Legum & Statutorum se ge-  
 ' rant

mage; neither shall any Letters of Reprisal be hereafter granted on either side by the said Confederates, to the Detriment or Disadvantage of the Subjects of the other, except in such case only as Justice is denied or delayed; to which Denial or Delay credit shall not be given, unless the Petition of the Person who desires the said Letters of Reprisal be communicated to the Minister residing there on the part of the Prince, against whose Subjects they are to be granted, that within the space of four Months, or sooner, if it be possible, he may evince the contrary, or procure the performance of what is due to Justice.

## IV.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of each of the aforesaid Confederates shall have liberty, freely and securely, without Licence or Passport, general or special, by Land or by Sea, or any other way, to go into the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Lands, Islands, Cities, Villages, Towns walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, Ports, Dominions or Territories whatsoever of the other Confederates in Europe, there to enter, and to return from thence, to abide there, or to pass thro the same; and in the mean time to buy and purchase as they please, all things necessary for their Subsistence and Use; and they shall be treated with all mutual Kindness and Favour. Provided however that in all these matters

E 3

they



‘ rant & componant, amice quoque & pa-  
 ‘ cate inter se vivant & converſentur, om-  
 ‘ nique bona Intelligentia Concordiam mu-  
 ‘ tuam alant.

## V.

‘ Subditis utriusque Regiæ Majestatis Li-  
 ‘ bertas sit & Potestas, cum suis Navibus, ut  
 ‘ & Mercibus, rebusque iisdem impositis,  
 ‘ quorum Commercium aut Asportatio Le-  
 ‘ gibus utriusque Regni prohibita non sunt,  
 ‘ ad utriusque partis Terras, Regiones, Ur-  
 ‘ bes, Portus, Loca, & Fluvios in Europa  
 ‘ appellere, eoque adire, ibique frequentare,  
 ‘ commorari, ac residere, absque ulla tem-  
 ‘ poris restrictione, Domicilia etiam condu-  
 ‘ cere, vel apud alios hospitari, omniaque  
 ‘ mercium genera licita, ubi visum fuerit,  
 ‘ emere a primo opifice vel venditore, alio-  
 ‘ ve quovis modo, sive in publico rerum  
 ‘ venalium Foro, in Emporiis, Nundinis,  
 ‘ aut ubicunque loci Merces istæ laborantur  
 ‘ aut venduntur; Merces quoque aliunde  
 ‘ advectas in Repositoriis & Apothecis suis  
 ‘ condere, asservare, indeque venum expo-  
 ‘ nere licebit, neque ullo modo dictas suas  
 ‘ Merces in Emporia & Nundinas, nisi  
 ‘ sponte & libenter, asportare tenebuntur,  
 ‘ ea tamen lege ne easdem in Tabernis, aut  
 ‘ alibi minutatim vendant. Ob dictam au-  
 ‘ tem Commerciorum libertatem, aliave  
 ‘ quacunque de causa, Impositionibus ullis  
 ‘ aut

they behave and comport themselves conformably to the Laws and Statutes, and live and converse with each other friendly and peaceably, and keep up reciprocal Concord by all manner of good Understanding.

## V.

The Subjects of each of their Royal Majesties may have leave and licence to come with their Ships, as also with the Merchandizes and Goods on Board the same (the Trade and Importation whereof are not prohibited by the Laws of either Kingdom) to the Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, Places, and Rivers of either side in *Europe*, to enter into the same, to resort thereto, to remain and reside there, without any Limitation of Time; also to hire Houses, or to lodge with other People, and to buy all lawful kinds of Merchandizes where they think fit from the first Workman or Seller, or in any other manner, whether in the publick Market for the Sale of things, in Mart-Towns, Fairs, or wheresoever those Goods are manufactur'd or sold. They may likewise lay up and keep in their Magazines and Warehouses, and from thence expose to sale, Merchandizes brought from other Parts; neither shall they be in any wise obliged, unless willingly and of their own accord, to bring their said Merchandizes to the Marts and Fairs, on this Condition however, That they shall not

*And trade in all places not prohibited by Law.*

E 4

sell

' aut Oneribus gravandi non erunt, præter  
 ' ea quæ pro Navibus & Mercibus suis Le-  
 ' gibus & Consuetudinibus in utroque Reg-  
 ' no receptis solvenda veniunt. Quinetiam  
 ' libera iis sit, quodcumque & quocumque  
 ' ipsis visum fuerit, sese, ut & si Matrimo-  
 ' nium forte contraxerint, Uxores, Liberos,  
 ' Famulosque suos, una cum Mercibus &  
 ' Facultatibus, Rebus, Bonisque suis, sive  
 ' emptis, sive advectis, extra Regni utrius-  
 ' que Limites, Solutis Vectigalibus consue-  
 ' tis, Terra Marique, per Fluvios & Aquas  
 ' dulces, sine Molestia, transferendi potes-  
 ' tas ; non obstante Lege qualibet, Privile-  
 ' gio, Concessione, Immunitate, aut Con-  
 ' suetudine, contrarium ullo modo desig-  
 ' nante. In re autem Religionis integra  
 ' Subditis utriusque Fæderatorum, ut & si  
 ' Matrimonium contraxerint, eorum Uxo-  
 ' ribus ac Liberis, constabit Libertas, neque  
 ' in Ecclesiis, aut alibi, sacris interesse co-  
 ' gendi erunt : Ipsis autem è contrario Rem  
 ' Divinam suo more, etiam si Legibus Regni  
 ' vetito, privatim, & inter proprios parie-  
 ' tes, & absque aliorum quorumcumque  
 ' Interventu, facere, omnino & absque ulla  
 ' molestia licebit. Facultas porro Subditos  
 ' utriusque partis in alterius Ditionibus de-  
 ' functos, locis commodis & honestis, ad  
 ' id quacumque occasione designandis, Se-  
 ' peliendi deneganda non erit, neque Sepul-  
 ' torum Cadavera ulla molestia afficienda  
 ' erunt. Leges autem & Statuta utriusque  
 ' Regni

sell the same by Retail in Shops, or any  
 where else. But they are not to be load-  
 ed with any Impositions or Taxes on ac-  
 count of the said freedom of Trade, or for  
 any other cause whatsoever, except what  
 are to be paid for their Ships and Goods  
 according to the Laws and Customs re-  
 ceiv'd in each Kingdom. And moreover, *Liberty to*  
 they shall have free leave, without molef- *remove*  
 tation, to remove themselves; also if they *themselves*  
 shall happen to be married, their Wives, *Family*  
 Children and Servants, together with their *and Goods,*  
 Merchandizes, Wares, Goods and Effects,  
 either bought or imported whensoever and  
 whithersoever they shall think fit, out of  
 the Bounds of each Kingdom, by Land and  
 by Sea, on the Rivers and fresh Waters,  
 discharging the usual Duties, notwithstand-  
 ing any Law, Privilege, Grant, Immunity  
 or Custom, in any wise importing the  
 contrary. But in the business of Religion, *And have*  
 there shall be an entire liberty allowed to *the free-*  
 the Subjects of each of the Confederates; *dom of Re-*  
 as also if they are married, to their Wives *ligion in*  
 and Children: neither shall they be com- *their own*  
 pelled to go to the Churches, or to be pre- *Houses.*  
 sent at the religious Worship in any other  
 place. On the contrary, they may with-  
 out any kind of molestation perform their  
 religious Exercises after their own way,  
 altho it be forbid by the Laws of the  
 Kingdom, privately and within their own  
 Walls, and without the admittance of any  
 other

‘ Regni in pleno vigore manebunt, debitæ-  
 ‘ que Executioni mandabuntur, five Com-  
 ‘ mercium & Navigationem, five Jus ali-  
 ‘ quod aliud respiciunt, iis duntaxat Casibus  
 ‘ exceptis, de quibus in præsentis Tractatus  
 ‘ Articulis aliter statutum fuerit.’

## VI.

‘ Solvent utriusque partis Subditi Telo-  
 ‘ nia, Vectigalia, & Introitus Exitusque  
 ‘ Jura per omnes utriusque partis Ditiones  
 ‘ & Provincias, debita & consueta. Et ut  
 ‘ unicuique de prædictis Teloniis, Vectiga-  
 ‘ libus, & Introitus Exitusque Juribus qui-  
 ‘ buscunque constare certo possit, Conven-  
 ‘ tum pariter est, quod Indices Vectigalia,  
 ‘ Portoria, & Impositiones designantes, pub-  
 ‘ licis extabunt locis, tam Londini, & in  
 ‘ aliis Urbibus intra Ditiones Reginæ Mag-  
 ‘ næ Britannię, quam Rothomagi, & in  
 ‘ aliis Galliæ Urbibus Mercaturæ assuetis,  
 ‘ ad quas recurri possit quotiescunque Lis  
 ‘ aut Quæstio de talibus Portoriis, Vectiga-  
 ‘ libus, seu Impositionibus oriatur; quæ eo  
 ‘ modo, & non aliter, exigenda erunt,  
 ‘ prout

other Persons whatsoever. Moreover, <sup>Places for burying their Dead.</sup> liberty shall not be refused to bury the Subjects of either Party who die in the Territories of the other, in convenient and decent places, to be appointed for that purpose, as occasion shall require; neither shall the dead Bodies of those that are buried be any ways molested. The Laws and Statutes of each Kingdom shall remain in full force, and shall be duly put in execution, whether they relate to Commerce and Navigation, or to any other Right, those Cases only being excepted, concerning which it is otherwise determined in the Articles of this present Treaty.

## VI.

The Subjects of each Party shall pay the <sup>The usual Duties to be paid.</sup> Tolls, Customs, and Duties of Import and Export thro all the Dominions and Provinces of either Party, as are due and accustomed. And that it maybe certainly known to every one what are all the said Tolls, Customs and Duties of Import and Export, it is likewise agreed, That Tables shewing the Customs, Port Duties and Imposts, shall be kept in publick places both at *London* and in other Towns within the Dominions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and at *Roan* and other Towns of *France* where Trading is used, whereunto recourse may be had as often as any Question or Dispute arises concerning such Port-Duties, Customs and Imposts, which are to be demanded

‘ prout disertis verbis & genuino supra-dic-  
 ‘ tarum Tabularum tenori consentaneum  
 ‘ erit. Et si quis Officialis, aut alius no-  
 ‘ mine ejus, sub quovis pretextu, publice  
 ‘ vel privatim, directe vel indirecte, a mer-  
 ‘ catore, vel alio, summam ullam pecunie,  
 ‘ seu aliud quodcumque postulabit aut acci-  
 ‘ piet, ratione Juris, Debiti, Stipendii, Ex-  
 ‘ hibitionis, seu Compensationis, etiam sub  
 ‘ nomine spontanei Doni, aut alio quovis  
 ‘ modo vel pretextu, plus aut aliter quam  
 ‘ supra præfinitum est, tum dictus Officialis,  
 ‘ aut Vicarius ejus, si coram Judice com-  
 ‘ petente, in Regione ubi crimen admissum  
 ‘ est, ejusdem reus & convictus teneatur,  
 ‘ Parti læsæ plenam satisfactionem dabit, &  
 ‘ etiam juxta Legum præscripta pœna debita  
 ‘ afficietur.

## VII.

‘ Mercatores, Navarchæ, Naucleri, Nau-  
 ‘ tæ, homines quicunque, Naves, & omnia  
 ‘ in universum Mercimonia, et bona Con-  
 ‘ fœderati alterius, ejusque Subditorum, et  
 ‘ Incolarum, nullo publico privatove no-  
 ‘ mine, vi alicujus Edicti generalis, aut spe-  
 ‘ cialis, in Terris, Portubus, Stationibus,  
 ‘ Littoribus vel Ditionibus quibuscunque,  
 ‘ alterius Fœderati, in Usus publicum,  
 ‘ Expeditiones bellicas, aliamve ob causam,  
 ‘ multo minus ob Usus cujusquam priva-  
 ‘ tum, apprehendantur, per Arresta deti-  
 ‘ neantur,

ed in such manner, and no otherwise, as shall be agreeable to the plain Words and genuine Sense of the abovesaid Tables. And if any Officer, or other Person in his name, shall under any pretence, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, ask or take of a Merchant, or of any other Person, any Sum of Money, or any thing else on account of Right, Dues, Stipend, Exhibition or Compensation, altho it be under the name of a free Gift, or in any other manner, or under any other pretence, more or otherwise than what is prescribed above; in such case the said Officer, or his Deputy, if he be found guilty and convicted of the same before a competent Judge in the Country where the Crime was committed, shall give full satisfaction to the Party that is wronged, and shall likewise be punished according to the Direction of the Laws.

## VII.

Merchants, Masters of Ships, Owners, <sup>Neither</sup> Mariners, Men of all kinds, Ships, and <sup>Persons</sup> all Merchandizes in general, and Effects of <sup>nor Goods</sup> one of the Confederates, and of his Sub- <sup>to be seized</sup> jects and Inhabitants, shall on no publick or <sup>for publick</sup> private account, by virtue of any general or special Edict, be seized in any of the Lands, Ports, Havens, Shores or Dominions whatsoever of the other Confederate, for the publick use, for warlike Expeditions, or for any other cause; much less for the private use of any one, shall they be detained



‘ neantur, violentia aliqua, vel ulla ejus-  
 ‘ dem specie cogantur, ullave afficiantur  
 ‘ molestia vel injuria. Porro utriusque par-  
 ‘ tis subditis quidquam aut capere, aut vi  
 ‘ extorquere nefas esto, nisi consentiat ille cui  
 ‘ competit, ac parata pecunia persolvatur,  
 ‘ quod tamen non intelligendum est de ea  
 ‘ detentione & manus injectione, quæ man-  
 ‘ dato & autoritate Justitiæ, viisq; ordi-  
 ‘ nariis facta erit, debiti vel delicti causa,  
 ‘ quorum respectu via Juris, secundum for-  
 ‘ mam Justitiæ, agendum sit.

## VIII.

‘ Præterea conventum & statutum est pro  
 ‘ Regulâ Generali, quod omnes & singuli  
 ‘ Serenissimæ Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, &  
 ‘ Serenissimi Regis Christianissimi Subditi,  
 ‘ in omnibus Terris, Locisque, hinc inde  
 ‘ ipsorum Imperio subjectis, circa omnia  
 ‘ Jura, Impositiones, aut Vectigalia quæ-  
 ‘ cunque, Personas, Merces, & Mercimo-  
 ‘ nia, Naves, Naula, Nautas, Navigationem  
 ‘ & Commercia concernentia, iisdem ad  
 ‘ minimum Privilegiis, Libertatibus & Im-  
 ‘ munitatibus utantur, fruuntur, pariq; fa-  
 ‘ vore in omnibus gaudeant, tam in Curiis  
 ‘ Justitiæ, quam in iis omnibus quæ sive  
 ‘ Commercia, sive aliud Jus quodcunque  
 ‘ respiciunt, quibus amicissima quævis gens  
 ‘ extera utitur, fruitur, gaudetque, aut in  
 ‘ posterum uti, frui, aut gaudere possit.

IX.

detained by Arrests, compelled by violence, or under any colour thereof, or in any wise molested or injured. Moreover it shall be unlawful for the Subjects of both Parties, to take any thing, or to extort it by force, except the Person to whom it belongs consent, and it be paid for with ready Money.

Which however is not to be understood of that Detention and Seizure, which shall be made by the Command and Authority of Justice, and by the ordinary Methods, on account of Debt, or Crimes, in respect whereof the Proceeding must be by way of Law, according to the form of Justice.

## VIII.

Furthermore it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, That all and singular the Subjects of the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Serene the most Christian King, in all Countries and Places subject to their Power on each side, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever, concerning Persons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freights, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, shall use and enjoy the same Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities at least, and have the like favour in all things, as well in the Courts of Justice, as in all such things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatsoever, which any Foreign Nation, the most favoured, has, uses, and enjoys, or may hereafter have, use, and enjoy.

## IX.

## IX.

‘ Conventum ulterius est, quod intra spa-  
 ‘ tium duorum Mensium, ex quo in Magnâ  
 ‘ Britannîâ Lex lata fuerit, per quam satis  
 ‘ cautum erit, ut nulla Portoria, sive Vecti-  
 ‘ galia de Bonis, Mercimoniisq; e Gallia  
 ‘ in Magnam Britanniam deportatis, ampli-  
 ‘ us exigantur, quam quæ de Bonis, Mer-  
 ‘ cimoniisq; ejusdem Naturæ, ex alia qua-  
 ‘ vis Regione in Europa sita, in Magnam  
 ‘ Britanniam deportatis, exiguntur, utq;  
 ‘ Leges omnes post Annum 1664. in Mag-  
 ‘ na Britannia latæ ad prohibendam ullorum  
 ‘ e Gallia venientium Bonorum, Mercimo-  
 ‘ niorumq; Importationem, quæ ante id  
 ‘ tempus prohibita non fuerant, abrogentur,  
 ‘ Tariffa Generalis decimo octavo Die Sep-  
 ‘ tembris Anni 1664, in Gallia facta, ibi-  
 ‘ dem denuo obtinebit, & Vectigalia pro  
 ‘ bonis advehendis evehendisq; in Gallia  
 ‘ per Subditos Magnæ Britannîæ solvenda,  
 ‘ ad tenorem Tariffæ supradictæ pendentur,  
 ‘ modumque in eadem constitutum, haud-  
 ‘ quaquam excedent in Provinciis, quarum  
 ‘ ibi mentio facta est, in reliquis autem Pro-  
 ‘ vinciiis Vectigalia non nisi ad normam tunc  
 ‘ temporis præscriptam exigenda erunt, om-  
 ‘ nesque Prohibitiones, Tariffæ, Edicta,  
 ‘ Declarationes, sive Decreta post Tariffam  
 ‘ illam Anni 1664. & contra illam, quoad  
 ‘ Bona, Mercesque Magnæ Britannîæ, in  
 ‘ Gallia factæ, abrogabuntur. Quandoqui-  
 ‘ dem vero ex parte Galliæ contenditur ut  
 quædam

## IX.

It is further agreed, that within the space <sup>Goods from</sup> of two Months after a Law shall be made <sup>France to</sup> in *Great Britain*, whereby it shall be suffi- <sup>pay no</sup> ciently provided that no more Customs or <sup>more Duty</sup> Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandi- <sup>than the</sup> zes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, <sup>like Goods</sup> than what are payable for Goods and Mer- <sup>from any</sup> chandizes of the like nature, imported in- <sup>other part</sup> to *Great Britain* from any other Country <sup>of Europe.</sup> in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664. for pro- <sup>Laws since</sup> hibiting the Importation of any Goods and <sup>1664. to</sup> Merchandizes coming from *France*, which <sup>be repeat-</sup> were not prohibited before that time, be <sup>ed.</sup> repealed, the general Tariff made in *France* <sup>The Tariff</sup> the 18th day of *September* in the Year 1664. <sup>of 1664.</sup> shall take place there again, and the Duties <sup>to take</sup> payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great* <sup>place.</sup> *Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovemention'd, and shall not exceed the Rule therein settled, in the Provinces whereof mention is there made; and in the other Provinces the Duty shall not be payable, otherwise than according to the Rule at that time prescribed: and all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* since the said Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repealed. Bnt whereas it is urged on the

‘quædam Mercimonia, viz. Lanificia, Sac-  
 ‘charum, Pisces Saliti, & quæ ex Cetis  
 ‘proveniunt, ex Tariffæ supramemoratæ  
 ‘regula excipiantur, aliaque porro Capita  
 ‘rerum restent, ad hunc Tractatum spec-  
 ‘tantia, quæ ex parte Magnæ Britannię  
 ‘proposita, hæctenus autem mutuo accom-  
 ‘modata non fuerint, quorum omnium in  
 ‘Instrumento separato, a Legatis utrinque  
 ‘Extraordinariis & Plenipotentariis sub-  
 ‘scripto, Specificatio continetur; Provisum  
 ‘hisce, concordatumque est, quod intra  
 ‘bimestre spatium, ab extraditis hujus  
 ‘Tractatus Ratihabitionum Tabulis, Lon-  
 ‘dini conveniunt utriusque partis Commis-  
 ‘sarii, ad perpendendas, expediendasque  
 ‘difficulrates de Mercimoniis è Tariffa  
 ‘Anno 1664. excipiendis, deque cæteris  
 ‘Capitibus nondum satis, ut supra dictum  
 ‘est, accommodatis, iidemque Commissa-  
 ‘rii pariter operam dabunt, quod utriusque  
 ‘Nationis Commodis maxime consentane-  
 ‘um fore videtur, ut Commmerciorum hinc  
 ‘inde Rationes penitus excutiantur, & Im-  
 ‘pedimentis hac in parte tollendis, Vecti-  
 ‘galibusque mutuo componendis, media  
 ‘æqua, & utrinque utilia inveniantur, sta-  
 ‘bilitanturque. Provisum tamen præcau-  
 ‘tumque semper est, ut Articuli omnes &  
 ‘singuli hujus Tractatus in pleno interim  
 ‘vigore maneant; Atque imprimis ut nihil  
 ‘quidquam Impedimento esse censeatur,  
 ‘sub quocunque prætextu, quo minus Ta-  
 ‘riffæ

part of *France*, that certain Merchandizes, <sup>Woollen</sup> that is to say, <sup>Manufac-</sup> Manufactures of Wool, <sup>tures, Su-</sup> Sugar, salted Fish, and the Product of Whales <sup>Fish, and</sup> be excepted out of the Rule of the above-<sup>the Pro-</sup> mentioned Tariff, and likewise other <sup>duct of</sup> Heads of Matters belonging to this Treaty remain, which having been proposed on the part of *Great Britain*, have not yet been mutually adjusted, a Specification of all which is contained in a separate Instrument subscribed by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries on both sides: It is hereby provided and agreed, That within two Months from the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commissaries on both sides shall meet at <sup>Commissa-</sup> *London*, to consider of, and remove the <sup>ries to</sup> Difficulties concerning the Merchandizes <sup>meet at</sup> to be excepted out of the Tariff of the <sup>London</sup> Year 1664. and concerning the other <sup>about the</sup> Heads, which, as is above said, are not yet <sup>excepted</sup> wholly adjusted. And at the same time <sup>Merchan-</sup> the said Commissaries shall likewise endeavour (which seems to be very much for the Interest of both Nations) to have the Methods of Commerce on one part and of the other more thoroughly examined, and to find out and establish just and beneficial means on both sides for removing the Difficulties in this matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually. But it is always understood and provided, That all and singular the Articles of this Treaty do in

‘ rissæ generalis Anni 1664. Beneficium  
 ‘ Subditis Regiæ suæ Majestatis Magnæ  
 ‘ Britanniæ concedatur, atque eadem sine  
 ‘ ulla mora, aut tergiversatione fruantur,  
 ‘ gaudeantque dicti Subditi Britannici intra  
 ‘ bimestre spatium à Lege in Magna Britan-  
 ‘ nia, ut supra memoratum est, lata, modo  
 ‘ formaque tam ampla, ac Subditi Gentis  
 ‘ cujuspiam amicissimæ, præfatæ Tariffæ be-  
 ‘ neficio frui, ac gaudere possent, omnino  
 ‘ in contrarium haud obstante re qualibet a  
 ‘ Commissariis prædictis facienda, discuti-  
 ‘ tiendave.

## X.

‘ Vectigalia pro Herba Nicotiana, sive  
 ‘ rudi, sive elaborata, in Galliam advehendi-  
 ‘ da, ad eandem dehinc Moderationis ra-  
 ‘ tionem revocabuntur, qua Herba eadem  
 ‘ in quibuscvis Europæ, aut Americæ oris  
 ‘ enata, in Galliam introducta, gaudet, &  
 ‘ gavifura erit; Pro dicta autem Herba ea-  
 ‘ dem in Gallia Vectigalia solvent utriusque  
 ‘ partis Subditi, par quoque in illa ven-  
 ‘ denda Libertas, eædemque Leges erunt  
 ‘ Subditis Britannicis, quibus gaudebunt,  
 ‘ aut tenebuntur ipsimet Galliæ Merca-  
 ‘ tores.

## XI.

the mean while remain in full force, and especially that nothing be deemed, under any pretence whatsoever, to hinder the benefit of the general Tariff of the Year 1664. from being granted to the Subjects of her Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the said *British* Subjects from having and enjoying the same, without any Delay or Tergiversation, within the space of two Months after a Law is made in *Great Britain*, as abovesaid, in as ample manner and form as the Subjects of any Nation the most favour'd, might have and enjoy the benefit of the aforesaid Tariff, any thing to be done or discuss'd by the said Commissioners to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

## X.

The Duties on Tobacco imported into *France*, either in the Leaf, or prepared, <sup>Tobacco from Great Britain to</sup> shall be reduced hereafter to the same moderate Rate as the said Tobacco of the <sup>pay the same Rate as any</sup> Growth of any Country in *Europe* or *America*, being brought into *France*, does or <sup>other in France.</sup> shall pay. The Subjects on both sides shall also pay the same Duties in *France* for the said Tobacco: There shall be likewise an equal liberty of selling it; and the *British* Subjects shall have the same Laws as the Merchants of *France* themselves have and enjoy.



## XI.

‘ Statutum quoque est, quod Impositio,  
 ‘ seu Tributum quinquaginta Solidorum Tu-  
 ‘ ronensium per singulas Tunnas Navibus  
 ‘ Britannicis in Gallia impositum, cesset pe-  
 ‘ nitus & in posterum abrogetur; Cessabit  
 ‘ pariter Tributum quinque Solidorum Ster-  
 ‘ lingorum, per singulas Tunnas Navibus  
 ‘ Gallicis in Magna Britannia impositum;  
 ‘ neque eadem, aliave istiusmodi Onera Sub-  
 ‘ ditorum alterutrinque Navibus in posterum  
 ‘ imponentur.

## XII.

‘ Statutum præterea & conventum est,  
 ‘ quod omnibus Mercatoribus, Navarchis,  
 ‘ aliisque Subditis Reginæ Magnæ Britan-  
 ‘ niæ integrum sit in omnibus Galliarum locis  
 ‘ negotia sua, per se tractare, vel quibuscun-  
 ‘ que ipsis placuerit tractanda demandare.  
 ‘ Nec tenebuntur Interprete aliquo, vel In-  
 ‘ stitore uti, nec nisi uti velint, iisdem Sala-  
 ‘ rium aliquod persolvere. Præterea Ma-  
 ‘ gistri Navium non tenebuntur ad oneran-  
 ‘ das vel exonerandas Naves suas iis Opera-  
 ‘ riis, qui publica autoritate ad id consti-  
 ‘ tuti fuerint, vel Burdegalæ, vel aliis in  
 ‘ locis uti; sed ipsis integrum erit Naves  
 ‘ suas vel per se onerare, aut exonerare, vel  
 ‘ iis quibus visum fuerit in iis onerandis vel  
 ‘ exonerandis uti, sine Salarii aliorum alii  
 ‘ cuicunque solutione; neque Merces quas-  
 ‘ cunque vel in alia Navigia exonerare, vel  
 ‘ in sua recipere, vel onerandas, ultra quam  
 ‘ ipsis

## XI.

It is likewise concluded that the Imposition or Tax of 50 Sols *Tournois* laid on *British* Ships in *France* for every Tun, shall wholly cease, and be from hence forward annulled. In like manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling, laid on *French* Ships in *Great Britain* for every Tun, shall cease; neither shall the same, or any the like Impositions be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either side.

## XII.

It is further agreed and concluded, that it shall be wholly free for all Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and other the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in all places of *France*, to manage their own business themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please; nor shall they be obliged to make use of any Interpreter, or Broker, nor to pay them any Salary, unless they chuse to make use of them. Moreover, Masters of Ships shall not be obliged in loading or unloading their Ships to make use of those Workmen, either at *Bordeaux*, or in any other places as may be appointed by publick Authority for that purpose; but it shall be intirely free for them to load or unload their Ships by themselves, or to make use of such Persons in loading or unloading the same as they

‘ ipsis visum fuerit, expectare tenebuntur.  
 ‘ Singuli autem Subditi Christianissimi Regis  
 ‘ in omnibus locis Magnæ Britanniae Do-  
 ‘ minio in Europa subiectis, iisdem Privile-  
 ‘ giis & Libertate vicissim gaudebunt, &  
 ‘ fruentur.

### XIII.

‘ Mercatoribus, aliisque Magnæ Britan-  
 ‘ niæ Reginae, & Regis Christianissimi alte-  
 ‘ rutrinque Subditis, omnino fas & liberum  
 ‘ erit, Testamento condito, & quavis alia  
 ‘ dispositione, vel sub tempus valetudinis,  
 ‘ vel quocunque spatio ante, aut juxta arti-  
 ‘ culum mortis, facta legare, aut dono dare  
 ‘ Mercimonia sua, Facultates, Pecuniam,  
 ‘ Debita ad ipsos redeuntia, & omnia Bona  
 ‘ mobilia, quæ tempore mortis intra Domi-  
 ‘ nia, & quælibet loca ad Reginam Magnæ  
 ‘ Britanniae, & Christianissimum Regem per-  
 ‘ tinentia, vel habuerint, vel habere debue-  
 ‘ rint. Quinetiam sive Testati, sive Inte-  
 ‘ stati moriantur, Legitimi eorundem Hæ-  
 ‘ redes & Executores, vel Administratores  
 ‘ intra alterutra Regna commorantes, aut  
 ‘ aliunde venientes, etiamsi non sint in Ci-  
 ‘ vium numerum relati, libere & quiete re-  
 ‘ cipient, & occupabunt omnia dicta bona,  
 ‘ & Facultates quascunque, secundum Mag-  
 ‘ næ Britanniae & Galliae Leges respecti-  
 ‘ vas,

shall think fit, without the payment of any Salary to any other whomsoever; neither shall they be forced to unload any sort of Merchandizes either into other Ships, or to receive them into their own, or to wait for their being loaded longer than they please. And all and every the Subjects of <sup>The French</sup> the most Christian King shall reciprocally <sup>to enjoy the same Privileges in</sup> have and enjoy the same Privileges and Liberty in all places in *Europe* subject to the <sup>Great Bri-</sup> Dominion of *Great Britain*. <sup>tain.</sup>

## XIII.

It shall be wholly lawful and free for Merchants and others, being Subjects either to <sup>Merchants and others</sup> the Queen of *Great Britain*, or to the most <sup>of both</sup> Christian King, by Will, and any other <sup>rides may</sup> Disposition made either during the time of <sup>dispose of</sup> Sicknes, or at any other time before, or at <sup>their Estates by</sup> the point of Death, to devise or give away <sup>Will</sup> their Merchandizes, Effects, Money, Debts belonging to them, and all moveable Goods, which they have or ought to have at the time of their Death, within the Dominions and any other places belonging to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to the most Christian King. Moreover, whether they die having made their Will, or Intestate, their lawful Heirs and Executors, or Administrators, residing in either of the Kingdoms, or coming from any other Part, although they be not Naturalized, shall freely and quietly receive and take possession of all the said Goods and Effects whatsoever, according  
to

‘ vas, ita tamen ut Testamenta, & Jus  
 ‘ adeundi Hæreditates Intestatorum, tam  
 ‘ a Subditis Magnæ Britanniae Reginae,  
 ‘ quam a Subditis Regis Christianissimi, pro-  
 ‘ bari ex Lege oporteat, iis in locis ubi quis-  
 ‘ que decesserit, sive id in Magna Britan-  
 ‘ nia, sive in Gallia contigerit, Lege qua-  
 ‘ cunque, Statuto, Edicto, Consuetudine,  
 ‘ sive *Droit d’ Aubaine* è contra non obstan-  
 ‘ tibus.

## XIV.

‘ Orta Lite inter Navium utriusq; partis  
 ‘ Præfectum aliquem, ejusque Nautas in  
 ‘ Portu quovis alterius partis, super Salario  
 ‘ dictis Nautis debito, aliisve Causis civili-  
 ‘ bus, Magistratus loci, id tantum a Reo  
 ‘ exiget, Declarationem scriptam Magistra-  
 ‘ tus testimonio muniendam Actori tradat,  
 ‘ qua se coram Judice in Patria sua compe-  
 ‘ tente super ea Causa responsurum caveat;  
 ‘ quo facto neq; Nautis Navem deserere,  
 ‘ nec Præfectum in Itinere suo prosequendo  
 ‘ impedire licebit. Licitum quinetiam  
 ‘ Mercatoribus utrinque erit, in locis Do-  
 ‘ micilii sui, aut alibi, prout ipsis commo-  
 ‘ dum fuerit, Libros Rationum, & Nego-  
 ‘ tiorum suorum asservare, Literarum etiam  
 ‘ commercium habere, ea Lingua aut Idi-  
 ‘ omate, quo ipsis visum fuerit, absque ulla  
 ‘ molestia aut indagatione quibuscunque.  
 ‘ Quod si ad Litē aliquam & Controversi-  
 ‘ am

to the Laws of *Great Britain* and *France* respectively; in such manner however, that the Wills, and Right of entring upon the Inheritances of Persons Intestate, must be proved according to Law, as well by the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as by the Subjects of the most Christian King, in those places where each Person died, whether that may happen in *Great Britain*, or in *France*, any Law, Statute, Edict, Custom, or *Droit d' Aubaine* whatever to the contrary notwithstanding.

## XIV.

A Dispute arising between any Command-<sup>Disputes</sup>er of the Ships on both sides, and his Sea-<sup>between</sup>men in any Port of the other Party, con-<sup>Command-</sup>cerning Wages due to the said Seamen, or<sup>ers of Ships</sup> other Civil Causes, the Magistrate of the<sup>and Sea-</sup>Place shall require no more from the Person<sup>men about</sup>accused, than that he give to the Accuser a<sup>Wages.</sup> Declaration in Writing, witnessed by the Magistrate, whereby he shall be bound to answer that matter before a competent Judge in his own Country; which being done, it shall not be lawful either for the Seamen to desert their Ship, or to hinder the Commander from prosecuting his Voyage. It shall moreover be lawful for the Merchants<sup>Merchants</sup> on both sides, in the places of their Abode,<sup>to keep</sup> or elsewhere, to keep Books of their Ac-<sup>Books, &c.</sup>counts, and Affairs, as they shall think fit,<sup>in any</sup> and to have an Intercourse of Letters, in<sup>Language.</sup> such Language or Idiom, as they shall please, with.

‘ am dirimendam ipsis Rationum suarum  
 ‘ Libros proferre opus fuerit, eo in casu in-  
 ‘ tegros Codices Tabulasve in Judicium af-  
 ‘ ferre tenebuntur; ita tamen, ut Judici  
 ‘ non liceat alios indictis Codicibus Artic-  
 ‘ los inspicere, quam qui ad Testimonium  
 ‘ vel authoritatem de quibus agitur, specta-  
 ‘ bunt, vel qui ad fidem dictis Libris facien-  
 ‘ dam necessarii erunt. Neque dictos Co-  
 ‘ dices, Tabulasve é Dominorum manibus,  
 ‘ sub quovis prætextu, eripere, vel retinere  
 ‘ licitum erit: Solo argentariæ Defectionis  
 ‘ Casu, vulgo *Banqueroute*, excepto; Neque  
 ‘ tenebuntur dicti Magnæ Britanniae Reginae  
 ‘ Subditi Rationum Tabulas, Literarum Ex-  
 ‘ emplaria, Actus, Commentariosve, ad  
 ‘ commercium pertinentes, papyro Signis  
 ‘ munito, Gallice *Papier timbrè*, inscribere,  
 ‘ præter Librum Diarium, qui, ut fidem fa-  
 ‘ ciat in Lite, debet (gratis) secundum Le-  
 ‘ ges quibus omnes in Gallia commercantes  
 ‘ sunt astricti, Judice subscribi et Chirogra-  
 ‘ pho subjici.

## XV.

‘ Armatoribus extraneis, non Subditis  
 ‘ uni aut alteri Foederatorum, habentibus  
 ‘ Commissiones ab aliquo alio Principe, aut  
 ‘ Statu, utriusvis gentis inimico, non lice-  
 ‘ bit

without any Molestation or Search whatsoever. But if it should happen to be necessary for them to produce their Books of Accounts for deciding any Dispute and Controversy, in such case they shall be obliged to bring into Court the entire Books or Writings, but so as that the Judge may not have liberty to inspect any other Articles in the said Books, than such as shall relate to the Testimony or Authority in question, or such as shall be necessary to give credit to the said Books; neither shall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the said Books or Writings forcibly out of the hands of the Owners, or to retain them, the case of Bankruptcy only excepted; neither shall the said Subjects of the Queen of Great Britain be obliged to write their Accounts, Copies of Letters, Acts or Instruments relating to Trade, on Stamped Paper, in French, *Papier timbré*, except their Day-Book; which, that it may be produced as Evidence in any Law-Suit, ought, according to the Laws, which all Persons trading in France are to observe, to be subscribed gratis by the Judge, and signed with his own Hand.

## XV.

It shall not be lawful for any Foreign Privateers, not being Subjects of one or of the other of the Confederates who have Commissions from any other Prince  
or



‘bit in Portibus unius aut alterius Partium  
 ‘prædictarum, Naves suas instruere, ea quæ  
 ‘ceperint, vendere, aut alio modo quo-  
 ‘cunque mutare tam Naves, Mercimonia,  
 ‘quam alia Onera quæcunque, & ne Vic-  
 ‘tualia quidem coemere illis licitum erit,  
 ‘nisi quæ necessaria erunt ut perveniant ad  
 ‘Portum proximum illius Principis a quo  
 ‘Commissiones obtinuerint.

## XVI.

‘Naves utriusque Partis oneratae Oras  
 ‘vel Littora alterutrius præter-navigan-  
 ‘tes, atque ad Stationes aut Portus Tem-  
 ‘pestate coactæ, vel alio modo appellen-  
 ‘tes, non cogantur ibidem Mercēs suas,  
 ‘aut aliquam earum partem exonerare, aut  
 ‘aliquod Vectigal persolvere, nisi Merci-  
 ‘monia sua sponte ibidem exonerent, aut  
 ‘aliquid de Onere distrahant: Licitum ta-  
 ‘men sit particulam Oneris, impetrata ad  
 ‘hoc venia eorum qui rebus maritimis præ-  
 ‘sunt, cum tantum in finem è Navi sol-  
 ‘vere & divendere, ut Necessaria, vel  
 ‘refectioni Navis, vel Victui emanant, eo-  
 ‘que in Casu, non integrum Navis Onus  
 ‘vectigale fiet, sed ea tantum particula,  
 ‘quæ exonerata, vel divendita fuerit.

## XVII.

or State in Enmity with either Nation, to fit their Ships in the Ports of one or the other of the aforesaid Parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange their Ships, Merchandizes, or any other Ladings; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase Victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next Port of that Prince from whom they have Commissions.

XVI.

The Ships of both Parties being laden, <sup>*Ships forc'd in by Storm not obliged to unload or pay any Duty.*</sup> sailing along the Coasts or Shores of the other, and being forced by Storm into the Havens or Ports, or coming to Land in any other manner, shall not be obliged there to unlade their Goods, or any part thereof, or to pay any Duty, unless they do of their own accord unlade their Goods there, or dispose of any part of their Lading: But it may be lawful to take out of the Ship, and to sell, leave being first obtained from those who have the Inspection of Sea-Affairs, a small part of their Lading, for this end only, that Necessaries either for the Refreshment or Victualling of the Ship may be purchased; and in that case the whole Lading of the Ship shall not be subject to pay the Duties, but that small part only which has been taken out and sold.

XVII.

## XVII.

‘ Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, & Regis  
 ‘ Christianissimi Subditis omnibus & singu-  
 ‘ lis licitum erit, cum suis Navibus, omni  
 ‘ cum libertate & securitate, nulla distinc-  
 ‘ tione habita quinam Mercium in iisdem  
 ‘ oneratarum Proprietarii sunt, navigare à  
 ‘ quocunque Portu, ad loca eorum quibus  
 ‘ Inimicitia aliqua cum Magnæ Britanniae  
 ‘ Regina, aut Rege Christianissimo, jam  
 ‘ aut dehinc, intercedet; Licitum itidem  
 ‘ erit Subditis & Incolis prædictis, cum  
 ‘ præfatis Navibus & Mercibus navitare, &  
 ‘ negotiari eadem cum libertate & securi-  
 ‘ tate a Locis, Portibus, & Stationibus  
 ‘ eorum, qui utriusque vel alterius Partis  
 ‘ hostes sint, absque contradictione & per-  
 ‘ turbatione qualicunque, non tantum di-  
 ‘ recte ab illis præmemoratis Locis hostili-  
 ‘ bus ad locum neutralem, verum etiam ab  
 ‘ uno loco hostili, ad locum hostilem alium,  
 ‘ sive illi sub Jurisdictione ejusdem Principis  
 ‘ sint, sive sub diversis. Et sicut jam circa  
 ‘ Navigia & Merces stipulatum est, ut Na-  
 ‘ ves liberæ Libertatem quoque Mercibus  
 ‘ vindicent, atque pro immuni ac libero  
 ‘ habeatur omne id, quod Navibus ad Sub-  
 ‘ ditos alterius Foederati spectantibus im-  
 ‘ missum deprehendetur, etiamsi totum O-  
 ‘ neris, vel ejusdem pars aliqua, ad hostes  
 ‘ utriusvis Majestatis pertinuerit, exceptis  
 ‘ semper Mercibus contrabandis, quibus in-  
 ‘ terceptis omnia ad Articulorum subsequen-  
 ‘ tium

## XVII.

It shall be lawful for all and singular the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, to sail with their Ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the Proprietors of the Merchandizes laden thereon, from any Port to the places of those who are now or shall be hereafter at enmity with the Queen of *Great Britain* or the most Christian King. It shall likewise be lawful for the Subjects and Inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the Ships and Merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the Places, Ports and Havens of those who are Enemies of both or of either Party, without any Opposition or Disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the Enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an Enemy, to another place belonging to an Enemy, whether they be under the Jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. And as it is now stipulated concerning Ships and Goods, that free Ships shall also give a freedom to Goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, altho the whole Lading, or any part thereof should appertain to the Enemies of either

Vol. I.

G

of

‘ tium mentem fiant. Ita Conventum pa-  
 ‘ riter est, eandem Libertatem ad personas  
 ‘ quoque extendi debere, quæ Navi libera  
 ‘ vehuntur, eo cum effectu, ut quamvis  
 ‘ utriusque Partis, aut alterutrius hostes sint,  
 ‘ ex Navi ista libera non extrahantur, nisi  
 ‘ milites sint, & hostibus effectivè Mini-  
 ‘ steria sua præstent.

## XVIII.

‘ Illa Navigandi & Commercandi Liber-  
 ‘ tas ad omnia Mercimoniorum genera se  
 ‘ extendet, exceptis solum iis quæ Articulo  
 ‘ proximo sequuntur, & Contrabandæ no-  
 ‘ mine indigitantur.

## XIX.

‘ Sub isto nomine Contrabandæ; seu  
 ‘ Mercimoniorum prohibitorum, compre-  
 ‘ hendantur Arma, Sclopeta; aut Tormenta  
 ‘ majora, Bombardæ cum suis Ignariis, &  
 ‘ aliis ad ea pertinentibus, Ignes Missiles,  
 ‘ Pulvis Tormentarius, Fomites, Globi,  
 ‘ Cuspides, Enses, Lanceæ, Hestæ, Bipen-  
 ‘ nes, Tubi Catapultarii (vulgo Mortarii)  
 ‘ Inductiles Sclopi (vulgo Petardæ) Glan-  
 ‘ des Ignariæ missiles (vulgo Grenadæ)  
 ‘ Salpetræ, Sclopeta, Globuli, seu Pilæ quæ  
 ‘ Sclopetis jaculantur, Cassides, Galeæ,  
 ‘ Thoraces, Loricæ, (vulgo Cuirasse) &  
 ‘ similia Armorum Genera, ad instruendos  
 ‘ milites comparata, Sclopothecæ, Balthei,  
 ‘ Equi-

of their Majesties, contraband Goods being always excepted, on the discovery whereof matters shall be managed according to the sense of the subsequent Articles. It is also agreed in like manner, That the same liberty be extended to Persons who are on board a free Ship, with this effect, That altho they be Enemies to both, or to either Party, they are not to be taken out of that free Ship, unless they are Soldiers, and in actual Service of the Enemies.

## XVIII.

This liberty of Navigation and Commerce shall extend to all kinds of Merchandizes, excepting those only which follow in the next Article, and which are signified by the name of Contraband.

## XIX.

Under this name of contraband or prohibited Goods shall be comprehended Arms, great Guns, Bombs, with their Fuses and other things belonging to them, Fire-Balls, Gunpowder, Match, Cannon-Ball, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Halberts, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Saltpetre, Muskets, Musket-Ball, Helmets, Head-Pieces, Breast-Plates, Coats of Mail, and the like kinds of Arms, proper for arming Soldiers, Musket-Rests, Belts, Horses with their Furniture, and all other warlike Instruments whatever.

*Contraband Goods.*

- ‘ Equi cum eorum Apparatu, & quæcunque
- ‘ alia Instrumenta Bellica.

## XX.

- ‘ Inter Bona prohibita nequaquam cen-
- ‘ sebuntur hæc quæ sequuntur Mercimonia,
- ‘ omnes scilicet Pannorum species, omnes-
- ‘ que aliæ Manufacturæ textæ ex quacun-
- ‘ que Lana, Lino, Serico, Gossipio, vel
- ‘ alia quacunque materia; omnia Vestium
- ‘ & Indumentorum genera, una cum spe-
- ‘ ciebus ex quibus confici solent; Aurum
- ‘ & Argentum, tam signatum quam non
- ‘ signatum, Stannum, Ferrum, Plumbum,
- ‘ Cuprum, Orichalcum, Carbones focarii;
- ‘ Triticum etiam & Hordeum, & aliud
- ‘ quodcunque Frumenti & Leguminis ge-
- ‘ nus; Herba Nicotiana (vulgo Tobacco)
- ‘ nec non omne genus Aromatum, Carnes
- ‘ salitæ & Fumo duratæ, Pisces saliti, Ca-
- ‘ seus & Butyrum, Cerevisiæ, Olea, Vina,
- ‘ Sacchara, & omne genus Salis, necnon
- ‘ omnis generatim Annona, quæ ad victum
- ‘ hominum, & vitæ sustentationem facit;
- ‘ Gossipii porro, Cannabis, Lini, Picis, tam
- ‘ liquidæ quam aridæ, omne genus, Funes,
- ‘ Rudentes, Vela, Linteamen velis nauticis
- ‘ aptum, Anchoræ, & Anchorarum partes
- ‘ quælibet, Mali item Navales, ut & Af-
- ‘ feres, Tabulæ, & Trabes, ex quibuscun-
- ‘ que arboribus, omniaque alia ad Naves
- ‘ seu construendas seu reficiendas compa-
- ‘ rata; sed nec aliæ quæcunque Merces,
- ‘ quæ Instrumenti vel Apparatus alicujus
- ‘ pro

## XX.

These Merchandizes which follow shall <sup>What is</sup> not be reckoned among prohibited Goods; <sup>not to be</sup> that is to say, all sorts of Clothes, and all <sup>reckon'd</sup> other Manufactures woven of any Wool, <sup>contra-</sup> Flax, Silk, Cotton, or any other Materials <sup>band.</sup> whatever; all kinds of Clothes and Wearing Apparel, together with the Species whereof they are used to be made; Gold and Silver, as well coined as uncoined, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brasses, Coals; as also Wheat and Barley, and any other kind of Corn and Pulse; Tobacco, and likewise all manner of Spices, salted and smoaked Flesh, salted Fish, Cheese and Butter, Beer, Oils, Wines, Sugars, and all sorts of Salt, and in general all Provisions which serve for the Nourishment of Mankind and the Sustenance of Life. Furthermore, all kinds of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Tar, Pitch, Ropes, Cables, Sails, Sail-Cloths, Anchors, and any parts of Anchors, also Ship-Masts, Planks, Boards and Beams of what Trees soever; and all other things proper either for building or repairing Ships; and all other Goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any Instrument or thing prepared for War, by Land or by Sea, shall not be reputed Contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up



‘ pro Terrestri, vel Maritimo Bello formam  
 ‘ non acceperunt, pro Contrabandis habe-  
 ‘ buntur, multo minus quæ ad alium quem-  
 ‘ vis usum jam apparatæ & conformatæ  
 ‘ sunt, quæ omnia plane inter mercimonia  
 ‘ libera consuebuntur, juxta ac aliæ quæli-  
 ‘ bet merces & res, quæ in Articulo proxi-  
 ‘ me præcedenti non comprehenduntur, ac  
 ‘ speciatim designantur, ita ut a Subditis  
 ‘ utriusque Confoederati liberrime transpor-  
 ‘ tari & invehiri possint, etiam ad Loca ini-  
 ‘ mica, exceptis duntaxat Oppidis Locisve  
 ‘ tunc temporis Obsidione cinctis, circum-  
 ‘ septis, vel investitis.

## XXI.

‘ Quo autem Discordiæ & Simultates  
 ‘ omnimodæ hinc inde evitentur, iisque  
 ‘ obviam eatur, conventum est, quod casu  
 ‘ quo altera Foederatarum Regiarum Ma-  
 ‘ jestatum Bello implicetur, Naves & Na-  
 ‘ vigia ad Subditos alterius Foederati spec-  
 ‘ tantia, instructa esse debeant Literis Ma-  
 ‘ ritimis, exprimentibus nomen, proprie-  
 ‘ tatem, & magnitudinem Navis, ut &  
 ‘ Nomen & Locum habitationis Magistri,  
 ‘ sive Præfecti ejusdem Navis, ut inde con-  
 ‘ stare possit Navem illam ad Subditos alter-  
 ‘ utrius Principis vere & realiter perti-  
 ‘ nere; quæ Literæ Maritimæ, juxta For-  
 ‘ mulam huic Tractatui appositam, conci-  
 ‘ pientur & concedentur; quotannis etiam  
 ‘ revocabuntur, scilicet si contingat Navem  
 ‘ intra decursum anni domum reverti.  
 ‘ Con-

for any other use ; all which shall wholly be reckon'd among free Goods ; as likewise all other Merchandizes and Things which are not comprehended and particularly mention'd in the preceding Article, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the Subjects of both Confederates, even to places belonging to an Enemy, such Towns or Places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, block-ed up round about, or invested.

## XXI.

To the end that all manner of Diffensions *If either* and Quarrels may be avoided and prevent- *engage in* ed on one side and t'other, it is agreed, *War, the* That in case either of their Royal Majes- *other to* ties who are allied should be engaged in *furnish* War, the Ships and Vessels belonging to *Passes to* the Subjects of the other Ally must be *their Ships.* furnished with Sea Letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property, and Bulk of the Ship, as also the Name and Place of the Habitation of the Master or Commander of the said Ship, that it may appear thereby that the Ship really and truly belongs to the Subjects of one of the Princes ; which Passports shall be made out and granted according to the Form annexed to this Treaty : they shall likewise be recalled every Year, that is, if the Ship happens to re-

‘ Conventum etiam est, quod ejusmodi  
 ‘ Naves oneratæ, non tantum munitæ esse  
 ‘ debeant Literis Maritimis supra indicatis,  
 ‘ sed & Certificatoriis, continentibus Spe-  
 ‘ cies Oneris, Locumque unde Navis dis-  
 ‘ cesserit, & quo tendere instituit, ut sic dig-  
 ‘ nosci queat an Merces ullæ vetitæ, seu  
 ‘ Contrabandæ, Articulo decimo nono hu-  
 ‘ jus Tractatus enumeratæ, eadem vehan-  
 ‘ tur ; quæ Literæ Certificatoriæ ab Offi-  
 ‘ cialibus illius Loci unde Navis solvit,  
 ‘ Forma ibidem solita expedientur : & si  
 ‘ cui consultum visumque fuerit in ejusmodi  
 ‘ Literis exprimere ad quem Merces perti-  
 ‘ neant, liberum hoc ei erit.

## XXII.

‘ Naves Subditorum & Incolarum Sere-  
 ‘ nissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majesta-  
 ‘ tum, venientes ad aliquas Oras Maritimas  
 ‘ intra alterutrius Confoederati Ditionem,  
 ‘ non tamen Portum intrare volentes, aut  
 ‘ ingressi, nolentes exponere aut distrahere  
 ‘ Onera suarum Navium, non tenebuntur  
 ‘ Onerum suorum rationem reddere, nisi  
 ‘ certis indiciis suspectæ fuerint transferen-  
 ‘ darum ad hostes alterius Confoederati  
 ‘ Mercium prohibitarum de Contrabanda  
 ‘ Nuncupatarum.

## XXIII.

turn home within the space of a Year. It is likewise agreed, That such Ships being laden, are to be provided not only with Passports as abovemention'd, but also with Certificates containing the several Particulars of the Cargo, the Place whence the Ship sailed, and whither she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband Goods as are enumerated in the 19th Article of this Treaty, be on board the same; which Certificates shall be made out by the Officers of the Place whence the Ship set sail, in the accustomed form. And if any one shall think it fit or adviseable to express in the said Certificates the Person to whom they belong, he may freely do so.

## XXII.

The Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both their most Serene Royal Majesties coming to any of the Sea-Coasts within the Dominions of either of the Confederates, but not willing to enter into Port, or being entred, yet not being willing to shew or to sell the Cargoes of their Ships, shall not be obliged to give an Account of their Lading, unless they are suspected, upon sure Evidence, of carrying to the Enemies of the other Confederate prohibited Goods, called Contraband.

*Ships of either in the other's Ports, not obliged to declare their Lading, except contraband.*

## XXIII.

## XXIII.

‘ Et casu dicta suspicionis manifestæ, dicti  
 ‘ Subditi & Incolæ Ditionum serenissimarum  
 ‘ Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum, obligati  
 ‘ erunt exhibere in Portibus Literas suas  
 ‘ Maritimas & Certificatorias, modo ante  
 ‘ declarato.

## XXIV.

‘ Quod si Naves Subditorum & Incola-  
 ‘ rum Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde  
 ‘ Majestatum, ad Oras maritimas progressæ,  
 ‘ aut in pleno mari, obviam factæ fuerint  
 ‘ Navibus Bellicis alterutrius, aut Navibus  
 ‘ sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instructis,  
 ‘ dictæ Navis Bellicæ, & Armatæ Privato-  
 ‘ rum, ad quævis evitanda incommoda, ma-  
 ‘ neant, extra Jactum Tormenti Bellici,  
 ‘ mittantque Scapham ad Navem Mercato-  
 ‘ riam quæ obviam facta erit, & cum duo-  
 ‘ bus aut tribus solummodo hominibus in-  
 ‘ trent quibus monstrentur a Magistro vel  
 ‘ Præfecto talis Navis aut Navigii Literæ  
 ‘ Maritimæ de proprietate ejusdem, con-  
 ‘ ceptæ juxta Formam præsentis Tractatui  
 ‘ appositam; & Navi quæ eas exhibuerit li-  
 ‘ ber erit transitus, eandemque molestia ali-  
 ‘ qua afficere, excutere, aut de Cursu desti-  
 ‘ nato ut desleat, cogere, nefas esto.

## XXV.

‘ Illa vero Navis Mercatoria alterius par-  
 ‘ tis, quæ ad Portum alteri Foederatorum  
 ‘ inimicum tendere instituerit, aut de cujus  
 ‘ itinere, aut Mercium subvectarum specie,  
 ‘ justa

## XXIII.

And in case of the said manifest Suspicion, the said Subjects and Inhabitants of the Dominions of both their most Serene Royal Majesties shall be obliged to exhibit in the Ports their Passports and Certificates, in the manner before specified.

## XXIV.

But in case the Ships of the Subjects and <sup>Men of War, &c.</sup> Inhabitants of both their most Serene Royal <sup>at Sea, to</sup> Majesties, either on the Sea-coast, or on the <sup>keep out of</sup> high Seas, shall meet with the Men of War <sup>shot of</sup> of the other, or with Privateers, the said <sup>Merchants</sup> Ships. Men of War and Privateers, for preventing any Inconveniences, are to remain out of Canon-shot, and to send a Boat to the Merchant Ship which has been met with, and shall enter her with two or three Men only, <sup>The man-</sup> to whom the Master or Commander of such <sup>ner of ex-</sup> Ship or Vessel shall shew his Passport, con- <sup>amining</sup> cerning the property thereof, made out ac- <sup>Passes.</sup> cording to the Form annexed to this present Treaty; and the Ship which shall exhibit one, shall have free Passage, and it shall be wholly unlawful any way to molest her, search, or compel her to quit her intended Course.

## XXV.

But that Merchant Ship of the other Par- <sup>And if</sup> ty, which intends to go to a Port at Enmi- <sup>bound to an</sup> ty with the other Confederate, or concern- <sup>Enemies</sup> ing whose Voyage, and the sort of Goods <sup>Port, must</sup> <sup>show her</sup> <sup>Certifica-</sup> <sup>on</sup> <sup>ses.</sup>

‘ *justa suspicio subsit, non tantum Literas*  
 ‘ *Maritimas, verum etiam Certificatorias,*  
 ‘ *sive in pleno Mari, sive in Portubus &*  
 ‘ *Stationibus, exhibere tenebitur, expri-*  
 ‘ *mentes quod de genere Mercium prohibi-*  
 ‘ *tarum in Articulo decimo nono specificata-*  
 ‘ *rum non sint.*

## XXVI.

‘ *Quod si per exhibitionem supradictarum*  
 ‘ *Literarum Certificatarum, exprimentiu-*  
 ‘ *um rerum subvectarum Indices, altera pars*  
 ‘ *deprehenderit aliqua istius generis merci-*  
 ‘ *monia, quæ Contrabanda, seu prohibita*  
 ‘ *esse, in hujus Tractatus Articulo decimo*  
 ‘ *nono, declarantur, ad Portum alterius*  
 ‘ *Hostibus obtemperantem destinata, Foros*  
 ‘ *illius Navis in qua ea reperiri contigerit,*  
 ‘ *sive ad Subditos Magnæ Britanniæ, sive*  
 ‘ *Galliæ, spectaverit, resignare, Capas, Sar-*  
 ‘ *cinas, aut Vasa in eadem referare, vel par-*  
 ‘ *tem licet minimam Mercimoniorum distra-*  
 ‘ *here, nisi onere, præsentibus Tribunalis*  
 ‘ *Maritimi Officialibus, in Terram exposi-*  
 ‘ *to, & in Inventarium redacto, Nefas esto.*  
 ‘ *Eorum venditioni tamen, permutationi,*  
 ‘ *aut alienationi qualicunque, nullatenus*  
 ‘ *locus erit, nisi postquam rite & legitime*  
 ‘ *contra ejusmodi Bona prohibita processum*  
 ‘ *fuerit, eademque rerum Maritimarum Ju-*  
 ‘ *dices, lata sententia Fisco respective suo*  
 ‘ *addixerint ; salvis semper tam ipsa Navi,*  
 ‘ *quam cæteris Mercibus, in eadem repertis,*  
 ‘ *quæ ex hoc Tractatu liberæ censendæ sunt,*  
 ‘ *neq*

on Board, there may be just suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, either on the high Seas, or in the Ports and Havens, not only her Passports, but her Certificates, expressing, that they are not of the kind of Goods prohibited, which are specified in the 19th Article.

## XXVI.

But if one Party, on the exhibiting the above said Certificates, mentioning the particulars of the things on Board, should discover any Goods of that kind which are declared Contraband or Prohibited by the 19th Article of this Treaty, designed for a Port subject to the Enemy of the other, it shall be unlawful to break up the Hatches of that Ship, wherein the same shall happen to be found, whether she belong to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, or of *France*, to open the Chests, Packs, or Casks therein, or to remove even the smallest Parcel of the Goods, unless the Lading be brought on Shore, in the presence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventory thereof made; but there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange, or alienate the same in any manner, unless after that due and lawful Process shall have been had against such Prohibited Goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty respectively shall by a Sentence pronounced, have Confiscated the same, saving always as well the Ship it self, as the other Goods found therein, which

*Contraband Goods must be landed,*

*And not confiscated but upon Conviction, the other Goods and Ships to be free.*

by



‘ nec ex prætento Mercium prohibitârum  
 ‘ Contagio, detineri, nedum pro præda le-  
 ‘ gitima confiscari possint. Sin autem non  
 ‘ totum, sed pars oneris duntaxat ex Mer-  
 ‘ cibus Prohibitis vel Contrabandis consti-  
 ‘ terit, easque Præfectus Navis Captori qui  
 ‘ eas deprehenderit, extradere se promptum  
 ‘ & paratum præstet, eo in Casu Captor, iis  
 ‘ Mercibus receptis, Navem illico dimittet,  
 ‘ neque ulla ratione inpediat, quo minus  
 ‘ Cursum quem instituerat, libere prosequa-  
 ‘ tur.

## XXVII.

‘ Conventum autem é contrario est, quod  
 ‘ quicquid a Subditis & Incolis alterutrius  
 ‘ Partis in Navem quamcunque, ad alterius  
 ‘ hostem aliquem, ejusque Subditos, spec-  
 ‘ tantem, immissum deprehendetur; id to-  
 ‘ tum quamvis de genere Mercium prohi-  
 ‘ bitarum non sit, Fisco addici possit, perin-  
 ‘ de ac si ad ipsum hostem pertineret: Ex-  
 ‘ ceptis iis Mercibus & Mercimoniis, quæ,  
 ‘ ante Belli Declarationem, istiusmodi Navi  
 ‘ imposita fuerint, vel etiam post eam De-  
 ‘ clarationem, modo intra tempus & termi-  
 ‘ nos sequentes actum sit. Nimirum si im-  
 ‘ posita isti Navi fuerint in aliquo portu &  
 ‘ loco intra spatium Sex Septimanarum post  
 ‘ talem Declarationem, intra Terminos *The*  
 ‘ *Naze* in Norvegia, & *Soundings* vocatos;  
 ‘ Duorum Mensium, intra Terminos *The*  
 ‘ *Soundings*,

by this Treaty are to be esteemed Free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the Prohibited Goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful Prize: But if not the whole Cargo, but only part thereof, shall consist of Prohibited or Contraband Goods, and the Commander of the Ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the Captor, who has discovered them, in such case the Captor having received those Goods, shall forthwith discharge the Ship, and not hinder her, by any means, freely to prosecute the Voyage on which she was bound.

## XXVII.

On the contrary it is agreed, That what ever shall be found to be laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party on any Ship belonging to the Enemy of the other, and his Subjects, the whole, altho it be not of the sort of Prohibited Goods, may be confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonged to the Enemy himself; except those Goods and Merchandizes as were put on Board such Ship before the Declaration of War, or even after such Declaration, if so be it were done within the time and limits following, that is to say, If they were put on Board such Ship in any Port and Place within the space of six Weeks after such Declaration within the bounds called the *Naze in Norway*, and the *Soundings*; of two Months from the *Soundings* to the City of *Gibraltar*;

*Goods loaded on board an Enemy, in what Case to be Confiscated.*

‘ *Soundings, & Civitatem Gibraltar; Decem*  
 ‘ *Septimanarum in Mari Mediterraneo; &*  
 ‘ *Octo Mensium in quavis alia Orbis Regi-*  
 ‘ *one aut Loco, adeo ut Subditorum alter-*  
 ‘ *utrius Principis Bona, sive de genere Mer-*  
 ‘ *cium Prohibitarum sint, sive aliter, quæ,*  
 ‘ *prout jam dictum est, ante Bellum, vel*  
 ‘ *etiam post ejus Declarationem, intra Tem-*  
 ‘ *pus & Terminos prædictos, Navi alicui*  
 ‘ *hostili immissa fuerint, Confiscationi ob-*  
 ‘ *noxia nullo modo sint, sed sine Dilatione*  
 ‘ *Proprietariis eadem repententibus, bona*  
 ‘ *fide restituantur, ita tamen ut si dicta Mer-*  
 ‘ *cimonia Contrabanda sint, ea ad Portus*  
 ‘ *inimicos postmodum devchere omnino*  
 ‘ *non liceat.*

## XXVIII.

‘ *Quo autem Serenissimarum Regiarum*  
 ‘ *hinc inde Majestatum Subditorum Secu-*  
 ‘ *ritati abundantius cautum sit, quod nulla*  
 ‘ *injuria per alterius Partis Naves Bellicas,*  
 ‘ *vel alias Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum in-*  
 ‘ *structas, iis inferetur, omnibus Magnæ*  
 ‘ *Britanniæ Reginæ, & Christianissimi Re-*  
 ‘ *gis Navium Præfectis, omnibusque eorum*  
 ‘ *Subditis, omni in alteram partem injuria*  
 ‘ *et damno interdiceretur; sin secus faciant,*  
 ‘ *Pœnas luent, et preterea obstricti erunt*  
 ‘ *de Damnorum omni causa, et eo quod in-*  
 ‘ *terest satisfacere, per Reparationem sub*  
 ‘ *Obligatione et Nexu Personæ Bonorum-*  
 ‘ *que.*

## XXIX.

*Gibraltar*; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and of eight Months in any other Country or Place in the World; so that the Goods of the Subjects of either Prince, whether they be of the nature of such as are Prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on Board any Ship belonging to an Enemy before the War, or after the Declaration of the same, within the time and limits aforesaid, shall no ways be liable to Confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the Proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said Merchandizes be Contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the Ports belonging to the Enemy.

## XXVIII.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the Security of the Subjects of both their most Serene Royal Majesties, that they suffer no injury by the Men of War or Privateers of the other Party, all the Commanders of the Ships of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the most Christian King, and all their Subjects, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make Satisfaction for all cause of Damage, and the Interest thereof, by Reparation, under the Bond and Obligation of their Person and Goods.

Vol. I.

H

XXIX.

## XXIX.

‘ Ob hanc causam singuli Navium fump-  
 ‘ tibus privatis ad Bellum instructarum Præ-  
 ‘ fectioni, antequam Diplomata, sive Com-  
 ‘ missiones suas speciales, recipient, suffi-  
 ‘ cientem Fiduciariam Cautionem per viros  
 ‘ idoneos, qui solvendo sint, & nullum in-  
 ‘ teresse habeant in dicta Nave, & singuli  
 ‘ in solidum obligati coram Judice compe-  
 ‘ tente, interponere in posterum tenebuntur  
 ‘ in Summa mille quingentarum Librarum  
 ‘ Sterlingarum, aut sedecim millium & quin-  
 ‘ genarum Librarum Turonensium; vel si  
 ‘ ejusmodi Navis ultra centum & quinqu-  
 ‘ ginta Nautis Militibusve instructa sit, in  
 ‘ Summa trium millium Librarum Sterlinga-  
 ‘ rum, vel triginta trium millium Librarum  
 ‘ Turonensium, se damnis & injuriis qui-  
 ‘ buscumque, quas suo cursu Navali ipsi, vel  
 ‘ sui Officiales, aliive sibi inservientes, con-  
 ‘ tra præsentem hunc Tractatum, aut Sere-  
 ‘ nissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majesta-  
 ‘ tum Edicta, ejusdem vigore emanata, com-  
 ‘ mittunt, in solidum satisfacturos, sub pœ-  
 ‘ na etiam Revocationis & Cassationis Li-  
 ‘ terarum Commissionum specialium, &  
 ‘ Diplomatum.

## XXX.

‘ Antememoratæ Regiæ hinc inde Majes-  
 ‘ tates, alterutrius Subditos, ac si proprii  
 ‘ sui Subditi essent, mutuo eodemque favore,  
 ‘ in omnibus suis respectivè Ditionibus, pro-  
 ‘ sequi volentes, quæ necessaria fuerint, si-  
 ‘ mul

## XXIX.

For this Cause all Commanders of Privateers, before they receive their Patents, or special Commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent Judge, sufficient Security for good Bail, who are Men able to pay, and have no Interest in the said Ship, and are each bound in the whole, for the Sum of 1500 *l.* Sterling, or 16500 *Livres Tournois*; or if such Ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty Seamen or Soldiers, for the Sum of 3000 *l.* Sterling, or 33000 *Livres Tournois*, that they will make entire Satisfaction for any Damages and Injuries whatsoever, which they, or their Officers, or others in their Service, commit during their course at Sea, contrary to this present Treaty, or the Edicts of either of their most Serene Royal Majesties, published by virtue thereof; under Penalty likewise of having their special Commissions and Patents revoked and annulled.

## XXX.

Both their abovenamed Royal Majesties being willing to shew a mutual and equal Favour in all their Dominions respectively, to the Subjects of each other, in the same manner as if they were their own Subjects,

H 2

will

‘ mul & efficacia, dabunt Mandata, ut jus  
 ‘ super Prædis administretur in Curia Admi-  
 ‘ ralitatis secundum Justitiæ & Æquitatis  
 ‘ normam, & hujus Tractatus Leges, a Ju-  
 ‘ dicibus omni suspicione majoribus, & quo-  
 ‘ rum, in Causa quæ disceptatur, nullatenus  
 ‘ intererit.

## XXXI.

‘ Quandocunque antememoratarum Re-  
 ‘ giarum hinc inde Majestatum Legati, alii-  
 ‘ que Ministri, publica autoritate muniti,  
 ‘ in Aula alterius Principis commorantes,  
 ‘ querentur de iniquitate Sententiarum quæ  
 ‘ latæ fuerint, Regiæ Majestates easdem in  
 ‘ Consilia hinc inde suo revideri, & ad exa-  
 ‘ men revocari curabunt, ut constet utrum  
 ‘ Ordinationes & Cautelæ in hoc Tractu  
 ‘ præscriptæ, servatæ, et debitum effectum  
 ‘ sortitæ fuerint; Curabunt itidem ut huic  
 ‘ rei omnino provideatur, Jusque suum cui-  
 ‘ que queritanti, intra trimestre spatium,  
 ‘ reddatur. Nihilominus ante vel post Sen-  
 ‘ tentiam latam, pendente ejusdem Revisi-  
 ‘ one, Bona controversa vendere, vel exo-  
 ‘ nerare, nisi ex Consensu eorum quorum  
 ‘ interest, quo damnum omne evitetur, nul-  
 ‘ latenus licebit.

## XXXII.

will give such Orders as shall be necessary and effectual, That Justice be admini-<sup>Impartial Justice to be administered about Prizes ;</sup> ftr'd concerning Prizes in the Court of Admiralty, according to the Rule of Equity and Right, and the Articles of this Treaty, by Judges who are above all Suspicion, and who have no manner of Interest in the Cause in Dispute.

## XXXI.

Whensoever the Ambassadors of each of their Royal Majesties abovenamed, and other their Ministers, having a publick Character, and residing in the Court of the other Prince, shall complain of the unjustness of<sup>And upon Complaints of publick Ministers, Sentences and Jus- to be done;</sup> the Sentences which have been given, their Majesties on each side shall take care that the same be revised with and re-examined in their respective Councils, that it may appear whether the Directions and Provisions prescribed in this Treaty have been observed, and have had their due effect: They shall likewise take care, that this matter be effectually provided for, and that Right be done to every Complainant, within the space of three Months. However, before or after Judgment given, the Revision thereof still depending, for the avoiding of all Damage, it shall not be lawful to sell the Goods in Dispute, or to unlade them, unless with the Consent of the Persons concerned.

## XXXII.



## XXXII.

‘ Lite mota inter Prædarum Captores  
 ‘ ex una, & earundem Reclamatores ex  
 ‘ altera parte, lataque Sententia vel De-  
 ‘ creto pro parte reclamante, eadem Sen-  
 ‘ tentia sive Decretum, interposita Cau-  
 ‘ tione, Executioni mandabitur, Captoris  
 ‘ ad superiorem Judicem Appellatione nul-  
 ‘ latenus obstante ; quod quidem non ob-  
 ‘ servabitur ubi Sententia lata fuerit contra  
 ‘ Reclamatores.

## XXXIII.

‘ Casu quo Naves sive Bellicæ, sive O-  
 ‘ nerariæ, tempestate, aliove infortunio  
 ‘ coactæ, in Rupes aut Scopulos incidunt  
 ‘ circa Oras unius alteriusve partis, ibique  
 ‘ disrumpantur, & Naufragium faciant, quid-  
 ‘ quid Navium, Apparatusve earum, iti-  
 ‘ dem Bonorum & Mercimoniorum serva-  
 ‘ tum fuerit, aut Pretium quod ex iis pro-  
 ‘ venerit, Proprietariis, Reclamatoribus,  
 ‘ aut eorum Negotorum Gestoribus, bona  
 ‘ fide restituatur, solutis duntaxat Impensis  
 ‘ quæ servandis iis factæ sunt, prout ab u-  
 ‘ traque parte circa rei servatæ mercedem  
 ‘ statutum fuerit ; Salvis etiam utriusque  
 ‘ Nationis Juribus & Consuetudinibus. Et  
 ‘ Serenissimæ Regiæ hinc inde Majestates  
 ‘ Authoritatem suam interponent, quo pu-  
 ‘ niantur severe eorum Subditi, qui tali e-  
 ‘ ventu Inhumanitatis rei reperientur.

## XXXIV.

## XXXII.

A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the same on the other, and a Sentence or Decree being given in favour of the Reclaimer, that same Sentence or Decree, Security being given, shall be put in execution, the Appeal of the Captor to a superior Judge in any wise notwithstanding; which however is not to be observ'd when Judgment has been given against the Reclaimer.

*A Decree in favour of a Reclaimer to be executed.*

## XXXIII.

In case that either Ships of War or Merchant-Men, forced by Storm or other Misfortunes, be driven on Rocks or Shelves on the Coasts of one or the other Party, and are there broken to pieces and shipwreck'd, whatever part of the Ships or Tackling thereof, as also of the Goods and Merchandizes, shall be saved, or the Produce thereof, shall be faithfully restor'd to the Proprietors, Reclaimers, or their Factors, paying only the Expences of preserving the same, in such manner as it may be settled on both sides concerning the Rate of Salvage; saving at the same time the Rights and Customs of each Nation. And both their most Serene Royal Majesties will interpose their Authority, that such of their Subjects may be severely punish'd who in the like Accident shall be found guilty of Inhumanity.

*Whatever can be saved of Ships wrecked on the Coasts, or of Goods, to be restor'd.*

## XXXIV.

‘ Liberum erit utriusque partis Subditis  
 ‘ uti Advocatis, Procuratoribus, Notariis,  
 ‘ Sollicitatoribus, & Negotiorum Gestori-  
 ‘ bus, quibus ipsis visum fuerit ; quo fine  
 ‘ iidem Advocati, & alii supra nominati,  
 ‘ committantur ab ordinariis Judicibus, si  
 ‘ opus, & Judices ad illud requisiti fue-  
 ‘ rint.

## XXXV.

‘ Et quo securius, liberiusque exercean-  
 ‘ tur commercium & Navigatio, conven-  
 ‘ tum est insuper, ut neque Magnæ Britan-  
 ‘ niæ Regina, neque Rex Christianissimus,  
 ‘ in quoscunque ipsorum Portus, Stationes,  
 ‘ Urbes aut Oppida, Piratas quosvis, Præ-  
 ‘ doneſque recipiant, neque a quibuscun-  
 ‘ que alterutrius ipsorum Subditis, Civi-  
 ‘ busve, eosdem in Portus recipi, protegi,  
 ‘ aut quocunque hospitii auxiliivæ genere  
 ‘ sublevari permittent ; quin efficient ut  
 ‘ omnes ejusmodi Piratæ, Prædoneſque ma-  
 ‘ ritimi, aut quicunque eos recipierint, oc-  
 ‘ cultaverint, vel adjuvaverint, apprehen-  
 ‘ dantur, meritisque Pœnis afficiantur, in  
 ‘ aliorum terrorem & exemplum. Et om-  
 ‘ nes eorundem Naves, Bona, Mercesve,  
 ‘ Piraticæ per eosdem raptæ, & in Regni  
 ‘ alterutrius Portus advectæ, quotquot de-  
 ‘ prehendi poterint, etiamsi venditione ad  
 ‘ alios transiverint, legitimis Dominis, ip-  
 ‘ sorumve Vicariis, ad eadem repetenda  
 ‘ Delegationis Tabulas, & Procurationis  
 ‘ Au-

## XXXIV.

It shall be free for the Subjects of each Party to employ such Advocates, Attornies, Notaries, Solicitors and Factors as they shall think fit ; to which end the said Advocates and others abovemention'd, may be appointed by the ordinary Judges if it be needful, and the Judges be required thereunto.

## XXXV.

And that Commerce and Navigation <sup>No Pirates to be protected by either.</sup> may be more securely and freely followed, it is further agreed, That neither the Queen of Great Britain, nor the most Christian King, shall receive any Pirates and Robbers into any of their Ports, Havens, Cities, or Towns; neither shall they permit them to be received into their Ports to be protected or assisted by any manner of harbouring or support by any the Subjects or Inhabitants of either of them ; but they shall rather cause all such Pirates and Sea-Robbers, or whoever shall receive, conceal or assist them, to be apprehended and punished as they deserve, for a Terror and Example to others. And all the Ships, Goods or Merchandizes being piratically taken by them, <sup>Whatever they sell, to be restored.</sup> and brought into the Ports of the Kingdom of either, as much as can be found, altho they have by Sale been conveyed to others, shall be restored to the lawful Owners or their Deputies, having Instruments of Delegation, and an Authority of Procuration

‘ Authoritatem habentibus, restituentur,  
 ‘ & resarciantur, adductis prius in Mari-  
 ‘ timæ Præfecturæ Curia Testimoniis, ad  
 ‘ proprietatem comprobendam idoneis :  
 ‘ omnesque omnino Naves Mercesque, cu-  
 ‘ juscunque sint Naturæ quotquot super al-  
 ‘ tum Mare ab eorum Manibus redimi pos-  
 ‘ sint, in aliquem Regni alterutrius Por-  
 ‘ tum adducentur, Portusque ejusdem Offi-  
 ‘ cialibus custodiendæ concredentur, eum  
 ‘ nempe in finem, ut vero Proprietario in-  
 ‘ tegræ tradantur, quam primum de ea-  
 ‘ rundem proprietate debite & sufficienter  
 ‘ constabit.

## XXXVI.

‘ Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde  
 ‘ Majestatum Navibus tam Bellicis, quam  
 ‘ iis quæ Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum in-  
 ‘ structæ sunt, licitum esto Naves Merces-  
 ‘ que ab hostibus captas libere conducere  
 ‘ quoquoque ipsi placuerit, nec quid-  
 ‘ quam rei Maritimæ Præfectis aut Judici-  
 ‘ bus aliis quibusvis solvere teneantur, ne-  
 ‘ que etiam antedictæ Prædæ ubi ad dic-  
 ‘ tarum Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc  
 ‘ inde Majestatum Portus appulerint, &  
 ‘ intraverint, Arresto ullo detineantur, nec  
 ‘ Scrutatores, aliive locorum Officiales, in  
 ‘ eas, aut de earum validitate inquirant,  
 ‘ quin vela quovis tempore explicare, dis-  
 ‘ cedere, & Prædas eo loci deducere li-  
 ‘ ceat qui in Commissionum Literis, aut  
 ‘ Diplomate expressus sit; quas literas  
 ‘ Præ-

curation for reclaiming the same; and Indemnification shall be made, proper Evidence being first given in the Court of Admiralty for proving the Property. And all Ships and Merchandizes, of what nature soever, which can be rescued out of their hands on the high Seas, shall be brought into some Port of either Kingdom, and shall be delivered to the Custody of the Officers of that Port, with this Intention, that they be delivered entire to the true Proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient Proof shall have been made concerning the Property thereof.

## XXXVI.

It shall be lawful as well for the Ships of War of both their most Serene Royal Majesties, as for Privateers, to carry whithersoever they please, the Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, neither shall they be obliged to pay any thing to the Officers of the Admiralty, or to any other Judges; nor shall the abovemention'd Prizes, when they come to and enter the Ports of either of their most Serene Royal Majesties, be detained by Arrest, neither shall Searchers or other Officers of those places make Examination concerning them, or the validity thereof; but rather they shall have liberty to hoist Sail at any time, to depart, and to carry their Prizes to that place which is mentioned in their Commission or Patent, which the Commanders of such Ships

*Men of  
War on  
both sides  
may sell  
their  
Prizes.*

‘ Præfecti hujusmodi Bellicarum Navium  
 ‘ monstrare tenebuntur ; è contrario autem  
 ‘ in eorum Portibus Azyllum aut Refugium  
 ‘ non dabitur iis qui Prædam fecerint in utri-  
 ‘ usvis Regiæ Majestatis Subditos. Quod  
 ‘ sicubi tales, necessitate Tempestatis, aut  
 ‘ Maris periculo coactæ, intraverint, enixe  
 ‘ curandum est (in quantum anterioribus  
 ‘ Pactis, cum aliis Regibus & Statibus ini-  
 ‘ tis, id ipsum non adversatur) ut exeant,  
 ‘ & quam primum fieri possit, inde se reci-  
 ‘ piant.

## XXXVII.

‘ Serenissimæ Regiæ hinc inde Majesta-  
 ‘ tis nequaquam permittent ut in Oris, Por-  
 ‘ tubus, aut Fluminibus Ditionum suarum,  
 ‘ Naves, Mercesve Subditorum alterius ca-  
 ‘ piantur a Navibus Bellicis, aut aliis, quæ  
 ‘ Diplomate alicujus Principis, Reipublicæ,  
 ‘ aut Oppidi qualiscunque instructæ sunt.  
 ‘ Et casu quo id acciderit, Pars utraque au-  
 ‘ thoritatem, viresque unitas interponent,  
 ‘ quo damnum datum resarciatur.

## XXXVIII.

‘ Si dehinc per Inadvertentiam, vel ali-  
 ‘ ter, contigerit, Contraventiones, vel In-  
 ‘ convenientias aliquas, circa observatio-  
 ‘ nem hujus Tractatus, hinc inde oboriri,  
 ‘ tunc non statim propterea Amicitia &  
 ‘ bona Intelligentia interrumpetur ; sed  
 ‘ subsistet hoc Foedus omni cum Effectu,  
 ‘ procurabiturque Remedium tollendis In-  
 ‘ convenientiis congruum, ut & Reparatio  
 Con-

Ships of War shall be obliged to shew. On the contrary, no Shelter or Refuge shall be given in their Ports to such as have made a Prize upon the Subjects of either of their Royal Majesties. And if perchance such Ships shall come in, being forced by stress of Weather, or the danger of the Sea, particular care shall be taken, (as far as it is not repugnant to former Treaties made with other Kings and States) that they go from thence, and retire elsewhere as soon as possible.

## XXXVII.

Neither of their most Serene Royal Majesties shall permit that the Ships or Goods of the other be taken upon the Coasts, or in the Ports or Rivers of their Dominions, by Ships of War of others having Commission from any Prince, Commonwealth, or Town whatsoever. And in case such a thing should happen, both Parties shall use their Authority and united Force, that the Damage done shall be made good.

## XXXVIII.

If hereafter it shall happen thro Inadvertency or otherwise, that any Contraventions or Inconveniencies on either side arise concerning the observation of this Treaty, the Friendship and good Intelligence shall not immediately thereupon be broke off; but this Treaty shall subsist in all its force, and a proper Remedy for removing the Inconveniencies shall be procured,



- ‘ Contraventionum ; sique Subditi unius
- ‘ alteriusve deprehendantur in culpa, illi
- ‘ soli severe punientur & castigabuntur.

## XXXIX.

- ‘ Quod si vero constiterit Captorem ullo
- ‘ Torturæ genere, in Navarcham, Plebem
- ‘ Nauticam, aliosve qui in Navi aliqua ad
- ‘ alterius partis Subditos spectante reperi-
- ‘ entur, usum fuisse ; eo casu, non tantum
- ‘ ipsa Navis, una cum Personis, Mercimo-
- ‘ niis, & Rebus quibuscunque, statim abs-
- ‘ que ulteriori mora relaxabitur, & in ple-
- ‘ nam libertatem restituetur, verum etiam
- ‘ qui tanti Criminis rei deprehendentur, ut
- ‘ & ejusdem Participes, gravissimis condig-
- ‘ nisque poenis plectendi erunt ; id quod
- ‘ ut absque omni personarum respectu fiat,
- ‘ obstringunt se mutuo Magnæ Britannię
- ‘ Regina, et Rex Christianissimus.

*Notum*

cured, as likewise Reparation of the Contraventions ; and if the Subjects of the one or the other be found in fault, they only shall be severely punished and chastised.

## XXIX.

But if it shall appear that a Captor made <sup>No Tor-</sup> use of any kind of Torture upon the Mas- <sup>ture on</sup> ter of the Ship, the Ships-Crew, or others <sup>board</sup> who shall be on board any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the other Party ; in such case not only the Ship itself, together with the Persons, Merchandizes and Goods whatsoever, shall be forthwith released without any further delay, and set entirely free, but also such as shall be found guilty of so great a Crime, as also the Accessaries thereunto, shall suffer the most severe Punishment suitable to their Crime. This the Queen of *Great Britain* and the most Christian King do mutually engage shall be done without any respect of Persons.

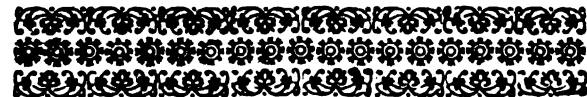
Be



**N**otum sit omnibus, Quod cum in Articulo Nono Tractatus Commenciorum inter Serenissimam Reginam Magnæ Britannia, & Serenissimum Regem Christianissimum, per Majestatum suarum Legatos Extraordinarios & Plenipotentiaros hodie conclusi, mentio facta sit quorundam rerum Capitum, quæ ex parte Magnæ Britannia proposita, hætenus autem mutuo accommodata non fuerint; adeoque ad Commissarios eadem discutienda & determinanda remittere visum sit: Nos igitur infra scripti Legati, quo certo constet quam ea sint rerum Capita, quæ ad Commissarios remitti debent, specialem eorum omnium hoc in scripto designationem exhibere decrevimus; declarantes eadem illa, nec alia esse, quæ sequuntur.

## I.

**N**ullæ in posterum Manufacturæ alterutrius Regni et Ditionum hinc inde subjectarum, Inspectioni et Confiscationi subjicientur, sub prætextu quovis Fraudis aut Vitii in iisdem conficiendis, vel elaborandis, vel propter alium quemcunque earundem Defectum; absolute autem



**B**E it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded this Day between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and the most Serene the most Christian King, by their Majesties Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, mention is made of some Heads of Matters, which being proposed on the part of Great Britain, have not as yet been mutually adjusted; and therefore it was thought fit to refer them to be discussed and determined by Commissioners. We therefore the underwritten Ambassadors, that it may certainly appear what are those Heads of Matters which are to be referred to Commissioners, have resolved to give a particular Description of them in this Writing, declaring that they are the same and no other than what follow.

## I.

**N**O Manufactures of either Kingdom, <sup>Manufactures not to be confiscated on presence of any defect</sup> and the Dominions belonging thereunto, shall hereafter be subject to be inspected and confiscated, under any pretence of Fraud or Defect in making or working them, or because of any other Imperfection therein; but absolute freedom

Vol. I.

I

shall

‘ tem ceditur libertas Emptori & Venditori  
 ‘ de iisdem stipulari & pacisci, prout illis li-  
 ‘ bitum fuerit; Lege quavis, Statuto, Edic-  
 ‘ to, Arresto, Privilegio, Concessione, vel  
 ‘ Consuetudine non obstantibus.

## II.

‘ Et quandoquidem Mosquidam, non Le-  
 ‘ ge aliqua ratus, in quibusdam Magnæ Bri-  
 ‘ tanniæ et Galliæ Urbibus obtinuit, viz.  
 ‘ ut unusquisque pro Introitu et Exitu genus  
 ‘ quoddam Tributi solvat, Anglice dictum  
 ‘ *Head-Money*, et Gallice *Du Chef*, conclu-  
 ‘ sum est, quod neque illud, neque ratione  
 ‘ illius, Vectigal aliud amplius exigetur.

## III.

‘ Neque Mercatoribus Britannicis prohi-  
 ‘ bitum in posterum sit dictam Herbam Ni-  
 ‘ cotianam cuicunque Emptori pro libitu  
 ‘ vendere; in quem quidem finem Vectiga-  
 ‘ lium super dicta Herba Elocatio, Redemp-  
 ‘ toribus (Vulgo *Fermiers*) hæctenus facta  
 ‘ cessabit, neque in posterum introducenda  
 ‘ erit.

## IV.

‘ Excepto tantum casu sequenti, nimirum,  
 ‘ ubi Naves Britannicæ Merces acceptas in  
 ‘ aliquo Galliæ Portu, in alium Galliæ Por-  
 ‘ tum deponendas transvehent; quo casu,  
 ‘ neque quovis alio, Subditi Britannici Vec-  
 ‘ tigalia hoc in Articulo abrogata, et abolita,  
 ‘ secundum Mercium receptarum tantum-  
 ‘ modo

shall be allowed to the Buyer and Seller to bargain and agree for the same, as they shall see good; any Law, Statute, Edict, Arrest, Privilege, Grant, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

## II.

And for as much as a certain Usage, not confirmed by any Law, has obtained in several Towns of *Great Britain* and of *France*; that is to say, that every one for coming in, and going out, shall pay a kind of Tax, called in *English*, *Head Money*, and in *French*, *Du Chef*; it is concluded, that neither the same nor any other Duty on that Account, shall any more be exacted. No Head Money to be paid.

## III.

And the *British* Merchants shall not hereafter be forbidden to sell the said Tobacco to any Buyer whom they please; for which purpose the letting out the Duties on the Tobacco to Farmers, which has been hitherto practised, shall cease, neither shall such Farming be used again hereafter. British Merchants may sell Tobacco to whom they please.

## IV.

The following Case only being excepted, that is to say, where *British* Ships shall take up Merchandizes in one Port, and carry them to another Port of *France*; in which case, and in no other, the *British* Subjects shall be obliged to pay the Duties abrogated and abolished by this Article, only in proportion Duty paid on Goods coast ways.

‘ modo proportionem, non autem Navis  
 ‘ capacitatem solvere tenebuntur.

## V.

‘ Quandoquidem plurima Mercimonio-  
 ‘ rum genera, pro quibus Vectigalia ad pon-  
 ‘ dus solvuntur, Doliis, Cistis, aliisque In-  
 ‘ volucris inclusa, in Galliam per Subditos  
 ‘ Britannicos advehenda, et avehenda erunt;  
 ‘ Convenit igitur est, quod eo in casu  
 ‘ Vectigalia antedicta ad rationem ponderis  
 ‘ ipsarum tantummodo Mercium exigentur,  
 ‘ Doliorum autem, Cistarum, aut Involu-  
 ‘ crorum quorumcunque pondera eo modo,  
 ‘ eaque proportionem deducuntur, prout in  
 ‘ Anglia hactenus in usu fuit, et nunc obti-  
 ‘ net.

## VI.

‘ Præterea convenit est, quod si quis  
 ‘ Lapsus, aut Error alterutrinque admissus  
 ‘ fuerit a quovis Navarcha, Interprete suo,  
 ‘ sive Negotiorum Gestore, vel aliis ipsi  
 ‘ inservientibus, in peragenda Notificatione,  
 ‘ seu Declaratione Mercium, quæ Navi sua  
 ‘ vehuntur, ob talem defectum, modo de  
 ‘ Fraude manifeste non constiterit, neque  
 ‘ Navis, neque ejusdem Onus Confiscationi  
 ‘ subiacere possint; quin Bona, quæ ita  
 ‘ Navarchæ Indice, vel Declaratione omissa  
 ‘ fuerint, Proprietariis liberum erit recipere,  
 ‘ solutis modo, secundum Censum in Tabu-  
 ‘ lis designatos, Vectigalibus usitatis; neque  
 ‘ Mercatores, neque Navarcha ea de causa,  
 ‘ vel dictis Bonis, vel alia quavis poena  
 ‘ mulcentur,

portion to the Goods which they take in, and not according to the bulk of the Ship.

## V.

Whereas several kinds of Goods, contained in Casks, Chests or other Cases, for which the Duties are paid by weight, will be exported from, and imported into *France* by *British* Subjects; it is therefore agreed that in such case the aforesaid Duties shall be payable only according to the Weight of the Goods themselves; but the weight of the Casks, Chests, and other Cases whatever, shall be deducted in such manner and in such proportion, as has been hitherto in use in *England*, and is still practised.

## VI.

It is further agreed, that if any Mistake or Error shall on either side be committed by any Master of a Ship, his Interpreter, or Factor, or by others employed by him, in making the Entry or Declaration of the Goods on Board his Ship, for such defect, if so be some Fraud does not evidently appear, neither the Ship nor the Lading thereof shall be subject to be confiscated, but it shall be free for the Proprietors to take back again such Goods as were omitted in the Entry or Declaration of the Master of the Ship, paying only the accustomed Duties according to the Rates settled in the Books; neither shall the Merchants, or the Master of the Ship lose the said Goods, or suffer any other



‘ mulctentur, dummodo dicta Bona ita præ-  
 ‘ termiffa, ante factam super iisdem Decla-  
 ‘ rationem, & foluta Telonia, in Terram  
 ‘ non fuerint expofita.

## VII.

‘ Cumque Navis, & Navarcha, & Mer-  
 ‘ cium Qualitas, è Literis ejusmodi Mariti-  
 ‘ mis & Certificatoriis fufficienter appareat,  
 ‘ Navium Bellicarum Præfectis fas non erit  
 ‘ ullas alias Verificationes, quocunque sub  
 ‘ Titulo, exigere; fin autem Navis aliqua  
 ‘ Mercatoria caruerit ejusmodi Literis, five  
 ‘ Maritimis, five Certificatoriis, poterit  
 ‘ tunc quidem examinari per Judicem com-  
 ‘ petentem, ita tamen ut fi ex aliis Indiciis  
 ‘ & Documentis deprehendatur revera per-  
 ‘ tinere ad Subditos alterutrus Foederato-  
 ‘ rum, nec ullas continere Merces vetitas,  
 ‘ ad hostem alterius destinatas, in Confisca-  
 ‘ tionem cadere non debeat, fed etiam una  
 ‘ cum Onere relaxetur, ut Iter fuum perfe-  
 ‘ quatur, cum sæpe accidere poffit ejusmodi  
 ‘ Literas ad Navem è Portu aliquo folven-  
 ‘ tem pervenire non potuiſſe, vel caſu ali-  
 ‘ quo periiffe, aut Navi ademptas fuiſſe; &  
 ‘ fi præter has Literas juxta Formulam hu-  
 ‘ jus Conventionis exaratas, aliæ etiam Li-  
 ‘ teræ, five Maritimæ, five Certificatoriæ  
 ‘ alia forma, forte ex præſcriptis Pactorum  
 ‘ cum aliis, in Navi inventiantur, nullus ex-  
 ‘ inde prætextus capietur detinendi, feu  
 ‘ ullo modo inquietandi, vel Navem, vel  
 ‘ Homines, vel Merces. Si contigerit Na-  
 ‘ varcham

punishment, if so be that the said Goods, so omitted, were not brought on Shore before the Declaration made, and the Customs paid for the same.

### VII.

And whereas the Quality of the Ship, Master, and Goods, will sufficiently appear from such Passports and Certificates, it shall not be lawful for the Commanders of Men of War to exact any other Verification under any title whatsoever. But if any Merchant Ship shall want such Passports or Certificates, then it may be examined by a proper Judge, but in such manner as if it shall be found from other Proofs and Documents that it does truly belong to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, and does not contain any prohibited Goods, designed to be carried to the Enemy of the other, it shall not be liable to Confiscation, but shall be released, together with its Cargo, in order to proceed on its Voyage; since it may often happen that such Papers could not come to the Ship when she was setting sail from any Port, or that they have been lost by some chance or other, or that they have been taken away from the Ship. And if besides the Passports and Certificates made according to the Form of their Treaty, other Passports and Certificates happen to be found in the Ship, in another form, and perhaps according to the Prescription of Treaties made with others, no pretence shall

‘ Navarcham in Literis Maritimis nomina-  
 ‘ tum, vel morte, vel quocunque casu amo-  
 ‘ tum, aliumque suffectum esse, constabit  
 ‘ nihilominus Literis Maritimis suus Vigor,  
 ‘ & Navi & Mercibus eidem impositis sua  
 ‘ Securitas.

## VIII.

‘ Cautum utrinque præterea sit, & pro  
 ‘ Regula habeatur, quod Navis & Res, licet  
 ‘ per horas viginti quatuor in potestate  
 ‘ hostium permanserint, ne ideo capta cen-  
 ‘ seantur, & illico in Prædam veniant; sed  
 ‘ si alias restitui debeant, repetantur, & Pro-  
 ‘ prietariis denuo reddantur.

## IX.

‘ Serenissimis hinc inde Majestatibus Re-  
 ‘ giis, Liberum erit Subditorum suorum  
 ‘ Commodo, in Regnis, & Ditionibus alter-  
 ‘ utrius Mercaturam facientibus, Consules  
 ‘ Nationales ex Subjectis suis instituere, qui  
 ‘ gaudeant eo Jure & Libertate, quæ ipsis  
 ‘ ratione Exercitii Functionis suæ competit;  
 ‘ de loco autem constituendorum ejusmodi  
 ‘ Consulum, Pars utraque inter se postmo-  
 ‘ dum conveniet.

‘ In quorum Fidem Nos S. Regiæ Majes-  
 ‘ tatis Magnæ Britanniae, & S. Regiæ Ma-  
 ‘ jestatis Christianissimæ Legati Extraordi-  
 ‘ narii

shall be taken from thence, of detaining, or in any wise molesting, either the Ship, or Men, or Goods. If the Master of the Ship named in the Passports be removed by Death, or any other cause, and another be put in his place, the Passports shall nevertheless retain their force, and the Ships, and Goods laden thereon, shall be secure.

VIII.

It is further provided on both sides, and shall be taken for a general Rule, that a Ship and Goods, altho they have remained in the Enemies Power for four and twenty Hours, shall not therefore be esteemed as Capture, and be immediately made Prize; but if on other Accounts they ought to be restored, they may be reclaimed, and shall be given again to the Proprietors.

*A Ship 24 Hours in the Enemy's hands no prize.*

IX.

It shall be free for both their Royal Majesties, for the advantage of their Subjects trading to the Kingdoms and Dominions of the other, to constitute national Consuls of their own Subjects, who shall enjoy that Right and Liberty which belongs to them by reason of the Exercise of their Function; but as to the Places where such Consuls are to be appointed, both sides shall afterwards agree between themselves.

*National Consuls.*

In Witness whereof we the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Her Sacred

‘ narii & Plenipotentarii præfentes Tabulas  
 ‘ manibus nostris Subscriptas, Sigillis nostris  
 ‘ Munivimus. Trajecti ad Rhenum die  
 ‘  $\frac{\text{tricesimo primo}}{\text{undecimo}}$  Mensis  $\frac{\text{Martii}}{\text{Aprilis}}$  Anni Millefimi  
 ‘ Septingentesimi decimi tertii.

(L. S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L. S.) *Huxelles.*  
 (L. S.) *Strafford.* (L. S.) *Mesnager.*



*Notum*

## *Treaty of Commerce.*

123

Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*,  
and of His Sacred Royal most Christian  
Majesty, have Subscribed this present Instru-  
ment with our Hands, and set our Seals  
thereunto. At *Utrecht* the  $\frac{11}{31}$ th Day of the  
Month of  $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$  in the Year 1713.

(L. S.) *Job. Bristol* C. P. S. (L. S.) *Huxelles*.  
(L. S.) *Strafford*. (L. S.) *Mesnager*.



B E

**N**otum sit omnibus, Quod cum in Articulo Nono Tractatus Navigationis, & Commerciorum, inter Serenissimam Reginam Magnæ Britannię, & Serenissimum Regem Christianissimum, per Majestatum suarum Legatos Extraordinarios, & Plenipotentiarios die <sup>trigesimo primo Martii</sup> <sub>undecimo Aprilis</sub> conclusi, quadam Mercimonia, viz. Lanificia, Saccharum, Pisces saliti, & quæ ex Cetis proveniunt, verbis generalibus ex Tariffa die 18 Mensis Septembris Anni 1664. facta Regula excipiuntur, Commissariorum postea Discussioni remittenda; Quo igitur omnis Error & Dubitatio evitentur, quæ ex Terminis adeo generalibus forsitan oriri possint, certiusque constet de quibus speciatim Mercimoniis Deliberatio inter predictos Commissarios habenda est, Nos Infra scripti Legati Extraordinarii & Plenipotentarii hisce declaravimus, & declaramus Mercimiorum memoratorum Exceptionem intelligendam esse, prout sequitur.

## I.

‘ **L**A Baleine coupée & aprestée, les  
 ‘ Fanons & les Huiles de Baleine,  
 ‘ payeront à toutes les Entreës du Roy-  
 ‘ aume les droits portez par le Tarif du  
 ‘ 7 Decemb. 1699.

## II.



*It is known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, concluded the  $\frac{31}{11}$  Day of  $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$  1713, between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain and the most Serene the most Christian King, by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, certain Merchandizes, namely Woollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt Fish, and what is produced from Whales, are excepted in general words from the Rule of the Tariff made the 18th Day of the Month of September, in the Year 1664. in order to be afterwards referred to the discussion of Commissaries: To prevent therefore all Mistakes and Ambiguity, which might perhaps arise from such general Terms, and to make it more evidently appear what particular sorts of Goods are to come under the Consideration of the aforesaid Commissaries; We the under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries have declared by these Presents, and do declare, That the Exception of the abovemention'd Merchandizes is to be understood in the manner following.*

## I.

**W** Halebone cut and prepared, Fins and Oils of Whales, shall pay at all places of Importation in the Kingdom, the Duties appointed by the Tariff of the 7th of Decemb. 1699.

## II.



## II.

‘ Les Draps, Ratines, & Serges, seront  
 ‘ sujets aux memes droits du Tarif du  
 ‘ 7 Decemb. 1699. & pour en faciliter le  
 ‘ Commerce, il sera permis de les faire en-  
 ‘ trer par St. Valery sur Somme, par Rouen  
 ‘ & par Bourdeaux, ou ces Etoffes seront  
 ‘ sujettes à la visite de la meme Maniere  
 ‘ que celles qui se fabriquent dans la  
 ‘ Royaume.

## III.

‘ On ne pourra pas apporter dans la  
 ‘ Royaume que le Poisson salé en Baril, &  
 ‘ il sera leve a toutes les entrees du Roy-  
 ‘ aume, Pais & Terres de l’Obeissance du  
 ‘ Roy, mesme des Ports Francs les droits  
 ‘ d’abord & de Consommation, ordonnés  
 ‘ avant le Tarif de 1664. & en outre qua-  
 ‘ rante Livres par Leth composé de 12 Ba-  
 ‘ rils pesant 300 l. chacun pour le droit  
 ‘ d’Entrée, laquelle Entrée ne sera per-  
 ‘ mise que par St. Valery sur Somme, Rouen,  
 ‘ Nantes, Libourne, & Bourdeaux, & de-  
 ‘ meurera interdite par les autres Havres  
 ‘ ou Ports, tant de la Mer Occane, que  
 ‘ de la Mediterranée.

## IV.

‘ Le Sucre rafine en pain, ou en pou-  
 ‘ dre, Candis blanc & brun, payera les  
 ‘ droits portes par le Tarif du 7 Decemb.  
 ‘ 1699.

‘ In

## II.

Cloths, Ratines and Serges shall be likewise subject to the same Duties of the Tariff of the 7th of *December* 1699. and in order to facilitate the Trade thereof, it shall be allowed to import them by *St. Valery* upon the *Samme*, by *Rouen*, and by *Bordeaux*, where these Goods shall be subject to Visitation in the same manner as those which are made in the Kingdom.

## III.

Salt Fish in Barrels only is to be imported into the Kingdom; and at all places of Entrance in the Kingdom, Countries and Territories under the Dominion of the King, even at all free Ports the Duties of Landing and of Consumption shall be paid which were appointed before the Tariff of 1664. and besides 40 Livres *per* Last, consisting of 12 Barrels, weighing each 300 *l.* for the Duty of Entry, which Entry shall not be permitted but by *St. Valery* upon the *Samme*, *Rouen*, *Nants*, *Libourne*, and *Bordeaux*, and shall remain prohibited at all other Harbours or Ports as well in the Ocean as in the Mediterranean.

## IV.

Refined Sugar in Loaf or in Powder, white and brown Sugar-Candy, shall pay the Duties appointed by the Tariff in 1699.

‘ In quorum Fidem nos infra Scripti  
 ‘ S. Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, & S. Regis  
 ‘ Christianissimi Legati Extraordinarii &  
 ‘ Plenipotentarii Præsentes Manibus No-  
 ‘ stris Subscriptas, Sigillis Nostreis mu-  
 ‘ nivimus. Trajecti ad Rhenum, die  
viceſimo octavo Aprilis  
nono Maii Anni Milleſimi ſeptingen-  
 ‘ teſimi decimi tertii.

(L. S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L. S.) *Huxelles.*  
 (L. S.) *Strafford.* (L. S.) *Mefnager.*



In Confirmation of which, We the underwritten Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain* and the most Christian King, have Sign'd and Seal'd these Presents at *Utrecht* the  $\frac{28}{9}$  Day of  $\frac{\text{April}}{\text{May}}$  in the Year 1713.

(L. S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L. S.) *Huxelles.*  
(L. S.) *Strafford.* (L. S.) *Mefnager.*



Vol. I.


K

The



The BILL to make Effectual the  
Eighth and Ninth Articles of the  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation  
between *Great Britain* and  
*France*.

*May it please your most Excellent Majesty,*

 Hereas a Treaty of Navigation  
and Commerce between your Ma-  
jesty and *Lewis XIV.* the most  
Christian King, was concluded  
at *Utrecht* on the 31st Day of *March* in the  
Year of our Lord 1713. and by the 8th  
Article of the said Treaty it is agreed and  
concluded as a general Rule, that all and  
singular the Subjects of your Majesty and  
of the said King, in all Countries and Pla-  
ces subject to your Majesty's and his Power  
on each side, as to all Duties, Impositions,  
or Customs whatsoever, concerning Per-  
sons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships,  
Freight, Seamen, Navigation and Com-  
merce, shall use and enjoy the same Privi-  
leges, Liberties and Immunities at least,  
and have the like Favour in all things, as  
well

well in the Courts of Justice as in all such things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatsoever, which any foreign Nation; the most favour'd, hath, useth and enjoyeth, or may hereafter have, use, and enjoy.

And by the 9th Article of the said Treaty it is further agreed, that within the space of two Months after, a Law shall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it should be sufficiently provided, That no more Customs or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664. for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France* which were not prohibited before that time, be repealed. The general Tariff made in *France* the 18th Day of September, in the Year 1664. shall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain* for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovementioned, and shall not exceed the Rule therein settled, in the Provinces whereof mention is there made; and in the other Provinces, the Duties shall not be payable otherwise than according to

K 2

the

the Rule at that time prescribed ; and all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees made in *France* since the said Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repeal'd.

In which 9th Article, as also in certain Instruments relating thereunto, other Provision is made touching some particular Goods or Merchandizes, and other matters therein specified, as by the said Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, and the said separate Instruments, relation being thereunto respectively had, may more fully and at large appear.

Laws prohibiting  
French  
Goods since  
1664. not  
prohibited  
before, to be  
repeal'd.

Now to the end that no more Customs or Duties may be payable for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*, and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664. for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not prohibited before that time, may be repealed, so that your Majesty's Subjects may speedily have, use, and enjoy the benefit of the said Tariff, and other Benefits and Advantages of Trade, according to the Tenour and true Meaning of the said Tariff:

We

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do humbly pray your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Duties of 25 l. for every Ton of French Wine, and 30 l. for every Ton of French Brandy of single Proof, and 60 l. for every Ton of French Brandy of double Proof, and 15 l. for every Ton of French Vinegar, and 25 l. per Cent. *ad valorem*, for all other Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of France, and so proportionably for greater or lesser quantities imported, by an Act made in the 7th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William, entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty upon all French Goods and Merchandizes*, in regard these Duties, or any of them, or any part thereof, are not chargeable upon the like Goods and Merchandizes imported from any other foreign Part, shall cease and determine as to all such of the said French Goods and Merchandizes chargeable by that Act as shall be imported into Great Britain from and after the Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from and after the first Day of

K 3

July,

*Laws for high Duties on French Goods, the like.*

*K. W.'s Acts relating to that Subject, and prohibiting foreign Laces, to be repeal'd.*



*July, 1713.* and shall not be due or payable during the residue of the Term and Time for which the said additional Duties were by the last-mention'd Act granted, any thing in the same Act, or any other Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas by an Act made in the 9th Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King *William III.* it was enacted, That all and every Person and Persons who should from and after the 25th Day of *March 1698.* import, or cause to be imported, or should from and after the 24th Day of *December, 1698.* sell, barter, or offer to Sale or Barter, or should knowingly keep in his, her, or their Custody, for Sale or for the Use or Benefit of any Importer or Dealer, any such foreign Lace, as amongst other things is therein mention'd, should forfeit and lose the Sum of twenty Shillings *per Yard*, together with all the said Lace: and the Importation, Selling, Bartering, offering to Sale or Barter, or knowingly keeping for that purpose any such foreign Lace, is thereby declared to be a common Nuisance. And by an Act made in the 5th Year of her Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act to repeal all the Laws prohibiting the Importation of foreign Bone-Lace made of Thread*, reciting, that the former Acts for prohibiting or restraining the Importation of foreign Lace, or for rendring the Laws  
more

more effectual for preventing the Importation of foreign Lace, had obstructed the Exportation and vending or selling of the Woollen Manufactures of *England* in the *Spanish* Low-Countries, and other Places abroad, it was enacted, That all Acts of Parliament whatsoever, made at any time before the said Act of the 5th Year of her Majesty's Reign, for prohibiting or restraining the Importation, vending or selling of foreign Lace, should from thenceforth be repeal'd, so far forth as they relate to such foreign Lace made of Thread in the *Spanish* Low-Countries, or in any other place not within the Dominions of the *French* King, provided at the same time that nothing in that Act contain'd should extend to permit or allow the Importation of Lace made in any of the Dominions of the *French* King, or in any such other Lands, Towns, or Countries, as are therein mention'd.

Now for the better pursuing the End and Intent of the two Articles of the Treaty before-mention'd, it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Acts of Parliament heretofore made for prohibiting or restraining the Importation, vending or selling of foreign Lace, so far forth as the said Acts, or any of them, relate to foreign Lace made of Thread within the Dominions of the said *French* King, shall likewise be repeal'd, and that the same Acts, and every Clause, Mat-

ter and Thing in them contain'd, so far as they relate to such foreign Lace made of Thread within the Dominions of the same King, be and are hereby repeal'd and made void from and after the said Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713. any thing therein contain'd to the contrary notwithstanding.

*In what  
case this  
Act to be  
void.*

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That if her Majesty, after the Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713. and before the beginning of the Session of Parliament then next ensuing, shall find that her Subjects shall not have, use and enjoy the Benefits of Trade and Commerce in *France*, and other Advantages, according to the Tenour and true Meaning of the said Treaty in that behalf; then her Majesty may be graciously pleased by her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to declare, that this present Act shall cease and determine.

And it is hereby enacted, That from and after the End or Expiration of twenty Days, to be reckon'd from the time of issuing and publishing such Proclamation, this present Act, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein contain'd, shall cease, determine, and become void; and then, and from thenceforth, all and every the Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money  
by

by this Act taken away, lessen'd or alter'd, and all the Prohibitions and Restrictions by this Act repeal'd, shall be reviv'd and be in full force to all intents and purposes, as if this Act had never been made, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas during the late Wars between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France*, several Acts of Parliament were made against trading with *France*, whereby the Importation of *French* Goods was prohibited in the manner and form therein respectively mention'd; and during the continuance of the same Acts, or some of them, certain Duties were impos'd upon the Importation of foreign Goods and Merchandizes by general Words in other Acts of Parliament in that behalf made: And altho the said Acts prohibiting Trade with *France* are all of them now expired, it may nevertheless be doubted whether the general Words in the said Acts imposing such Duties will extend to *French* Goods of the same kind; and it being reasonable to make Provision by Authority of Parliament that the like Customs and Duties be paid for such Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* into *Great Britain* as are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from other Countries in *Europe*:

Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several additional

*The additional Duties on Goods imported from other Foreign Parts to be paid on the like Goods from France while those Acts continue.*

tional and other Rates and Impositions, Duties and Charges upon several sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, which were granted by one Act of Parliament made in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties certain Impositions upon all East-India Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and several other Goods and Merchandizes to be imported after the 25th day of Decem. 1690.* and which thereby, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament since expired, were continued until the first Day of *August*, 1712. and which by an Act made in the 6th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1714. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act of Parliament, made in the 7th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1716. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act of Parliament made in the 8th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1720. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act made in the 9th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to continue for ever, for the Uses and Purposes, and subject to such Redemption as in the last-mention'd Act are expressed, (except as in the said Acts, or any of them, is excepted)

cepted) shall be charged and chargeable upon such of the said Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature, which from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of July, 1713. shall be brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, during the continuance of the same Acts respectively, as fully as such Goods or Merchandizes from *France* would have been charged or chargeable by the said Act of the 2d Year of their late Majesties Reign, if there had been no Prohibition of Trade and Commerce with *France*, at the time of making thereof; and that the same Act of the 2d Year of their late Majesties Reign, and all the Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and Clauses contained therein, or in any subsequent Acts relating thereunto, shall be in force, and be applied and executed for raising, levying and paying such Rates and Impositions upon such Goods and Merchandizes so brought from *France* as aforesaid, and for the several Uses and Purposes in the said Acts respectively mention'd, and subject to such Allowances, Drawbacks, Matters and Things, as are thereby prescribed, as fully as if the said Act of the 2d Year of their late Majesties Reign, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein, or in such subsequent Act or Acts contained, were again repeated und re-enacted, excepting always as to such kinds of the same

same Goods and Merchandizes, touching which, any other Provisions or Alterations are to have been made by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, which other Provisions and Alterations shall be duly observ'd, during the continuance of the said Acts respectively.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such, or the like additional and other Rates, Impositions, Duties and Charges upon several sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, which were granted by one Act of Parliament made in the 4th Year of the Reign of the said late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties certain additional Impositions upon several Goods and Merchandizes for prosecuting the present War against France*, and which thereby, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament since expired, were continued until the first Day of *August*, 1712. and which by an Act made in the 6th Year of her Majesty's Reign are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1714. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act made in the 7th Year of her Majesty's Reign are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1716. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act made the 8th Year of her Majesties Reign are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1720,

1720. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act of Parliament made in the 9th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance for ever, for the Uses and Purposes, and subject to such Redemption as in the last-mention'd Act are expressed, (other than, and except such of the said additional Rates and Duties, or such parts of the same, touching which other Provision is hereafter made in this present Act) shall be charged and chargeable upon such of the said Goods and Merchandizes, which from and after the Expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the said 1st day of July, 1713. shall be brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, as by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, or by the said Acts for continuing the same, are charged or chargeable upon Goods and Merchandizes of like nature imported from other Countries, and shall have continuance for the Uses and Purposes, and subject to such Redemption as in the said respective Acts now in force are mention'd; and that the same Act of the 4th Year of their said late Majesties Reign, and all the Provisions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and Clauses contain'd therein, or in any subsequent Act or Acts relating thereunto, shall be in force, and be applied and executed for raising, levying and paying such additional Impositions or Duties upon  
such



such Goods and Merchandizes so brought from *France*, as aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, to and for the several Uses and Purposes in the said Acts respectively mention'd, and subject to such Allowances, Drawbacks, Matters and Things, as are hereby prescribed, as fully as if the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein, or in such subsequent Act or Acts contained, were again repeated and re-enacted: provided always, that in all Cases where any other Provision or Alteration is made by any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in being, touching or concerning any the additional Rates, Duties, Impositions, or Charges last-mention'd, such other Provisions or Alterations shall be observed, according to the true meaning thereof, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

25 l. per  
Cent. on  
French  
Goods  
more than  
on other  
foreign of  
like kind,  
to be re-  
peal'd.

And whereas by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the said Acts for continuing the same, there was and is imposed upon all *French* Goods and Merchandizes (except as therein is excepted) 25 l. for every hundred Pounds value thereof, more than the same were before charged with in the Book of Rates; and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity, (which Duty of 25 l. per Cent. is not chargeable upon the like Goods and

and Merchandizes imported from any other foreign Parts) Be it therefore farther provided and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the said Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* shall cease and determine as to all such of the said *French* Goods chargeable by the said Acts in that behalf, as shall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckoned from the said first Day of *July*, 1713. any thing herein, or in this present Act contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas the whole of the Duties chargeable on the Importation of *French* Wines (besides the said Duty of 25 *l. per Ton*, which by this Act is appointed to cease and determine, as aforesaid) being compared with the whole of the Duties chargeable upon *Portugal* Wines, (as being the Nation whose Wines are most favour'd in point of Duties in *Great Britain*) It is evident, that the said Duties on *French* Wines (over and above the said Duty of 25 *l. per Ton*) do exceed the said Duties upon *Portugal* Wines, by the Sum of 4 *l.* in every Ton, and after that Rate or Proportion, in greater or lesser Quantities:

And whereas by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the said Acts for continuing the same, there was and is imposed for every Ton of *French* Wine imported 8 *l.* above all Duties

*The Duties  
on French  
Wine to be  
no higher  
than those  
on Portu-  
guese Wine.*

ties charged thereupon in the Book of Rates, or by any Law made before the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign; now it is hereby provided and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that for establishing a Parity between the Duties of *French Wines* and *Portugal*, according to the purport and true meaning of the said Treaty, one moiety or half part only of the said Duty of eight Pounds for every Ton of *French Wines* shall continue and be payable during the said Acts respectively, and the other moiety or half part of the said Duty of eight Pounds for every Ton of *French Wines* that shall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the first Day of *July*, 1713. shall cease and determine, any thing herein, or in any other Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding. It being intended that the Duties upon *French Goods* shall be equal to the Duties which by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the Acts for continuing the same, are chargeable for Goods of the like nature imported from all other parts of *Europe*, other than as to the said Duty of eight Pounds *per Ton* on *French Wines*, whereof one moiety is to determine and the other moiety is to continue and be payable, according to the purport and true meaning of this Act.

And

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that in all Caſes whereby general Words in any Act or Acts of Parliament made or paſſed during the Prohibitions of Trade and Commerce with *France*, or any of them, any Duties of Customs or Excise, or any Rates, Duties, Impoſitions, or Sums of Money whatſoever (excepting ſuch touching which other Proviſion is before made in this preſent Act) were granted or continued upon the Importation of any foreign Goods, Merchandizes, or Commodities whatſoever, (whether the ſame Rates, Duties, or Impoſitions were granted or continued for any Term or Terms of Years now in being, or unexpired, or in perpetuity) for any Uſe or Uſes, Purpoſe or Purpoſes whatſoever; the like Rates, Duties, Impoſitions, and Sums of Money, ſhall be underſtood to be due and payable, and ſhall be charged and chargeable from and after the expiration of the ſaid two Months, to be reckon'd from the ſaid firſt Day of *July* 1713. upon Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities of the like nature, which ſhall be brought from *France* into *Great Britain*, during the continuance of the laſt-mention'd Acts of Parliament reſpectively, as fully as the ſaid Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities from *France*, would have been charged or chargeable with the ſame Rates, Duties, Impoſitions, or Sums of Money, by the

Vol. I.

I.

general

general Words of the said Acts for granting or continuing the same, if no Prohibition of the Trade and Commerce with *France* had been at the time or times of making or passing the said Acts respectively, and that the same Acts, and all the Provisions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and Clauses therein contained, shall be in force, and be applied and executed, for raising, levying, and paying the Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money last-mention'd (except as aforesaid) upon such of the said Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities, as may be imported or brought from *France*, for the several Uses and Purposes mention'd in the said Acts now in force, and subject to such Drawbacks, Allowances, Matters and Things, as are thereby prescribed during the continuance of the same Acts respectively, as fully and effectually as if the same Acts, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein contained, were again repeated and re-enacted in this present Act.

*This Act  
not to  
repeal any  
Duties on  
French  
Commodi-  
ties before  
1664.*

Provided always, that in all cases where any other Provision or Alteration is made by any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in being, touching any the Goods, Merchandizes, or Commodities so to be imported or brought in, or the Duties thereof, such other Provisions or Alterations shall always be observed, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

standing. Provided also, that this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to repeal or alter any Law or Laws relating to the Importation of any Goods or Merchandizes into *Great Britain*, which were in force in the Year 1664. any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the Authority aforesaid, that that part of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation above-recited, whereby it is agreed, That all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees, made in *France* since the Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repealed, is, and shall be intended to extend not only to the Goods of the Growth, Production, and Manufacture of *Great Britain*, but also to all Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* did, or might import into or export from *France*, at any time since the making of the said Tariff of the 18th of September, 1664. and to such British Ships and Vessels wherein the same shall be imported, except as the Species of Goods and Merchandizes excepted by the said 9th Article, the consideration of which is referred to the Commissaries to be appointed on both sides ; a particular Specification of which Merchandizes was executed

*All Prohibitions in France since 1664, to be repealed.*

at *Utrecht* the 28th Day of *April*, 1713.  
by the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries  
of her Majesty, and of the most Christian  
King.

As to which excepted Species of Merchandize, it is hereby further declared, by the Authority aforesaid, That by the 8th and 9th Articles of the said Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, it is and shall be intended, that the Subjects of *Great Britain* shall, and may at all times hereafter, import into *France*, all sorts of Merchandizes, comprehended under the said excepted Species, and enjoy all Privileges, Immunities, and Exemptions of Duties in respect thereof, which the Subjects of any Nation or State the most favour'd, have, use, enjoy, or are exempted from, or shall have, use, enjoy, or be hereafter exempted from, concerning the like Kinds or Species of Merchandize.



**I**F many of our Goods and Merchandizes stand prohibited in *France* notwithstanding our late Treaty ; if on others it has left so very heavy Duties, that there is not the least room to hope that we shall export any considerable Value to that Country ; when, on the other hand, that very Treaty has taken off all our Prohibitions upon the Goods and Merchandizes of *France* which have been made since the Year 1664, (that is, all that ever were made) and left the Duties so very easy, that we have just reason to expect an Inundation of Manufactures from that Country, which cannot chuse but interfere with our own, and for which we shall be obliged to pay a Balance in Money ; will not any Man see that such a Treaty as this is destructive ?

A fair Commercial Treaty for *England* <sup>Our Loss by the Treaty of Commerce.</sup> with the *French* Nation, would have taken care that the Duties and Customs should have been reciprocal in both Countries, and such at least as might have made our Exports equal to our Imports from that Nation ; so that a Balance in Money should not be issued out of *England* to pay for the Goods and Merchandizes of *France* ; and that no greater Numbers of our Landholders and Manufacturers should be deprived of their Revenues arising from the Product of the Lands, and the Labour of the People, by *French* Importations, than



in *France* by our Exportations to that Country. Whereas, on the contrary, the Custom on our Woollen Manufactures in *France*, by the Tariff of 1664. amounted to at a medium,

On Cloths Long	40	} per Cent. on their Value.
Short	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spanish	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mill'd Serges	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Serges	27	
Bays Single	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Double	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Minikin	36	
Hose	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Kerseyes	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Flannels	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	}
Pennistones	24	
Cottons and Freize	10	}

And that by the Tariff of 1699. we are liable to pay at a medium,

On Cloths Long	55	} per Cent. on their Value.
Short	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spanish	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dozens	30	
Mill'd Serges	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Serges	36	

Also, that Perpets, Stuffs and Says, are liable (as is concluded) to the same Rate as Serges, and that *Spanish* Cloth is prohibited by the Edict of 1701.

By

By this Account we see that *Spanish* Cloths made in *England* remain'd prohibited in *France*, notwithstanding our late Treaty.

And, Secondly, that the two Species of Cloths and Serges, which were pretended to be exported, did comprehend Cloths long and short, Dozens, mill'd Serges, Serges, Perpets, Stuffs and Says; and that the Duties on these, remaining by the late Treaty, are  $38\frac{7}{8}$  per Cent. of their real value at a medium.

And lastly, that the *French* Duties remaining by that Treaty on Bays, Single, Double, and Minikin, Hose, Kerseys, Flannels, Pennistones, Cottons and Freizes, did amount to  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. of their real value at a medium.

If it should be allowed that the several sorts of woollen Manufactures mention'd under the Duties of  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. at a medium, are not prohibited in *France*, yet is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. so moderate a Duty, as to be little or no Obstruction to these Goods? I believe there is not one of our Manufacturers so fond as to promise himself a market for any of them in *France*, under so heavy a Load of Duties.

But these are a small Exportation in comparison of our Cloth, Long, Short, and *Spanish* Dozens, and all sorts of Serges. The Treaty has not taken off the Prohibition of *Spanish* Cloths, and has left a sufficient Prohibition on all the rest in the Duties

of  $38\frac{7}{8}$  *per Cent.* of their real value at a medium. What a monstrous Mistake was it in our late Managers, to say there was but 10 *per Cent.* laid upon our woollen Manufactures in *France*? By this we may see that the said *French Treaty* was an effectual Prohibition on our woollen Manufactures.

I shall now give my Readers an Account of the Custom to which their wrought Silks, and Lockrams and Dowls, are liable by the Treaty of Commerce, that they may judge whether (as Dr. *Davenant* says) *France* listned to the Terms of a fair commercial Treaty, *viz.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On one Pound of wrought Silk	10	6
On a Piece of Lockram or Dowls	12	7

Whereby it will appear that

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
One Pound of wrought Silks worth	{	2	5 00	pays $23\frac{1}{2}$
		2	10 00	21
		3	00 00	$17\frac{1}{2}$
		3	10 00	15
		4	00 00	$13\frac{1}{2}$
				<i>per Ct.</i>

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
And a Piece of Lockram or Dowls worth	{	4	00 00	pays $15\frac{1}{2}$
		5	00 00	$12\frac{1}{2}$
		6	00 00	$10\frac{1}{2}$
		7	00 00	$8\frac{1}{2}$
		8	00 00	$7\frac{1}{2}$
				<i>per Ct.</i>
				There

There were formerly imported from *France* in these Commodities only (besides their other sorts of Linens and Manufactures) at least three times as much as we exported thither in our woollen Manufactures, besides what was run by them. Our Imports from France much exceed our Exports.

Tho our Duties are high upon their Wines, yet this is upon our consumption; and having no Wines of our own Growth, this can be no way prejudicial to their Importation, since neither the Price nor the Quantity of *French* Wines have been abated by any of our former high Duties.

The Reader may observe here, that the Duties left in *Great Britain* by this Treaty on *French* wrought Silks, did not exceed  $17 \frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. and those on Lockrams and Dowlas not above 10 per Cent. of their value at a medium.

If they will be at the pains to consult the old Entries at the Custom-house, they will find that either of these Articles were near double the value of all our woollen Manufactures exported to the *French* Nation before our Prohibitions and high Duties on their Goods and Merchandizes.

They will likewise see by those Entries, that our woollen Manufactures were above one third of our whole Exports to that Nation, but that Lockrams and Dowlas were not above two thirds of the value of Linens imported thence into *England*;

*land*; and that the Articles of *French* wrought Silks, Lockrams, and Dowlafs, were feldom more than half the value of our whole Imports from that Country.

I ask thefe Gentlemen then, Is this an equal Treaty? Is this a Treaty to make the Exports and Imports even between the Nations? Can the Duties left by it on the Goods and Merchandizes of each be faid to be reciprocal?

Is ten and a half *per Cent.* on Lockrams and Dowlafs imported into *Britain* fufficient to bring thefe Goods to an Equality with the feveral forts of our Woollen Manufactures, which were to pay above 24 *per Cent.* at a medium in *France*? And yet this at the beft is the Cafe of all our Woollen Manufactures which are not brought under the Rule of the Tariff of 1669. The Duties on thofe Goods, even by the Tariff of 1664. are twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* at a medium: and are our Duties of ten and a half *per Cent.* on their Lockrams and Dowlafs by the late Treaty, and theirs of twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* upon our Woollen Manufactures, equal and reciprocal?

But 'tis not the greateft part of our Woollen Manufactures that are to pay this moderate Duty of twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* our *Spanish* Cloths are ftill prohibited, and all the reft of our Cloths and Serges are left to the Tariff of 1699. and the

the Duties by that Tariff come out at almost 40 *per Cent.* at a medium. A world of Cloths and Serges, no doubt, we shall send to *France* under Duties equal to two fifths of their whole Value.

Seventeen and a half *per Cent.* here on their wrought Silks, and thirty-eight and a half *per Cent.* in *France* on our Cloths, Serges, Stuffs, Says, and Perpetuanas, is no doubt the way to make these Exports and Imports even between the two Nations.

What I expect from this Treaty is no Vent at all for any of our Woollen Manufactures to the *French* Nation, but such an Inundation of wrought Silks and Linens from that Country, as must carry our yearly great Quantities of our Bullion, destroy numberless Looms in the Silk, Linen, and Woollen Manufactures; bring numberless Artificers to the Lands for their Subsistence; and not only reduce the Rents of the whole Kingdom, but Gentlemens Tenants, for want of Markets for the Product of their Lands, and by a Charge of new Poor, must be compelled to throw their Farms upon their hands.

It would certainly be worth the while of any Gentleman to understand the whole Progress of a Manufacture from its Commencement to its Consumption, and how much it pays to the Subsistence of the People. This, I think, is handsomely made out in an Instance from one of my Correspondents

spondents of 100 broad Cloths sent to *Turkey*, and the Returns of raw Silk that are manufactured for our own Consumption, which is as follows.

<i>An Account of our Wool from the Pack, wrought into Cloth, sold in Turkey, with the Returns in Raw Silk manufactured and sold here.</i>	‘ A Clothier buys at Market 50 Packs of Wool pick’d and sorted, at 10 l. per Pack ————	l. 500 00 00
	‘ With which Wool he makes 100 Broad Cloths; and the Manufacture thereof in Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Milling, Dressing, &c. as they are usually brought to and sold white at <i>Blackwell-hall</i> , will amount to about the first Cost of the Wool ————	500 00 00
	‘ So that these 100 Cloths are sold by the Clothier to the Merchant at 10 l. per Cloth ————	1000 00 00
	‘ And the Merchant pays for Dying of the said 100 Cloths, viz. one 3d Part in Grain Colours, at 7 l. and 2 Thirds in ordinary Colours at 30 s. per Cloth	333 06 08
	‘ Also for Setting, Drawing, Pressing, Packing, &c. 15 s. per Cloth ————	75 00 00
		‘ The

‘ The said 100 Cloths will  
 ‘ cost the Merchant 14 l.  
 ‘ 1 s. 8 d. per Cloth on  
 ‘ Board, which amounts to 1408 06 08

‘ And to repay him their  
 ‘ Cost and Charges here, and  
 ‘ their Charges abroad, with  
 ‘ a bare Allowance for Insu-  
 ‘ rance, and the Interest of  
 ‘ his Money, they cannot  
 ‘ purchase less, I should think  
 ‘ than 22 great Pounds of  
 ‘ Sherbaffee (or *Persia* fine  
 ‘ Raw Silk) for every Cloth.  
 ‘ Thus he probably re-  
 ‘ ceives for the said 100  
 ‘ Cloths 2200 Pounds weight  
 ‘ of the said Raw Silk.

‘ Now if the Half-part of  
 ‘ this Silk is wrought up in-  
 ‘ to plain coloured Tabies,  
 ‘ the Manufacturers will re-  
 ‘ ceive 13 s. 7 d. per lib. — 747 01 08

‘ And if the other Half-  
 ‘ part is wrought up into  
 ‘ rich flower’d Silks bro-  
 ‘ caded, the Manufacturers  
 ‘ will receive 1 l. 19 s. 9 d.  
 ‘ per lib. — — — — 2186 05 00

‘ And the Additional  
 ‘ Charge of Dying, suppose  
 ‘ but of one 8th Part of the

‘ said



‘ faid Silk into Grain Colours	
‘ at 9 s. per lib. — — —	123 15 00
‘ Then the Cost and Charges of 100 Woollen Cloths	
‘ shipp’d from <i>London</i> to	
‘ <i>Turkey</i> , and the Manufacture of the Raw Silk	
‘ brought from thence in Returns thereof, must amount	
‘ to — — — — —	4465 08 04
‘ The Freight of the said	
‘ 100 Cloths, and of the	
‘ said 2200 lib. of Raw Silk,	
‘ is computed at — — — — —	40 12 06
‘ Her Majesty’s Customs	
‘ on the said 2200 lib. of	
‘ Raw Silk is — — — — —	156 15 00
‘ English Factors Commissions abroad on the Sale	
‘ of the Cloth, and on investing the Returns in Silk,	
‘ as aforesaid, computed at	100 00 00

It is here clearly represented to the View of every Reader, that every 2200 lib. wt. of Raw Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactur’d here for our own Consumption, without paying any thing to the Merchants or the Mercers Gain,

pays

pays to the Land-holders,  
the Labourers, and the  
Crown, the Sum of — 4762 15 10

If any thing is to be added for the Merchants and the Mercers Gain, (and we may depend upon it they will not be at the trouble of driving their Trades for nothing) we may very well affirm that the whole Cost of this Manufacture for consumption cannot be less than the Sum of 5000 *l.* so that 2200 Pound weight of *Turkey* raw Silk manufactur'd here, pays the Sum of 5000 *l.* to the Subsistence of our own People.

This Account takes the Returns upon 100 Cloths exported to *Turkey*, and makes them pay 5000 *l.* to the Subsistence of our People. But we have exported annually two hundred times as many Cloths for *Turkey*, and receive for about half that quantity of Cloth the same kind of Returns in raw Silk for our own consumption; and consequently our own consumption of *Turkey* Silk paid for the Subsistence of our own People the Sum of 500,000 *l. per Annum*, besides what is paid by the other half of that Trade. But if the consumption of 5000 *l.* value of *Turkey* Silk manufactur'd pays 500 *l.* to the Landed Interest for the Wool that is exported to *Turkey* in Manufacture, then the annual Consumption of 500,000 *l.* value of that Silk must pay 50,000 *l. per Annum* to the Landed Interest.

And

And yet this is not all that the Landed Interest receives annually by means of this half part of the *Turkey Trade*; the Crown and the Subjects, who receive nine times as much for Customs and Labour, pay perhaps a ninth part of what they receive to the Landed Interest for Clothes and Provision; by which means the consumption of *Turkey Silk* manufactur'd in *England*, either directly or indirectly, pays a fifth part of its whole value to the Landed Interest, that is, it pays directly one tenth part of the value of the Silk by the Woollen Manufacture exported, and as much more by enabling the People to purchase necessary Clothes and Provisions, of which much more than a tenth part is paid to the Landed Interest.

It will be objected here, that the 10*l.* above-mention'd upon a Pack of Wool, is not paid to the Landed Interest, since a part of it is paid to the Shepherd's Wages, and a part to the Labour of picking and sorting this Wool.

It is very true: but then considering how much of the Product of the Lands is exported to purchase Dying-Goods, and especially *Cochineal*, care ought to have been taken by our Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* for our purchasing *Cochineal* with *English* Manufactures, the tenth part of the Price of the whole Silk Manufacture  
ture

ture may be very well laid to be paid for the Product to the Landed Interest.

But what a Condition would the Lands be in if it were not for this Trade?

It is evident, that of every 5000 *l.* value of Manufacture from *Turkey Silk*, 500 *l.* is paid for the manufacturing of the *English Wool* that is sent abroad, 333 *l.* 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* to the Charge and Labour of dying, 75 *l.* to other Labour bestowed on that Manufacture, 747 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for manufacturing one half of our Returns, and 2186 *l.* 5 *s.* of the other, besides 123 *l.* 15 *s.* for dying the same in Grain-Colours; add to this the Freight of 40 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* besides the Charges to Factors abroad and Merchants and Mercers at home, and it will appear that near 4000 of every 5000 *l.* value, or that near 400,000 of every 500,000 *l.* value of *Turkey Silk* wrought in *England*, is paid to the Labour of the People bestowed upon it.

Now, what shall the People do for Subsistence, if they should be deprived of this 400,000 *l.*? Certainly they must come to the Parish and the Lands for a Maintenance. We are obliged therefore to this part of the *Turkey Trade*, this which imports raw Silk from that Country, that it pays 100,000 *per Annum* to our Lands, and saves them from maintaining as many People as are now subsisted at their own Charge to the value of 400,000 *l. per Annum*.

Vol. I.

M

I think this is enough to shew, that the *Turkey Trade* ought to be the Care of every Gentleman in *England*.

Some of those who pretend to be of another Opinion, say, That our Trade to *France* is worth all our other Trades. I only ask how many poor Families would have been employ'd by the *French Trade* if the Bill of Commerce had pass'd.

I will shew them: For 500,000 *l.* value of Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactur'd in *England*, we should have consum'd such a value of *French* wrought Silks, for which we should have paid with ready Money, and not with the Product of our Lands nor the Labour of our People. Our Trade to *Turkey* has been generally carried on by exporting Manufactures, and not Money; whereas that to *France* has been always carried on by exporting ready Money, and not Manufactures.

The exporting our Money to *France* pays nothing at all to our Lands, nothing to the Labour of our People.

If we should leave off the consumption of our *Turkey* wrought Silks to the value of 500,000 *l. per Annum*, and consume such a value of the *French* Silks, the Landed Interest would lose the sending that 50,000 *l.* value of Wool to *Turkey*, without finding any new Market for her Woollen Manufactures in *France*.

The

The *French Silks* too are already manufacturer'd to the utmost perfection, so that nothing at all is left for the Labour of our own People, they would lose the Wages they now earn in the manufacturing the *Turkey Silks*, which I have shewn before amounts to 400,000 *l. per Annum*, from the Labour bestowed upon the Cloth exported for *Turkey* to the Silk upon the Ladies Backs. And what must they do when they shall be deprived of all these Wages? The Answer is very easy: They must be maintain'd at the Charge of the Landed Interest.

The difference is only this, the half part of the *Turkey Trade* pays and saves to the Lands 50,000 *l. per Annum*. If that Trade shall be given up to make way for that of *France*, the Landed Interest must lose the selling annually 50,000 *l.* value of her Wool, and must also be burden'd with as many Poor as are now subsisted for 400,000 *l. per Annum*, without any Charge at all to the Lands; for *France*, which will only receive our Money, cannot by any possibility ease us of any part of the Charge.

To conclude these *Maxims on Trade in general*. We may perceive that the same Rules which help us to judge by what Trade we gain or lose, will direct us what Treaties of Commerce are gainful, or otherwise, and may be sum'd up in short thus.

If a Treaty of Commerce be likely to add to our capital Stock ; if it shall add to the Rents of our Landed Gentlemen ; if it shall increase the Employment and Subsistence of the Poor ; it must needs be beneficial.

On the contrary ; if it don't make the Customs and Duties reciprocal in both Countries ; if it diminishes our Gold and Silver ; if it shall prove a means of introducing the Product of Foreign Countries to interfere with our own ; if it shall lessen the demand of our own Manufactures at our own or foreign Markets, and bring our Manufacturers to the Parish and Lands for their Subsistence ; every Man is able to determine that a Treaty which shall do any of these things, is destructive to the Kingdom.

*of*



## *Of the Trade of England in general.*

**T**HE best way to preserve our Commerce, is to recommend the preservation of the best Markets for the Product and Manufactures of our Native Country.

The first and best Market of *England* are the Natives and Inhabitants of *England*. It is computed that we have Seven millions of People ; and that great and small, rich and poor, one with another, are not lodg'd, fed and cloth'd for less than 7 *l.* per Head ; so that the Expence or Consumption of our whole People must amount to Forty-nine or Fifty millions of Pounds Sterling *per Annum*.

This whole Sum is annually paid for the Product and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, except only so much of it as is paid for our foreign Consumption, and for the annual Lodging of our People.

Our whole Importations do not exceed the value of Five millions *per Ann.* great Quantities of these are re-exported, and there is not the least reason to believe that our whole foreign Consumption can amount to Four millions.

M 3

Neither



*Our House-  
Rents.*

Neither is there any reason to believe that our People are lodg'd at above the Price of Ten Shillings *per* Head at a medium ; or that the whole House-Rents of *England* for Seven millions of People can exceed Three millions and a half.

*How much  
of our Ex-  
pence is  
annually  
paid by  
our own  
Product.*

And consequently allowing Seven Millions and a half for Lodging and our foreign Consumption, above Forty-two of the Fifty millions Expence of our People are paid for the Product and Manufacture of our Native Country. Our own People are a constant Market for our own Product and Manufacture of so great a value.

The Gentleman fondly imagines that he receives his Rent from his Tenant ; the Weaver that he is paid his Wages by the Master-Clothier : but it is the Consumer that pays both, he pays the Price of the Wool and the Charge of the Manufacture, neither the one nor the other can be paid but by the consumption of the People.

*What every  
Person  
pays an-  
nually to  
our Land  
and La-  
bour.*

For my part therefore, I consider every Person in the Kingdom for what he eats and drinks and wears, as a Tenant to the Lands, and a Paymaster of our Labourers : and if Seven millions of People consume the yearly Value of Forty-two millions of our native Product and Manufacture, as was said above, every one at a medium pays the yearly Sum of Six Pound to the Lands and Labour of this Kingdom ; every

ry

ry one is a Market of such a value to his Country.

All our annual Exportations to foreign Countries, both of our own and foreign Goods and Merchandizes, do not amount to Seven millions; and therefore since our own People are a Market for our own Product and Manufactures to the value of Forty-two millions yearly, all our foreign Markets join'd together are not one sixth part of that value. *Our annual Exports, how much.*

Besides, from the value of our foreign Markets, there ought to be deducted the Price of all the Goods we buy, and especially that interfere with and hinder the consumption of our own; and if this shall be consider'd, it will be found that all our foreign Markets, far from a sixth part, cannot be equal to one twentieth part of our own, for taking off our native Product and Manufactures.

It remains therefore, as I said at first, that our own Consumption, the Consumption of our own People, are the best and greatest Market for the Product and Manufactures of our own Country.

The Preservation and Increase of this Market ought therefore to be the thing principally regarded.

Every Argument which proves that *France* heretofore over-balance'd all our Exports to that Country by her Importations into *England*, or that she would do so again,

*Arguments against the Bill of Commerce with France.*

if the present high Duties should be taken off, or that the Linens, Wrought Silk, Paper, and other Manufactures of *France*, are so much cheaper than those of the same kind made in *England*; that the Duties by the Treaty of Commerce will not render them so dear as ours; or that those vast Improvements we have made in several Manufactures since the Commencement of the high Duties on those of *France*, must all fall to the ground when the Duties shall be reduced to the Terms of the late Treaty: in short, every Argument which proves that by rendering the late Treaty effectual, we should consume less of our own Manufactures, and more of the *French* than we do at present, is an Argument against the Bill of Commerce, against suffering the Importation of any foreign Goods and Merchandizes that shall any way prejudice the Sale of our own.

*Reasons why foreign Manufactures are to be discouraged in England.*

It is not to be expected that our own People will ever buy the Product or Manufactures of their own Country, if the like are to be had cheaper from foreign Nations. Therefore those of foreign Nations are either prohibited or loaded with high Duties, that our own may have no Rival to contend with among our selves. And I make no doubt that the Use of foreign Manufactures in *England* will always be discourag'd by our Legislators for this very Reason, that our own Consumption, which pays annually the Sum of 42 Millions to our own Product and Manufactures, that is to the Rents of our

our Lands, and the Labour of our People, may never pay any part of the abovementioned Sum to the Rents and Labour of foreign Nations; or at least that sufficient Care will be always taken that the Consumption of every other Nation shall pay as much to the Rents and Labour of *Great-Britain*, as *Great-Britain* shall pay to any such other Nation. And there is no way of doing this but by Prohibitions or high Duties, to prevent our being over-balanc'd by their Importations.

We suffer the Goods and Merchandizes *Except of Holland, Germany, Portugal and Italy,* <sup>those of Holland, Germany, Portugal and Italy.</sup> to be imported and consumed among us; and it is well we do, for we export a much greater Value of our own to those Countries than we take from them; so that the Consumption of those Nations pays much greater Sums to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People, than ours does to them.

But we keep out as much as possible the Goods and Merchandizes of *France*, because <sup>Reasons against those of France.</sup> our Consumption of them would very much hinder the Consumption of our own, and abate a great Part of forty two Millions, which it now pays to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People. Neither would *France* make us any amends by that Treaty of Commerce with her, which still left so many Prohibitions and high Duties on our Product and Manufactures in that Country,

Country, that very few of them would be received there.

*Reasons  
for keeping  
our Peo-  
ple at  
home.*

The next Case to that of confining the English People to our English Product and Manufactures, will be that of confining them to *England*; since if any Numbers of them should leave the Kingdom, this could not chuse but make a great Abatement in the 42 Millions that are now yearly paid to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People.

Every Resident in *England* will easily be believed to pay at least 10 *s.* *per Ann.* for his House-Rent, and at least 6 *l.* *per Ann.* for our Product and Manufactures; but how much will he pay of this if he should retire into any other Country? Nothing at all for House-Rent, and very little for the Product and Manufactures of the Kingdom.

*Holland  
our greatest  
foreign  
Market.*

The *United Provinces* are the greatest of all our foreign Markets, since the Lands there are not sufficient to produce Provisions for the Bellies nor Clothes for the Backs of their own Inhabitants; and therefore they take off very great Quantities of both from us: Yet our whole Exports to those Provinces, at a Medium, have not exceeded two Millions *per. Ann.* which is not above 10 *s.* *per Head* for every one of their Inhabitants. What then should we get by driving our People into *Holland*? We should drive them out of *England*, where every one pays at least 6 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Rents and Labour

Labour of our own Country, into a Nation where no one amongst them will pay above 10 s. for our Product and Manufactures: We should therefore lose 6 l. *per Ann.* by every Subject that should retire from this Kingdom into the *United Provinces*.

The *United Provinces* are almost wholly peopled, by giving that Ease to Strangers, which they want in their native Countries. When I made my Ramble through that Country, I could not but observe with regret, that there was an *English* Congregation in almost every one of their great Towns, and several such in *Rotterdam*. By the best Information I could gather there, above an hundred Thousand of their whole Inhabitants, were either Deserters from this Nation, or the Descendants of such Deserters, such as had fled thither for the Ease they wanted in their own Country. I could not but reflect what a Loss this was to *Great Britain*, and what a Gain to those Provinces: If every Resident in this Nation pays at least 6 l. 10 s. for Lodging, Product, and Manufactures to *Great Britain*, and the Resident in *Holland* does not pay above 10 s. yearly to *Great Britain* upon any Account whatsoever; tho he pays a great deal more than 6 l. 10 s. for the Lodging, Product and Manufactures of that Country; then by this Desertion of a hundred thousand of our People and their Increase, *Great Britain* has lost 600000 l. *per Ann.* and *Holland* has

*Liberty of Conscience promotes Trade, but Persecution destroys it.*

100000 *English in Holland by Persecution here.*

*The Damage to England.*

has gained a great deal more than that Sum, and an Estate too still increasing with the Descendants of those Deserters.

*People can  
never be  
kept at  
home if  
persecuted.*

His most Christian Majesty was so sensible that his Subjects were the Riches of his Country, that tho he resolved to make them all of his own Religion, yet he made the Penalty to be Death or Gallies if they deserted their Country upon this account. But 'twas hedging in the Cuckow. Infinite are the Deserters from *France* over *England*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*. There is no Man in his Senses can believe that in other Countries they now pay as much to the Product and Manufactures of *France* as if they still liv'd in that Kingdom.

*Arguments  
against  
Persecuti-  
on as de-  
trimental  
to Trade.*

One of the extraordinary methods in *France*, is, that the People who are suspected to differ from the King's Religion in their Hearts, shall not have the liberty of chusing what Tutors or Masters they think fit for their own Children: But if they cannot have this liberty in *France*, they will retire, and we see they do retire with their Children into other Countries, where they shall not be under any such Restraint.

I have said before, that 'tis not sufficient to confine our People to our own Product and Manufactures, we must also confine them to their own Country; for if they shall be forc'd to desert to other Nations, there

there is an end of the Sums which they pay for the yearly Product and Manufactures of this Kingdom. With every Subject the Nation will lose 6 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Annum*; with every hundred thousand 650,000 *l.* *per Ann.* And, what many will think a great aggravation of our Loss, is, that *Holland*, which is the common Refuge of Deserters, will gain as much Revenue as shall be lost to *Great Britain*.

But how is it that our People are to be confin'd to our own Country? By using wholesom Severities to bring them over to the national Religion; by forcing Dissenters to worship God in a way they do not like; by chusing Tutors for the Children which the Parents would not chuse; by making it penal for any Person to be a Teacher that is not of the Church of *England*. It is senseless to imagine, that the Father will not be as careful of his Child's Soul as of his own, and that both together will not seek that ease of Conscience in other Countries which they shall not be allowed in *England*. But let them retire to whatsoever Country they will, *England* is sure to lose so much as every one pays to the Product of our Lands and the Manufactures of our People.

I remember something pertinent to this Discourse that fell from a Reverend Divine of the Church of *England*. He had tried, in vain, those wholesom Severities that  
were



were heretofore in fashion, but the Dissension increas'd upon them. After the Toleration came, he caref'd and courted the Dissenters, and by degrees brought most of them over to the Church. One day he took me along with him to visit a Farmer of his Parish, a very zealous Man, that wish'd all the Dissenters were banish'd out of the Kingdom. The Divine, without correcting him for his Zeal, ask'd him the Price of Wool. He answer'd, It was so low, and had been for several Years, that he should be obliged to leave his Farm. What, *says the Divine*, if we should banish 3 or 400000 Dissenters, who all wear our Woollen Manufactures, would the Banishment of so many Buyers mend the Price of Wool? But our Zeal is generally so great, that we seldom think of Consequences.

Every Man living is able to reason upon this Subject: but our Unhappiness is such, that some will not believe me, if I do not bring them Authorities for common Sense. I shall give them two Authorities upon this occasion, both great Men and Courtiers in the Reign of King *Charles II.*

*Sir Wm. Temple's Observation on the Liberty of Conscience granted in Holland.*

The first shall be Sir *William Temple*, who in his Chapter concerning the Religion of the *United Netherlands*, says, "That whosoever designs the Change of Religion in a Country or Government, by any other means than that of a general

" (by

“ (by which it's plain he means voluntary)  
“ Conversion of the People, designs all  
“ the Mischiefs to a Nation that use to  
“ usher in or attend the two greatest Dis-  
“ tempers of a State, *Civil War*, or *Tyranny*: That Belief is no more in a Man's  
“ power than his Stature or his Feature;  
“ and he that tells me I must change my  
“ Opinion for his, because 'tis truer or  
“ better, without other Arguments that  
“ have to me the force of Conviction,  
“ may as well tell me I must change my  
“ grey Eyes for others, like his, that are  
“ black, because these are lovelier, or  
“ more in esteem. Every Man has as  
“ much care of his own Soul as another.  
“ Therefore it is provided in the very  
“ Constitution of the *United Provinces*,  
“ That every Man shall remain free in his  
“ Religion, and none be examined or en-  
“ trapped for that cause. The *Dutch*  
“ suffer no Violence or Oppression upon  
“ any Man's Conscience, whose Opinions  
“ break not out into Actions of ill Con-  
“ sequences to that State. The Vio-  
“ lence or Sharpness which accompanies  
“ the Differences of Religion in other  
“ Countries, is appear'd or soften'd here  
“ by the general freedom which all Men  
“ enjoy. And lastly, This has contri-  
“ buted vastly to the increase of their  
“ People, and the vast Growth of their  
“ Trade and Riches.”

Many

Many Men remember how full our Prisons were of Dissenters before the Toleration; and will therefore readily believe, that many of them might escape into *Holland* for more ease in their Religion, to the vast Increase of the People, Trade, and Riches of that Country, and the great Impoverishment of ours.

Sir W.  
Petty the  
like.

Sir *W. Petty* is my second Author, who in his first Chapter of *Political Arithmetick*, among other Reasons for the *Dutch* Policy of absolute and universal freedom in Religion, assigns, “ That no Man can believe  
“ what himself pleases; and to force Men  
“ to say they believe what they do not, is  
“ vain, absurd, and without Honour to  
“ God. That the *Hollanders* think all  
“ Men will be careful to save their own  
“ Souls, and that their State has no more  
“ reason to interest itself in this matter,  
“ than to take Bonds of their Seamen not  
“ to cast away their Ships and Lives. That  
“ Heterodoxy does still prevail where the  
“ utmost Care is used to preserve Uniformity.  
“ That tho all Heterodox People  
“ should be removed out of a Country,  
“ yet a new Heterodox Party will start  
“ up in the Remainder; and that the Heterodox Party of every Country are, generally speaking, the more industrious,  
“ and contribute most to the Riches of the  
“ Nation.”

But

But whatever are the Reasons by which Sir *W. Temple* or Sir *W. Petty* are govern'd in this matter, we are sure that the absolute Freedom of Conscience in *Holland* has robb'd us of great numbers of People, who, if they were now in *England*, must pay a very great Price for House-room, Product and Manufactures. God grant no more may be sent away, to the great Enriching of that Nation, and no less Impoverishment of our own.

The prodigious Increase of our foreign Traffick since that Prohibition, is really amazing ; instead of paying Two millions annually upon our general Balance to those Nations with which we traded, to gain Two millions annually from them, is hardly to be credited, if the Inspector-General, who is the proper Officer, was not the Voucher.

*The Advantages we have had by prohibiting the French Trade.*

Being in hopes to give my Countrymen a better Relish of Trade, and of the said wholesom Prohibition, I have extracted out of his Discourses on Trade several Passages, which if duly consider'd, must answer my Design,

He asserts, That in the Year 1600, (which was before we became considerable in Trade) it does not appear the general Rental of *England* for Land, Houses, Mines, &c. did exceed Six Millions *per Annum*.

*The Rental of England in 1600.*

Which at twelve Years Purchase (and they were not worth more in 1621, as Sir *Tho. Culpepper* and other later Authors have also affirmed) amount to Seventy-two Millions.

*How much  
increas'd  
in 1688.*

But in 1688, (after *England* had extended her Trade to all the known Parts of the Universe) the said general Rental was computed at Fourteen Millions.

And being valued at eighteen Years Purchase, (as Lands were worth one with another in 1688) amount to Two hundred fifty-two Millions.

Which effectually demonstrates the great Advantage our Landed Interest has enjoy'd by encouraging and promoting our foreign Trade and Commerce.

After this, our Author proceeds to give his Opinion concerning the Stock of the Kingdom, how it stood formerly, and how it has since proceeded; and he computes,

*The Stock  
of Eng-  
land in  
1600 and  
1688.*

That the Stock of *England* l.  
was *Anno* 1600 about ——— 17,000,000

That in 30 Years it near  
doubled, and *Anno* 1630, was  
about ——— 28,000,000

That in 30 Years it dou-  
bled, and *Anno* 1660, was  
about ——— 56,000,000

That from 1660, to 1688,  
it above half doubled, and  
was in 1688, about — — 88,000,000

If

If this Account is exact, or near the true State thereof, (which I never heard question'd) the Inference is very clear, That by our Industry at home and our Traffick to foreign Parts, the Stock, as well as the Value of the Lands of *England*, have been prodigiously encreas'd and augmented; and consequently that every one who has any Interest or Concern therein, ought to take care the Trade of *England* receive no Prejudice.

But, *says the Inspector-General*, It may be here asked, how it came to pass that this Stock did not double the last, as well as the next preceding thirty Years? To which he answers,

That in the first sixty Years wherein *England* minded Trade, it had introduced but little foreign Luxury, &c. But there was a Stop put to our Career by the great Plague in 1665, by the Fire of *London*, which consumed a large part of the present Stock, by our Wars abroad, and by our growing Luxuries, which drew to other Uses what formerly was left wholly to run in the Channel of Trade.

And this he reasonably thinks was the cause that from 1660 to 1688, our National Stock did not encrease in the same proportion as before.

However, when the Kingdom had recover'd these Losses and Shocks, which he had Grounds to think it had perfectly

done about 1680, (Trade augmenting all the while, and becoming more extensive) its Wealth grew faster towards the latter end of this last *Ara* of thirty Years, than before.

From whence I argue,

*Stop'd by  
the Supply  
of our  
Luxury  
from  
France.*

1. That tho the *Plague*, the *Fire*, the *Wars*, and our *Luxury*, alias the *French Commerce*, did every one contribute to prevent the Increase of our National Stock from 1660 to 1688, as aforesaid, yet in the preceding thirty Years we were also interrupted in our Course of Trade by our unnatural and fatal Civil Wars, &c. and therefore the failure of this Increase must be wholly charged to the Account of our *Luxury*.

2. That from 1666 to 1688, our excessive Luxuries being supplied chiefly from *France*, it was impossible that our Stock could increase in the same proportion as in the preceding Years, until that Trade was cramp't and stinted.

*But re-  
viv'd by  
the Prohi-  
bition of  
French  
Commodi-  
ties.*

3. That when the Prohibition in 1678 had put a stop to that vast Expence of *Treasure*, which was then annually sent to *France* to purchase her Manufactures and Products, the National Stock did increase immediately in the same or a greater proportion than formerly, until 1685, when that Prohibition was repeal'd. And,

4. That tho our general Trade was augmenting all the while, yet this Advantage

21



4791  
Lanne  
rison  
Jrey  
2015

E

and a  
in fu  
Engli  
ence  
it om  
cha  
hree  
dies  
fac-  
and  
2-  
the  
rce

no. 17  
O. 6.  
C

2. 1.

oo

rage was so far from being owing to our *French Commerce*, that it's beyond all doubt a very great part of what was gained by our Trade with other foreign Nations only paid our Debts in *France* before the Prohibition was in force.

For our said Inspector-General has proved in his Reports, that in 1662-3 and 1668-9, we lost by that Trade.

The old Scheme I must therefore bring in as an Evidence against the same Trade, both for the Years 1668-9 and 1674.

*See the Scheme.*

Our Legislators in 1678 prohibited the *French Trade* as a common Nuisance.

My Account of the Exports and Imports to and from *France* in 1685-6, prove what a wretched Condition we should have been reduced to by such a Commerce.

And the Accounts of 1686-7 and 1687-8, will, I doubt not, sing the same Tune.

I shall also present my Readers with the Opinion of *Puffendorf*, *De Wit*, and *Fortry*, upon this Subject ; and it would be endless to produce the concurring Testimonies of all the Authors that have wrote against this Commerce.

But at present I shall omit calling up that Cloud of Witnesses, resolving rather to support *Dr. Davenant's* Assertion, That this

Nation had perfectly recover'd their Losses and Shocks in 1680, and that our Wealth grew faster after that Year (or rather from the time of the Prohibition to 1685) than from 1660 to 1680, as aforesaid.

And in the first place, I shall produce a Pamphlet wrote by Sir *Josiah Child*, or at least by his Direction, and approved of by the Court of Committee for the *East-India* Company 1681, wherein, in Fol. 19. they state and answer an Objection as follows.

*Object.* Some Clothiers complain that the *East-India* Company hinders the Vent of Cloth.

*The East-India Trade advanced the Woollen Manufactures.*

*Answer.* In the Year 1674, or 1675, the Clothiers had the Confidence to tell the Parliament, the Company would spoil the Trade of Cloth, and bring the Price of Wool to nothing; but in fact, the Company hath since that time much augmented their Trade to *India*; Wool is advanced 50 *per Cent.* and such a Trade there is, and hath been for Woollen Manufactures, as *England* never saw in any former Age, &c.

Hereby it is evident, at first sight, what miserable Complaints were made at home for want of a Market for our Woollen Goods, whilst the *French* Trade was cherish'd, and what a happy Change was occasion'd by the Prohibition: A great Demand

mand for Wool, and a current Consumption for the Woollen Manufactures.

The Clothiers had petitioned against the *East-India* Company as aforesaid; also against the *Levant* Company; and by frequent Applications, humbly implored the Assistance of the Legislature to support their tottering and declining Trade. In short, the Nation was uneasy, Rents fell in most parts of the Kingdom, and great Complaints were made upon the visible Decay of Trade, and the great want of Money.

On the other hand, *France* had her Engineers at work; and if we may believe the Histories of those Times, she found great Advocates for her Trade, and for a long time corrupted otherwise a brave Nation.

But at last it was generally confess'd and acknowledg'd, that the *French* Trade had ruin'd our own; and our Legislators came heartily into the Prohibition in 1678, as aforesaid, notwithstanding the Court for some time oppos'd it.

*The Parliament against the French Trade in 1678, the Court was for it,*

Murmurs and Complaints then ceased at once, Rents soon advanced; and Industry being encourag'd, new Manufactures were daily set up, and there was a full Employment for the Poor.

The Gentleman and the Farmer, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, soon experienc'd the mighty Benefit, and bless'd those

those *Councils* which had freed them from that *intolerable Burden*, under which for a long time they had groaned and staggered.

But to proceed to some further Proofs of this favourable Alteration in the Nation's Trade, by several *London Price Courants*, which I have now before me, I find,

*Proofs  
from the  
London  
Price Courants  
against the  
French  
Trade.*

That *Colchester Bays* were worth about  
*Michaelmas* 1676 but 17 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  *per Ell.*  
1677 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 6 *d.* *per Ps*

And advanced after the Prohibition at  
*Michaelmas* 1679 to 18  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 6  
1680 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 6  
1681 24  $\frac{1}{2}$

And I refer to the Books and Accounts of all our Merchants, who were then engag'd in Trade, whether in general the Value of all our Woollen Manufactures did not encrease in proportion from the Year 1678.

The Price of *Spanish Wool*, which in 1677 and in 1678, was from 20 *d.* to 21 *per lib.* wt.

Advanced in 1680 to 26 *d.* and 28 *d.* *per lib.*

Our principal Dying Wares, whose Consumption depends upon the Demand of our Manufactures for Exportation, rose also immediately upon this Prohibition.

Thus *Cochineal*, which was worth at *Michaelmas*

# The Trade of England in general. 185

1676 but 15 s.—d. a 15 s. 6 d. per lib. wt.

1677      14      3      14      6

1678      13      3      13      9

was advanced, after the same Prohibition,  
at *Michaelmas*

1679 to 23 s.—d. a 24

1680      23      6      24

1681      21 —      21      6

1682      27 —      28

Indico Lahore from 1676 to 1677 sold for  
3 s. to 3 s. 8 d. per lib.

At *Michaelmas*

1680      05      07 per lib.

1681      04 —      4 a 4 6

1682      04 —      9

Logwood in 1677 and 1678, 13 s. to  
14 s. 6 d. per Ct. wt.

In 1680 and 1681, 18 s. a 19 s. 6 d. Ct. wt.

And Crap Madder from 1676 to 1679,  
46 s. a 64 s. per Ct. wt.

In 1681, 75 s. a 85 per Ct. wt.

So that it is most apparent, a *French Trade*  
with France is diametrically opposite to the  
Interest of this Nation, and tends only to  
subvert the very Constitution of our home  
Trade and Manufactures.

But notwithstanding our Trade was thus  
happily retrieved in 1678. and tho the Ad-  
vantages

*The Prohibition of French Trade repealed by James the Second's Parliament.*      vantages we enjoyed by this Prohibition were so very visible, in 1685, a new Parliament, in Compliance to King *James the Second*, and to gratify his good Ally the *French King*, repealed this Prohibition.

However, such were the Apprehensions and Convictions which that House of Commons entertained of the pernicious Consequences thereof, that about the same time they appointed a Committee to consider of the Means to keep up the Price of Wool, &c.

They plainly saw that their foreign Trade, which had encreased the Value of their Lands, and the Stock of the Nation as aforesaid, when this Prohibition should be repealed, must dwindle to its primitive State; and therefore, as the only Method they could think of, to preserve a poor Trade, *resolved*, That all Persons should wear the Woollen Manufacture six Months in the Year; and to prevent the Consumption of French Silks, High-crown'd Hats were to be again introduced into Fashion, &c.

*The French imported four Millions upon us in three Years besides what they run.*

But the *French* (ever vigilant to improve the Opportunities we gave them) immediately stock'd us with their Manufactures and Products, and in three Years time imported upon us to the Value of four Millions, besides what they brought in clandestinely, which amounted to an incredible Sum.

Thus stood our Commerce with that Nation, when our late Glorious Deliverer King *William*

William rescued *our Church, our Laws, Liberties and Trade* from Ruin.

And since that happy Period, notwithstanding the unavoidable Pressures and Losses occasioned by our late necessary Wars, our foreign Trade is again prodigiously encreased, as appears by the State thereof in 1699 and 1703. and is still capable of greater Improvement. *But renewed by King William.*

Foreign Nations may indeed envy us this Prosperity ; but without our own Consent we can never be deprived of it, as long as *our Situation, our Products and Manufactures* enable us to contend with them.

Upon the whole I appeal to all impartial Men living, whether our Traffick with *France* was formerly advantageous or detrimental to this Kingdom? and whether the late Bill of Commerce would have secured or ruined our present Trade?

And sure I am, upon the Authorities now produced, they must concur and unanimously agree in their Verdict against ever reviving so pernicious a Bill: for, as Dr. Davenant says, *Many may be so servile, as to promote a foreign Interest to the prejudice of their own Country, and may weaken and undermine its Traffick, with design to give it to some other Nation; and when these wicked Spirits are at work, there needs no more than that four or five should privately give the word among their Friends, pretend the Government's Service,*



*vice, be very loud and warm, and Trade it self may presently be rendered a Party Business.*



*A Letter, shewing the Loss that will accrue to the Landed Interest by enforcing an Uniformity of Religion, and driving the People out of England.*

To the British Merchant.

S I R,

*The Com-  
putation of  
our People  
at 7 Milli-  
ons, and  
that they  
benefit the  
Nation  
7 l. per  
Head just-  
fy'd.*

**T**HE Computations you mentioned of seven Millions of People in England, and that every one expends 7 l. per Ann. at a Medium, are Sir William Petty's.

‘ Such as consider no farther than our Villages, and that a Husband and his Wife, and three or four Children, who all together earn not above 20 l. per Ann. by their Labour, yet call for no Assistance from the Parish, may perhaps think the Computation of 7 l. per Head too high for the whole People.

‘ On the other hand, such as shall take their Estimate only from the Cities where the People are better lodged and fed and clothed than in the Country, will think that Computation much too low.

‘ But such as shall compare the City and the Country, will readily agree that 7 l. per

‘ *per Head* is a just Calculation for the Expence of the whole People from the Prince to the Parish Poor.

‘ Your Inference from the aforesaid Computations is very right, that the whole annual Expence of the *English* Nation is Forty-nine or Fifty Millions.

‘ If our whole consumption of foreign Goods, as you have asserted, does not exceed the value of Four Millions, (and this may be known from the Entries of imported and re-exported Goods) it is certain that at least Forty-five of the Forty-nine Millions must be yearly paid for the Lodging, Product, and Manufactures of this Kingdom; and that very near 6*l.* 10*s.* *per Head* are annually expended upon this account by our whole People at a medium.

‘ I wish, Sir, with all my heart you had adjusted or computed how much of this 6*l.* 10*s.* is annually paid to the Lands, and how much to the Labour of the *English* Nation.

‘ For there are Gentlemen of the Land-ed Interest so regardless of all others, that they could easily consent to the Banishment of many hundred thousands of our People, if it would bring no Detriment to themselves, if their Rents would not be abated by it, if it would prove no Interruption to their Pleasures.

‘ The

45 Millions per an.  
paid by the  
People to  
Land and  
Labour.

' The whole Forty-five Millions expended by all our People, the whole 6 l. 10 s. by every one, then are paid for the Lodging, Product and Manufactures of England, as you have said; that is, the whole is paid to the Rents of our Lands, and to the Labour of our People.

' But how much to each is the Question.

How much  
for Rent.

' In the first place, you have valued the Lodging of every one at 10 s. per Annum. I think you could not well have valued it at less; yet this for Seven Millions of People will amount to 3,500,000 l. per Annum.

' The next Expence of the People is our Corn, and the Question is, how great a part of the value of our Corn is paid to the Rents.

How much  
for Corn.

' I have sometime known, that instead of Rent, every third Sheaf, after the payment of the Parson's Tythes, has been paid to the Landlord. And 'tis almost a receiv'd Opinion, that the Farmer or Occupier of Corn-Lands ought to make three Rents in a Year to enable himself to pay one. According to this proportion, a third part of the value of our Corn is paid to the Landlord.

How much  
for Meat,  
Milk, Butter  
and  
Cheese.

' But much more than the third part of the value of Meat, Milk, Butter, and Cheese, is paid to the Rents, since Grazing and Dairy-

‘ Dairy-Lands are manag’d with less Charge,  
 ‘ and the Cattle feed themselves with little  
 ‘ Labour of the People.

‘ Our Wool is sent to the Clothier, and *How much*  
 ‘ returned in Manufacture of no more than *for woollen*  
 ‘ double the value of the Wool; accord- *Manufac-*  
 ‘ ing to which proportion half the value *tures.*  
 ‘ of our Woollen Manufactures is paid to  
 ‘ the Rents of the Kingdom. The Shep-  
 ‘ herds, Carriers, Dyers, Dressers, Tay-  
 ‘ lors, and other Labourers Wages, ought  
 ‘ to be added to the above-mention’d Va-  
 ‘ lue; but all these other Charges are not  
 ‘ equal to one half of the whole value of  
 ‘ the Woollen Manufacture. So that of  
 ‘ the *English* Woollen Manufacture consu-  
 ‘ med by our own People, a third part of  
 ‘ the Price is paid to the Landlord in his  
 ‘ Rents.

‘ As for all kinds of Fuel, they grow of *How much*  
 ‘ themselves, the charge of cutting, dig- *for Fuel.*  
 ‘ ging, or carriage, is not to be esteemed  
 ‘ at two thirds of the value of the whole  
 ‘ consumption; so that at least one third  
 ‘ part of the whole value is paid to the  
 ‘ Rents.

‘ The Fruits of Trees, whatever part it *And for*  
 ‘ is of the Subsistence of the People, they *Fruit.*  
 ‘ grow with very little Labour, and al-  
 ‘ most wholly to the Profit of the Land-  
 ‘ Owner.

‘ Thus

*How much  
all of them  
pay to  
Land, and  
how much  
to Labour.*

‘ Thus by an Enumeration of the several  
Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life,  
one would be induced to believe that one  
Third of their whole Value is paid in the  
Rents of the Lands, and not above two  
Thirds to the Labour or Manufacture of  
the People.

*The Rich  
pay more  
to Labour  
than to  
Land.*

‘ The rich Man is not able to carry a  
greater Burden of Cloths upon his Back,  
nor to consume a greater Quantity of  
Provisions than the Day-Labourer, (he  
has very seldom Health or Strength to do  
so much;) so that there is no Reason to  
believe that he pays any more for the  
mere Product of the Lands, or to the  
Rents upon this account. But then both  
the Diet and Apparel of the rich Man are  
procured or wrought with so much great-  
er Cost and Labour, that ’tis reasonable to  
think he pays ten or eleven times as much  
to the Labour of the People as he does to  
the Product of the Lands.

*Ten times  
more Poor  
than Rich.*

‘ There are in all probability ten times  
as many Poor as Rich, or ten that are  
clothed with the cheapest Apparel, and  
fed with the cheapest Diet, for every one  
that lives in a better manner. And if  
this Reckoning is just, and that all toge-  
ther, one with another, over and above  
10 s. per Head for Lodging, pay 6 l. per  
Ann. for our Product and Manufactures,  
it will follow that of the 6 l. per Ann.  
about one fourth Part is paid to the Rents,

‘ and

‘ and three Fourths to the Labour of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  Of our  
Product  
‘ People.

‘ So that by this Account the Lodging paid for  
the Land,  
‘ and Consumption of our own People pays and  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  
Labour.  
‘ about 40 s. *per Ann.* to our Rents at a  
‘ Medium; or every Individual is to be  
‘ esteemed as a Tenant of that Value to the  
‘ Landed Interest.

‘ I have often thought it a very strange The folly  
of Land-  
‘ and unaccountable Policy in many Lords, lords in  
pulling  
down  
‘ who have pulled down Houses and Te-  
‘ nements in their Manors, that they might  
‘ not harbour Enemies to their Game. It Houses  
and Tene-  
ments.  
‘ look’d to me as if they drove away their  
‘ Tenants to make room for the Hares and  
‘ Foxes.

‘ Or was it the Policy of these Gentle-  
‘ men, to drive away their People, that they  
‘ might be at the Charge of carrying their  
‘ Corn and Provisions after them? I should  
‘ have thought it much better to have saved  
‘ this Charge, and to have sold their Corn  
‘ and Provisions at their own doors.

‘ It was well however that the People, Nation  
loses 40 s.  
per Ann. by  
the loss of  
each Sub-  
ject.  
‘ when they were driven out of one Place,  
‘ were able to find Reception in another  
‘ it was well they were not driven out of  
‘ the Kingdom, for then the Landed Inte-  
‘ rest had lost so many Tenants, so many  
‘ that paid every one 40 s. *per Annum* to  
‘ the Rents for his Lodging and Consump-  
‘ tion.

‘ Our People die every Day, but this  
 ‘ Loss is still repaired by the succeeding Ge-  
 ‘ neration. The Landed Interest is insensi-  
 ‘ ble of any Loss, while as often as one  
 ‘ goes off another succeeds in his room,  
 ‘ and pays as much yearly Rent for his  
 ‘ Lodging and Consumption.

‘ But should a Million of our People be  
 ‘ swept away at once by any such Judgment  
 ‘ from Heaven as that of Plague, Sword,  
 ‘ or Famine; should we lose at once a se-  
 ‘ venth Part of our whole People, how  
 ‘ would such a Loss be repaired? Would  
 ‘ the remaining six Parts provide us a new  
 ‘ Generation as large as the whole seven to  
 ‘ inhabit our Houses, and consume our Pro-  
 ‘ duct and Manufactures? No certainly, if  
 ‘ every Subject at a Medium pays 40*s.* *per*  
 ‘ *Annum* of our Rents by his Lodging and  
 ‘ Consumption, with this Million of Peo-  
 ‘ ple we should lose two Millions of our an-  
 ‘ nual Rents.

*The Mis-  
 chief of  
 Persecuti-  
 on to our  
 Land and  
 Rents.*

‘ The Case would be yet worse, if a Mil-  
 ‘ lion of our People, by being made uneasy  
 ‘ here, should be forced to retire into any  
 ‘ Neighbour Country, and particularly to  
 ‘ *Holland*, which is always open to Refu-  
 ‘ gees. We are not sure of being always  
 ‘ at Peace with our next Neighbour; and  
 ‘ if a War should break out between us, we  
 ‘ should lose so much of our Strength and  
 ‘ Riches, and that Nation would gain both,  
 ‘ and might make use of both against us.

‘ With

‘ With a Million of People we must lose  
 ‘ two Millions of our annual Rents; and  
 ‘ if such an Addition should be made to the  
 ‘ Rents of *Holland*, what a Sum is this to  
 ‘ be used against us? Since ’tis well known  
 ‘ the *Dutch* have often applied their whole  
 ‘ Rents to the Prosecution of their Wars,  
 ‘ and content themselves to live by their  
 ‘ Commerce and Manufactures; and might  
 ‘ therefore make use of these whole two  
 ‘ Millions *per Annum*, which, with a Mil-  
 ‘ lion of our Refugees, would be added to  
 ‘ their Rents by Lodging, and Consumpti-  
 ‘ on of the Product of that Nation.

‘ The Zeal of Gentlemen must be ve-  
 ‘ ry great for the established Religion, if  
 ‘ for the sake of preserving Uniformity  
 ‘ throughout *England*, they would give up  
 ‘ so much of their annual Rents, and give  
 ‘ them up too to the United Provinces of  
 ‘ the *Netherlands*; for these, by the Near-  
 ‘ ness of their Situation, and the vast Liber-  
 ‘ ties they give their Subjects, will have  
 ‘ almost all the People that shall be forc’d  
 ‘ to fly from this Kingdom.

‘ In this whole Argument I have pur-  
 ‘ posely confined my self to the Loss of  
 ‘ Rents, because Gentlemen are hardly to  
 ‘ be convinced by any other Argument:  
 ‘ and because, tho with the Loss of People  
 ‘ the Kingdom must lose the yearly Value  
 ‘ of their Labour, yet this would not be so



‘ sensible either to our Gentlemen or our  
 ‘ labouring People.

‘ Not to the Gentlemen, since they have  
 ‘ no other Advantage in keeping the Coun-  
 ‘ try full of People, than that of keeping  
 ‘ the People here to dwell in their Houses,  
 ‘ and to consume the Product of their Lands,  
 ‘ by which their whole Rents are paid;  
 ‘ and I believe I have made them sensible,  
 ‘ that the Rent of 40 s. *per Annum* is paid  
 ‘ the landed Interest by every Subject that  
 ‘ resides in *England*; and you your self have  
 ‘ shewn how very little of this would be  
 ‘ paid by every one that should retire into  
 ‘ any other Country. But, 2dly,

‘ The Loss of the yearly Value of the  
 ‘ Peoples Labour, with the People that shall  
 ‘ retire out of *England*, would not be so  
 ‘ soon felt by the labouring People that  
 ‘ should stay behind; since the Labourers  
 ‘ or Manufacturers that shall retire, wrought  
 ‘ as much for the Backs and Bellies of other  
 ‘ People as others did for them, and there-  
 ‘ fore received as much annual Wages as  
 ‘ they paid: so that ’tis not likely that our  
 ‘ Loss of any Numbers of People would  
 ‘ make any sudden Fall of Wages; our  
 ‘ most sensible Loss would be to the landed  
 ‘ Interest.

‘ And yet by degrees our very labouring  
 ‘ People would come in for their Share of  
 ‘ Loss, in the Desertion of our Inhabitants,  
 ‘ and the Decay of our Manufactures.

‘ Our

‘ Our heterodox Party, or those that <sup>And so</sup> differ from the Establish’d Church, are <sup>our Manu-  
factures</sup> generally those of the lowest Rank, Me-<sup>chanicks</sup>chanicks, Artificers, and Manufacturers. And if any numbers of these should be driven out of *England* for their Difference in Religion, they would carry their Manufactures into other Countries, as the *Walloons* that were obliged heretofore to fly from *Flanders*, introduc’d their woollen Manufactures into *England*.

‘ Now what must be the consequence? <sup>Instances  
to prove it.</sup> Our Manufactures as they shall increase in other Countries, must decay in *England*; even many of our People whose Conformity to the Church would allow them to stay here, will be obliged to follow their Manufactures into other Countries for a Livelihood. Thus it was that *Flanders* heretofore lost, and *England* gained the Woollen Manufactures; not only those of the *Walloons* came to settle here that were forced out of their own Country upon account of their Religion, but many others also came to follow their Manufactures, and to procure a Subsistence for their Families. So that banishing People that differ from the Establish’d Church, may prove a means to banish many others that are very zealous for it. But with every one that shall depart the Kingdom upon any account whatsoever, the Land-  
ed Interest is sure to lose Forty Shillings

‘ *per Annum*, which is the Sum that every  
 ‘ one pays for his Lodging and the mere  
 ‘ Product of the Lands.

‘ But how comes any such Thought into  
 ‘ my Head, that any of our People are to  
 ‘ be banished for dissenting from the Estab-  
 ‘ lish’d Church ?

‘ I answer, The making People uneasy  
 ‘ here upon account of their Religion, is  
 ‘ forcing them out of the Kingdom. By  
 ‘ this means so many *French* Refugees are  
 ‘ come among us, and by the same Methods,  
 ‘ before the Toleration, such numbers of our  
 ‘ People were driven into *Holland*.

*The Mis-  
 chiefs of  
 depriving  
 Parents of  
 the liberty  
 to breed  
 Children  
 in their  
 own Reli-  
 gion.*

‘ Our first care is, or ought to be, the  
 ‘ saving our own Souls: the next to this is  
 ‘ saving those of our Children: and every  
 ‘ Man believes that this will be best done  
 ‘ by the Religion which he thinks to be  
 ‘ the best. And for this reason he will en-  
 ‘ joy this Religion at home as long as he is  
 ‘ able. And when it shall be denied to him  
 ‘ at home, he will retire to any Country  
 ‘ where it shall be allowed, and esteem that  
 ‘ as his native Country.

‘ I have that Zeal, and I hope ever  
 ‘ shall have for the Church of *England*,  
 ‘ that if the Pretender should come a-  
 ‘ mong us with his *French* Religion, I  
 ‘ shall retire into any Country where I  
 ‘ shall not be disturbed for my Zeal for the  
 ‘ Church of *England*.

‘ But

‘ But what if the Pretender would leave  
‘ me to my liberty? what if he should on-  
‘ ly oblige me to send my Son to a Catho-  
‘ lick Tutor to be instructed? I hope in  
‘ this case I should send him into *Holland*,  
‘ or any other Country, to prevent his be-  
‘ ing bred up in a Religion which I should  
‘ think so dangerous to myself; a Religion  
‘ by which I never could be saved tho it  
‘ were the right, because I believe it to be  
‘ the wrong.

‘ Why should not I believe that the Peo-  
‘ ple who dissent from the Church of *Eng-*  
‘ *land*, have as much Zeal for their Religion  
‘ as I can have for mine? and especially  
‘ when their Sincerity is not to be suspec-  
‘ ted upon the account of any Advantages  
‘ they can enjoy, since all the Advantages  
‘ are with the Establish’d Religion. Why  
‘ should I think that any Man who does  
‘ not believe as the Church of *England*, can  
‘ be saved in a Church which he does not  
‘ think a true one? or that every Dissenter  
‘ will not take as much care to educate his  
‘ Child in his own Religion, as I would  
‘ mine in the Church of *England*? or that  
‘ he will not send his Child, or retire with  
‘ him, into a foreign Country, as I would  
‘ with mine, where the Father is not to be  
‘ controuled in his manner of Educa-  
‘ tion.

‘ For my own part, I believe the Church  
‘ of *England* would gain nothing by forced  
‘ or false Converts; but I think the State  
‘ must lose a great deal by enjoyning Uni-  
‘ formity of Religion. I think this the  
‘ ready way to drive our Manufactures,  
‘ with our People, into other Countries;  
‘ and that with every Person that for his  
‘ Conscience sake shall leave the Kingdom,  
‘ the Landed Interest will lose 40 *s. per An.*  
‘ and with every 100,000 People, 200,000*l.*  
‘ *per Annum.*

*Tours.*



*On*



*Our Trade with France, and particularly on the Treaty of Commerce negotiated with that Nation, and propos'd to be ratify'd by Parliament in 1713.*

**I** Shall make it appear, that if the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce between *France* and us had been render'd effectual by a Law, this very thing had been more ruinous to the *British* Nation, than if the City of *London* were to be laid in Ashes. This City has been once burnt to the Ground, but the People were still in being. They were, notwithstanding this Calamity, a constant Mart for the Product and Manufactures of the Country. But if such a Law as I have mention'd had pass'd, *France* would have gone on from that moment to exhaust the Treasures of the Kingdom. We should have presently lost our best Markets both at home and abroad, our Gentlemen must have felt a sudden and universal decay of their Rents, and our common People must have either starv'd for want of Work, come to the Lands or the Parish for Subsistence, or have retir'd to foreign Parts for Bread.

*The Loss we must have had by ratifying the Treaty of Commerce with France.*

There

*The Controversy about the French Trade not a Party but a National Affair.*

There are great pains taken to have this Controversy about the *French* Trade and the Bill of Commerce thought a Party-Controversy: but my Readers shall be convinc'd that this is not Party against Party, Tory against Whig, Protestant against Papist, Churchman against Dissenter; but Nation against Nation, the Trade of *Britain* against the Trade of *France*. The Questions upon this Bill are, Whether *France*, after all her ill Successes in the late War, be suffer'd, during the present Peace, under the colour of a Commerce, to exhaust our Treasure, beggar our Gentlemen, and starve our common People? And whether the Gentlemen of *Britain*, after all their glorious Victories, ought at last to be contented to become *Hewers of Wood* and *Drawers of Water*, to the Nation they have so often beaten? Whosoever sees that these are the Consequences of the Bill of Commerce, and is therefore against the Bill, let his Religion and Politicks be what they will, he is so far an honest Man.

I will venture to say, that by such a Law almost all our Trade had been lost. And it shall appear too that *Britain* has never had so flourishing a Trade, as since the Prohibitions of *French* Goods, and by means of those Prohibitions. By these our Commerce has been enlarg'd beyond what it ever was in former Ages, and they have been the cause of importing such Treasures into  
this

this Kingdom, as made *England* the most formidable Power in *Europe*.

If *Spain* had remain'd with the House of *Austria*, she had not been able from her whole Dominions to furnish the *West-Indies* with necessary Manufactures. She would have given little Encouragement to those of *France*, both because of the Opposition *France* had given to her Succession, and because she had been her constant Rival. *France* had therefore been excluded from that Trade; *Great Britain* would have chiefly supply'd the *Spanish Indies*, she would have had the greatest share of the *Spanish Treasures*. It cannot be imagin'd, but a Prince of *France* upon the *Spanish Throne*, will shew the greatest Favour to his Native Country. So that we are to expect very little Gold or Silver from the *Spanish Indies*.

*Portugal* hereafter must stand so much in awe of the Powers of *France* and *Spain*, if united, that *France* must needs be let in for a good share of that Trade. So that the Mines of *Brazile*, which we almost engross'd before, are not likely now to flow in such Streams into this Kingdom. But if the Treaty of Commerce had been made effectual, and the Duties upon *French Wines* had been brought down by a Law to those of *Portugal*, contrary to a Treaty now subsisting with the latter, *Portugal* would have made Reprisals, by prohibiting our whole Woollen



Woollen Manufactures. Whatsoever therefore shall be preserv'd of this Trade, we owe to the rejecting of such a Law.

*And with Germany.* The case of *Germany* is not very different. We can hardly expect so good a Trade with that Nation when they have Peace with *France*, as we had before; both because many Commodities are brought from *France* since the Restoration of their Commerce with that Kingdom, and because many of their own Manufactures will be cultivated in a time of Peace. But what if the Law that was intended should have pass'd, and the Duties upon *French* Linens should have been reduc'd down to those of *Germany*? Should we then have bought so much Linen from *Germany*, when we could import it cheaper from a nearer Nation? And would *Germany* then have taken such Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures? We might with much more reason have expected, that the *Avocatoria* would have been published throughout the Empire, or a total Prohibition of our Woollen Manufactures. Whatsoever therefore we shall save of this Trade, we owe to the rejecting of this Law.

Our Trade never was so good before, as it has been since the Prohibition of *French* Goods; and it is not likely it can ever be so again. But whatsoever of it shall remain, we owe to the not passing of a Law, by which

which almost all of it would have been lost.

I shall next exhibit our Treaty with *Portugal*, and Arguments to prove the late Commerce with *France* would have been a Violation of it.



Quan-



‘ **Q**uandoquidem Foedus, arctaq; Ami-  
 ‘ citia, quæ intercedit inter Serenissi-  
 ‘ mam ac Potentissimam Principem, Do-  
 ‘ minam Annam, Magnæ Britanniae Regi-  
 ‘ nam, & Serenissimum ac Potentissimum  
 ‘ Petrum Lusitaniae Regem, postulat ut utri-  
 ‘ usq; Gentis Britanniae & Lusitaniae Com-  
 ‘ mercia, quam fieri possit, commodissime  
 ‘ promoveantur; & Sacra Regia Majestas  
 ‘ Magnæ Britanniae Sacrae Regiae Majestati  
 ‘ Lusitaniae significandum curavit per Ex-  
 ‘ cellentissimum Dominum Johannem Me-  
 ‘ thuen Armigerum, Anglici Parliamenti  
 ‘ Senatorem, & in Lusitania Legatum Ex-  
 ‘ traordinarium, pergratum sibi fore, si La-  
 ‘ nei Panni, cæteraq; Britannica Lanificia  
 ‘ in Lusitaniam admitterentur, eorum inter-  
 ‘ dictione sublata. Ut ea de re agi & tran-  
 ‘ sigi posset, Plenipotentias suas & Mandata  
 ‘ dederunt, Sacra scilicet Majestas Magnæ  
 ‘ Britanniae, supra memorato Excellentissimo  
 ‘ Domino Johanni Methuen; Sacra vero  
 ‘ Majestas Lusitaniae, Excellentissimo Do-  
 ‘ mino Emmanuelli Tellesio Silvio, Marchi-  
 ‘ oni Alegrensi, Comiti Villarmaiorio, in  
 ‘ Sodalitio Christi Equitum, Commendata-  
 ‘ rio Sancti Johannis de Alegrete, & Tra-  
 ‘ petorum de Soure, in Avitiensium vero  
 ‘ Collegio Commendatario Sancti Johannis  
 ‘ de Moura, & Sanctæ Mariæ de Albufeira,  
 ‘ trium-



**W**Hereas the League and strict Friend-  
 ship which is between the most Se-  
 rene and most Potent Princess *Anne*, Queen  
 of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and  
 most Potent *Peter*, King of *Portugal*, re-  
 quires that the Commerce of both the  
*British* and the *Portugal* Nations should be  
 promoted as much as possible; and her  
 Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*  
 hath signified to his Sacred Royal Majesty  
 of *Portugal*, by the most Excellent *John*  
*Methuen* Esq; Member of the *English* Par-  
 liament, and Ambassador Extraordinary in  
*Portugal*, that it would be *very acceptable to*  
*her, if the Woollen Cloths, and the rest of the*  
*Woollen Manufactures of Britain, might be ad-*  
*mitted into Portugal, the Prohibition of them*  
*being taken off*: That this Matter may be  
 treated and transacted, they have given  
 their full Powers and Commands; that is  
 to say, her Sacred Majesty of *Great Britain*  
 to the abovesaid most Excellent *John Me-*  
*thuen*, and his Sacred Majesty of *Portugal*,  
 to the most Excellent Don *Emanuel Telles*  
*Silvius*, Marquis of *Alegrete*, Conde de *Villa*  
*Major*, in the Society of the Knights of  
 Christ, Commander of *St John d'Alegrete*,  
 and of *de Soure*, and also in the  
 College of *Commander of*  
*St. John de Moura*, and of *St. Mary de Al-*  
*burveira*,

‘ triumviro Fisci Moderatori, primæ Ad-  
 ‘ missionis Cubiculario, & Status Confili-  
 ‘ ario Sacræ Regiæ Majestati Lusitanæ : qui  
 ‘ quidem vi Plenipotentiarum sibi respective  
 ‘ concessarum, re mature diligenterq; deli-  
 ‘ berata de illa in sequentes Articulos con-  
 ‘ venere.

### A R T. I.

‘ Sacra Regia Majestas Lusitanæ spondet  
 ‘ suo, suorumque Successorum Nomine, ad-  
 ‘ missum iri per omne tempus in Lusitaniam  
 ‘ Lancos Pannos, cæteraque Britannorum  
 ‘ Lanificia, non aliter quam fieri solebat,  
 ‘ antequam per pragmaticas sanctiones in-  
 ‘ terdicerentur: ea tamen sub conditione,

### A R T. II.

‘ Scilicet, ut Sacra Regia Majestas Mag-  
 ‘ næ Britannæ suo, suorumq; Successorum  
 ‘ nomine, teneatur in omne tempus Vina ex  
 ‘ Lusitanicæ ditionis Vinetis collecta ita in  
 ‘ Britanniam admittere, ut nullo unquam  
 ‘ tempore, sive Pax sive Bellum sit inter  
 ‘ Britannæ & Galliæ Regna, quidquam  
 ‘ amplius pro hujusmodi Vinis Vectigalis  
 ‘ aut Portorii nomine, sive quocunque alio  
 ‘ titulo directe vel indirecte exigatur, quam  
 ‘ quod deducta tertia parte vectigalis aut  
 ‘ Portorii a pari quantitate sive Mensura  
 ‘ Gallici Vini exigetur, sive ea Vina per Do-  
 ‘ lia, sive per Cados, aut quævis alia vasa  
 ‘ apporta-

*buveira*, one of the three Directors of the Treasury, and of the first Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Counsellor of State to his Sacred Royal *Portuguese* Majesty. Who by virtue of the full Powers to them respectively granted, having maturely and diligently consider'd the matter, have agreed upon the following Articles.

## A R T. I.

His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* <sup>Our Wool-</sup> promises, both in his own Name, and that <sup>len Manu-</sup> of his Successors, to admit, for ever here-<sup>factures</sup> after, into *Portugal*, the *Woollen Cloths*, and <sup>to be</sup> <sup>admitted</sup> <sup>into Por-</sup> the rest of the *Woollen Manufactures* of the <sup>gal.</sup> *Britains*, as was accustom'd, till they were prohibited by the Laws; nevertheless upon this Condition,

## A R T. II.

That is to say, That her Sacred Royal <sup>The Con-</sup> Majesty of *Great Britain* shall, in her own <sup>ditions.</sup> Name, and that of her Successors, be obliged for ever hereafter, to admit the *Wines* of the Growth of *Portugal* into *Britain*; so that at *no time*, whether there shall be Peace or War between the Kingdoms of *Britain* and *France*, any thing more shall be demanded for these *Wines* by the name of Custom or Duty, or by whatsoever other Title, directly or indirectly, whether they shall be imported into *Great Britain* in Pipes or Hogsheads, or other Casks, than what shall be demanded from the like

Vol. I.

P

Quan-

‘ apportabuntur in Magnam Britanniam.  
 ‘ Quod si quando hæc Vectigalium Immi-  
 ‘ nutio prout præfertur facienda, quovis mo-  
 ‘ do attentabitur, ipsique derogabitur, jus  
 ‘ fasq; erit Sacræ Regiæ Majestati Lusitanæ  
 ‘ rursus Lancos Pannos, cæteraq; Britan-  
 ‘ nica Lanificia interdicere.

## A R T. III.

‘ Excellentissimi Domini Plenipotentarii  
 ‘ spondent, atque in se recipiunt alte memo-  
 ‘ ratos Dominos suos hunc Tractatum rati-  
 ‘ habituros, & intra duorum mensium spa-  
 ‘ tium ratihabitiones commutandas.

‘ In quorum omnium fidem & testimoni-  
 ‘ um, ego Sacræ Regiæ Majestatis Magnæ  
 ‘ Britanniaæ Plenipotentarius hunc Tracta-  
 ‘ tum manus meæ Subscriptionem & Sigillo  
 ‘ Insignium meorum munivi: Excellentissi-  
 ‘ mus vero Dominus Plenipotentarius Sacræ  
 ‘ Regiæ Majestatis Lusitanæ, vitandi con-  
 ‘ troversiaæ causa, quæ est de loci preroga-  
 ‘ tiva inter Coronas Britannicam & Lusi-  
 ‘ tanicam, aliud ejusdem tenoris Instrumen-  
 ‘ tum subscripsit, cum mutatis tantummodo  
 ‘ quæ ejus rei ergo commutanda erant. Dat.  
 ‘ Olysiþone, 27 mensis Decembris, 1703.  
 (L. S.) Johannes Methuen.

Quantity or Measure of *French* Wine, deducting or abating a third part of the Custom or Duty. But if at any time this Deduction or Abatement of Customs, which is to be made as aforesaid, shall in any manner be attempted and prejudic'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, again to prohibit the woollen Cloths, and the rest of the *British* woollen Manufactures.

## A R T. III.

The most Excellent Lords the Plenipotentiaries promise and take upon themselves, that their abovenamed Masters shall ratify this Treaty, and within the space of two Months the Ratifications shall be exchanged.

For the Faith and Testimony of all which things, I the Plenipotentiary of her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, have confirmed this Treaty, by the Subscription of my Hand, and by the Seal of my Coat of Arms. And the most Excellent Lord the Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, for avoiding the Controversy about Precedence between the two Crowns of *Britain* and *Portugal*, hath subscribed another Instrument of the same Tenor, changing only what ought to be changed for that reason. Given at *Lisbon* the 27th of the Month of *December* 1703.

(L. S.) *John Methuen.*



Remarks  
on this  
Treaty.

What is obvious in this short Treaty, is, That her Majesty made Application to the King of *Portugal*, to have our Woollen Manufactures (that is, not only our Woollen Cloth, but all the rest of our Woollen Manufactures) admitted into *Portugal*, and that the Prohibition of them might be taken off: That the King of *Portugal* promises this shall be done, as was accusom'd before the Prohibition, upon condition that her Majesty shall be obliged to admit the Wines of *Portugal* into *Britain* for ever, with an abatement of one third part of the Duties at all times payable by those of *France*. That if at any time this abatement of Duties shall be prejudic'd, or in other words, if either by raising the Duties on the Wines of *Portugal*, or lessening those on *France*, the Duties upon the Wines of both Countries shall be brought nearer to an Equality; it shall be lawful for *Portugal* again to forbid not only our Woollen Cloths, but the rest of our Woollen Manufactures. And lastly, That the Plenipotentiaries both of *Britain* and *Portugal* severally sign'd this Treaty, and also undertook that it should be ratify'd by their Principals, and that the Ratifications of it should be exchanged. All this is plain and obvious in the very words of this Treaty.

We are sure that from the time the Treaty was made, there has been no Prohibition of any of our Woollen Manufactures

tures in *Portugal*, and that they have paid nothing more than the old-accustom'd Duties ; so that we are not to question its having been duly ratify'd, by which it is become the Act both of her Majesty and the King of *Portugal*.

What then are the Obligations of both Countries ? And what may either of them expect, as the Consequences of not keeping this Treaty ?

The Obligations on the King of *Portugal* are, That he shall admit our Woollen Manufactures into his Country, as was accusom'd before the Prohibition ; that is, not only our Woollen Cloth, but all the rest of our Woollen Manufactures ; upon our performing the Condition to be perform'd on our part.

If therefore we have perform'd our Condition, and the King of *Portugal*, notwithstanding this, had either prohibited or increas'd the old Duties upon the whole or any part of our Woollen Manufactures since that Treaty ; every such Prohibition, every Increase of the old Duties, had in this case been a violation of the Treaty on the part of *Portugal*.

And no doubt we should have exclaim'd against that Prince, in such a case, as perfidious, and one that had no regard to his Promises, or to the Faith and Honour of his Treaties. Perhaps too we should not have stopt here ; we might justly have

P 3

made

made Reprisals upon him, by prohibiting the Wines and all other Goods of that Country, if this had been for our Interest ; and if this had not yet been sufficient to repair us, the Laws of Nature and Nations would even justify us to make War upon him, till our Satisfaction had been complete.

Such are the Obligations of *Portugal*, and such might justly have been our Reprisals, if that Prince had not perform'd his Treaty. Let us now turn the Tables, and see whether there are any, and what are the Obligations to be perform'd on the part of *Britain* ; what shall be said to be a Breach on our part ; and what in justice we ought to expect as the Consequences of such a Breach.

Surely there is some Obligation on *Britain*. For did we make the first Application to the King of *Portugal* for this Treaty ? And would that Prince bind himself, and leave us at perfect liberty ? From the reason of the thing, one would conclude, that the Obligation must be mutual and reciprocal.

And so we ought to do, from the very words of this Treaty. The King of *Portugal* [*spondet*] promises or engages for himself and his Successors, in the first Article, to admit all our Woollen Manufactures into his Country, as was accusom'd before the Prohibition, upon Condition ;  
upon

upon what Condition? that the Queen of Great Britain [*teneatur*] shall be oblig'd in her own Name, and that of her Successors. The word is *Teneatur*, and every Scrivener is able to inform us, that *teneri* & *firmiter obligari*, are the words that equally oblige, in every Bond, the one as well as the other. So that the King of Portugal promises or engages, upon condition that the Queen of Britain shall be oblig'd. Her Majesty's Ambassador, pursuant to his full Powers, has sign'd this Treaty, this same has been ratify'd; and shall it be said now that Britain is not oblig'd?

What then are the Obligations on the part of Britain, by virtue of this Treaty? We are obliged for ever to admit the Wines of Portugal, and at all times hereafter to abate one third part of the Duty which shall be payable for French Wines.

The next Question is, What shall be said to be a Breach of this Treaty on our part? or when we shall be said not to perform our Obligation? If the King of Portugal shall admit all our Woollen Manufactures, as he engages to do by the first Article, and we on the contrary should favour France as much as we do Portugal, or by raising the Duties on Portugal, or lessening those on France, should bring the Duties upon the Wines of both Countries any nearer to an Equality, than that of two third parts and the whole; this would not be to perform

our Obligation; no, it would be a direct violation of that Treaty.

*The Treaty of Commerce would have been a violation of this Treaty.*

The Bill of Commerce, if it had pass'd into a Law, had favour'd *France* in every Branch of Trade as much as the Nation the most favour'd; and consequently had reduc'd the Duties upon the Wines of *France* to those upon the Wines of *Portugal*. This had been doing the direct contrary of what we are oblig'd to do by the second Article of the above-recited Treaty with *Portugal*, by which we are obliged to favour the Wines of that Nation more than those of *France*, it had been a direct violation of that Treaty.

What are the Consequences we ought in justice to expect upon the violation of a publick Treaty by a Law? Certainly, the very same which the King of *Portugal* might expect, if he had been guilty of the same Violation.

But lest we should be ignorant what that Prince may do, or we our selves suffer, the last words of the second Article may serve to inform us: the Sense of which is, That if at any time hereafter we should abate less upon the Wines of *Portugal* than a third part of the Customs we should take from the Wines of *France*, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* again to prohibit the Woollen Cloths and the rest of the *British* Woollen

Manu-

Manufactures; not only the Woollen Cloths, but all the Woollen Manufactures of *Britain*.

Since our Treaty with *Portugal*, we have <sup>The Advantage we have had by this Treaty</sup> exported yearly to that Country prodigious Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures, vastly greater than we ever did before; vastly greater than we ever did to *France*, as will be made appear in its place. Many thousands of Families are entirely subsisted by working in the Woollen Manufacture for our Trade to *Portugal*. What Desolation would be made among those People, if our whole Woollen Manufactures should be prohibited in that Country? And is any thing less to be expected, if we should pass a Law, by which that Treaty will be violated?

After having dispatch'd my Argument against the *Bill of Commerce with France*, viz. *the Inconsistency of it with our Portugal Treaty*; I must now say a few Words in answer to the false Glosses that are put upon it, and the Cavils raised against it by those that are for the Bill. It is urged from this Treaty by those who are for the *French Bill*, 'That in the second Article, after the Proportion between the Customs of *Portuguese Wines* and the Customs of *French Wines* is settled, follow these Words: *But if this Abatement of Customs*, as is presum'd to be made, *shall be after any manner prejudic'd or abolish'd*, it shall be just and lawful for his

‘ *his Sacred Royal Majesty of Portugal again to forbid the Woollen Cloths.*

‘ From hence may be noted also, That *this part* of the Agreement was not so absolutely and unalterably laid down as an Essential of the Treaty between *England and Portugal*, without which the Peace of the two Nations could not subsist; but provision was expressly made in the very Article, that if it should be abolish’d, yet the Peace should remain entire: only the King of *Portugal* would then be at liberty, if he thought fit, to make himself amends upon *England*, by prohibiting the *English* Woollen Cloths.

‘ But to prohibit the whole Woollen Manufacture for this, would have been in substance a general Prohibition of Commerce.’

The things remarkable in this Allegation, are,

*Answers to the false Glosses on the Portugal Treaty.* 1<sup>st</sup>, That the Readers are here made to believe, that tho we should prejudice the Abatement to be made on the *Portugal* Wines, yet the King of *Portugal* by this Treaty would have the liberty to prohibit only our Woollen Cloths, but not the rest of our Woollen Manufactures.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That it denies the Abatement of Customs upon *Portugal* Wines, to be a thing absolutely ascertain’d, but mentions it only as a thing that is presum’d to be done.

3<sup>dly</sup>,

3dly, And lastly, That it affirms that there is exprefs Provision in the second Article of the Treaty, that tho the Abatement of Customs upon the *Portugal* Wines should be abolish'd, yet the Peace between the two Nations should remain retire. I shall consider every one of these in their order.

I have produc'd a Copy of the Original Treaty entire, with the Translation of it into *English*; but to shew the Errors in the above-recited Passages, I shall not only refer my Readers to the Treaty it self, but I must also beg leave to repeat the last Clause of the second Article, with my own Translation of it, and to compare both with the Translation of it in the above-mention'd Quotation.

# TREATY.

‘ Quod si quando hæc Vectigalium Im-  
 ‘ minutio, *prout præfertur facienda*, quovis  
 ‘ modo attentabitur, ipsique derogabitur,  
 ‘ jus fasq; erit Sacræ Regiæ Majestati Lusitaniae  
 ‘ rursus Laneos Pannos, *cateraq; Britannica Lanificia* interdicere.

## My Translation.

But if at any time this Deduction of Abatement of Customs, *which is to be made as is aforesaid*, shall in any manner be attempted and prejudic'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, again to prohibit the *Woollen Cloths*,  
 and



and the rest of the British Woollen Manufactures.

### Their Translation.

But if this Abatement of Customs, as is presum'd to be made, shall be after any manner prejudic'd or abolish'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of Portugal again to forbid the Woollen Cloths.

First, it must be observ'd, that this Translation ended with *Woollen Cloths*, and suppress'd the *cetera Britannica Lanificia*, the rest of the British Woollen Manufactures. And for what Reason was this done?

'Twas acknowledg'd, that to prohibit the whole Woollen Manufactures, would have been in Substance a general Prohibition of Commerce: These are their own Words.

They knew, that if the Bill of Commerce should pass, by which the Duties on French Wines should be reduc'd to those on Portugal, Portugal would be at liberty to make her self amends on England by this general Prohibition.

They knew that a general Prohibition of our whole Woollen Manufactures in Portugal, would have a dreadful Sound in the Ears of Englishmen, and raise in them a universal abhorrence against a Bill, which if it had pass'd into a Law, had enabled Portugal to make herself amends on England, by pro-

prohibiting the whole *British Woollen Manufactures*.

The Readers therefore were by no means to know all the ill Consequences of this Bill, and that it would give *Portugal* a Liberty to prohibit all our Woollen Manufactures.

It must therefore be for this Reason, and can be for no other, that they have suppress'd the *Cetera Britannica Lanificia*, The rest of the *British Woollen Manufactures*, in their Translation of this Clause; that the ignorant Readers might believe, that by the passing of the Bill of Commerce, *Portugal* would be at liberty to prohibit only our *Woollen Cloths*, and not the rest of our *Woollen Manufactures*.

Nothing certainly can be so wicked, as diminishing from a publick Treaty in this Instance; except the End for which it was done, *viz.* That the People might be more easily brought over to the Bill, by which the very best Trade we now enjoy, would be taken from us.

Their Intention in the second place, being to insinuate, that the said Abatement of Customs was not absolutely ascertain'd, they translate the Latin, *viz. Imminutio Vestigalium prout praefertur facienda*, wrong: for whereas those Words signify, the Abatement of Customs which is to be made as is aforesaid; they translate them, " But if this " Abatement of Customs, AS IS PRE-  
" SUM'D to be made, &c. " Which is directly

directly opposite to the plain meaning of the Treaty; whereby the Duty on *Portugal* Wines is fix'd and settl'd to be two Thirds only of the Duty on *French* Wines, in the strongest Terms imaginable, and not mention'd as a thing that is *presum'd* may be done at one time or another, or perhaps not at all.

Their last Point being to persuade the Readers, that the Breach of the Treaty of Commerce would have no ill Effect upon the Peace between the two Nations, *they venture to add to the Treaty*, as well as to diminish from it; and boldly affirm, *That Provision was expressly made in the very Article, that if the said Abatement of Customs should be abolish'd, yet the Peace should remain intire*: tho 'tis most certain, that there is not the least Syllable in the whole Treaty to that purpose.

I must desire my Readers to observe, of how high a Nature the Evidence is, that they presume to corrupt; 'tis no less than a Sacred Treaty: for Treaties, formerly, were esteem'd Sacred, even by the very Heathens.

Princes have sometimes taken great Liberties with Treaties made by their Prædecessors; but this was a Treaty made by her Majesty, very much for the Good of her People, and well receiv'd by several Parliaments.

well known that  
the value of the  
property is not

the value of the  
property is not

the value of the

the value of the  
property is not

2 11 211  
0 21 211  
0 21 211  
7 80 211  
0 10 211  
0 10 211

the value of the  
property is not  
the value of the  
property is not

2 80 211

the value of the  
**valuation**

***A LIST***  
**Michaelm**

---

†

In order to justify the Bill of Commerce with *France*, a List was publish'd of re-exported Goods, which was pretended to have been laid before the Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs, without any particular Valuation of each distinct Species of Goods, but said in the whole to amount to 500,000 *l.* I therefore give this List, with my Remarks upon it, and the total Value of each quantity of Goods, by which it will appear how far short it falls of the above Sum.

*See the List.*

I am very sensible that many Commodities are rated higher in this List than they should be; but I had rather exceed twenty Shillings than under-rate one Penny, that the World may be satisfy'd I act fairly.

It is affirmed, that this Account of our re-exported Goods to *France* was laid before the Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs. Whether this is true or no, I have not examin'd, I take it upon their word. But does this Account prove that our re-exported Goods to *France* amounted to Half a Million, or to one half of such a Sum?

They have given us nothing more than the several Species of Goods, and the quantity of every Species, without any valuation

valuation of Particulars; and from thence have asserted, that they amount to Half a Million. I have given as large a Valuation as was reasonable to every Species of Goods; and if I have not done fairly, I will be corrected by any competent Judge. Upon the whole Account it will appear, that the Five hundred thousand Pounds are dwindled into less than Two.

But whether mine or theirs were the truest Valuation, does it prove the thing which they alledged, *viz.* That the Value of our Exports to *France* has exceeded the Value of their Imports hither? I desire they will inform us what is the certain Sum in which our Exports have exceeded our Imports, or that they will give us the Particulars both of Exports and Imports in any one Year between *England* and *France*, with a proper Valuation of those Particulars, that we our selves may be Judges whether we have gain'd upon the Balance.

*The Valuation of foreign Goods exported to France, justify'd.*

I have valu'd their List of re-exported Goods as high as I was able with any justice; and by a Valuation of all the Parcels, I have reduc'd the total Sum of 500,000 *l.* to less than 176,000 *l.* But to prevent the Reader being impos'd upon, if they should think fit to make any such Appeal as I have mention'd, I think myself obliged before-hand to justify the Valuation I have made of those Goods. The Reader then ought

ought to be inform'd that Goods are re-exported unmanufactur'd, in the same condition they are brought in, and with re-allowance of Customs, which remain on the Goods bought and vend'd here. To instance in the Article of Tobacco; the Reader perhaps will be startled at so low a Price as Three Pence Half-Penny *per Lib.* But he must be inform'd, that re-exported Tobacco is a much worse sort than what is smok'd in *England*; that it is re-exported Leaf and Stalk as it was imported, without the Charge of cutting, &c. and that the heavy Load of Customs is drawn back upon the Re-exportation. If this shall be consider'd, Three Pence Half-Penny *per Lib.* at a medium will be thought a sufficient Price for Tobacco re-exported. And by the same Rule, my Valuation of all other Merchandizes, in their List of re-exported Goods, will be thought sufficient.

But what do they mean by the List of re-exported Goods to *France* in the Year 1687? Would they insinuate that we should be able to re-export as many Goods hereafter by the Treaty of Commerce, if the Eighth and Ninth Articles had been made effectual by a Law? Would they have us believe, that that List of re-exported Goods is to be the measure of what we may reasonably hope to re-export hereafter, upon our rendring that Treaty effectual? If that List is to be our measure, then I

Vol. I.

Q

have



have shewn them at the foot of the Account, that the total Value of our re-exported Goods to *France* in that Year was not 500,000 *l.* as they assert; no, nor quite 176,000 *l.*

But can we hope hereafter to re-export any thing like this Value? And of which of the Goods in that List shall we be able to re-export the Quantities we did formerly?

To begin with *Spanish Wool*. Shall we be able to send any of that to *France*? Was the *French King* at all this Pains, at all this Cost and Expence, to fix his Grandson upon the *Spanish Throne*? Did he suffer the loss of so many Towns, the defeat of so many of his Armies upon this account; that at the last his Subjects should have no nearer way of coming at the *Spanish Wool*, than thro the Kingdom of *Great Britain*? The very Supposition is ridiculous. *Spanish Wool* therefore must be deducted from the Goods which are hereafter to be re-exported to that Kingdom.

The Article of *Cochineal* is govern'd by the same Reason. It is imported first into *Spain* from the *Spanish Indies*, and it must be presum'd that the Subjects of the *French King* will have the favour to buy it as cheap as we from the Dominions of a Grandson of *France*; and perhaps a great deal cheaper directly from the *Spanish Indies*,

*dies*, the Fountain-head of that Commodity. And can it be imagin'd then that *France* will ever send for *Cochineal* to *Great Britain*? This Article therefore must also be deducted from the Goods which we are after to re-export to that Kingdom.

And here I cannot but take notice, That these two Articles of *Spanish* Wool and *Cochineal*, re-exported to *France* in 1687. are sufficient to demonstrate, that the Manufacture of *Spanish* Cloth, and the finest Dye of that Manufacture, are not so new things in that Kingdom as some would have them thought; and they have been every Year since improving. And as long as they shall be able to come at *Spanish* Wool and *Cochineal* at the best hand, nothing can hinder their arriving at the utmost perfection in that Manufacture. They will stand in no need of *Spanish* Cloth from *England*, and must certainly be able to furnish other Markets.

If any one should ask me what Voucher I have for this: I answer, my Voucher is the Treaty of Peace, by which *Spain* and the *Spanish* Indies belong to a Grandson of *France*: And the Consequence is natural, that the Subjects of the latter can never want *Spanish* Wool and *Cochineal* from the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

It cannot be deny'd that the *French* have a very great Trade to *Turkey*; and we have seen a Letter from *Galata*, shewing,

Q 2

That

That a *French* Man of War imported 170 Bales of Cloth to that place lately, besides other Goods: which is a demonstration that their Trade there is very great; especially if the value of their Cloth be consider'd, which is almost all of the finer sorts. And certainly if they shall want neither *Spanish* Wool nor *Cochineal* at the best hand, they must needs improve in that Trade. And can it be imagin'd then they can want any Goods of the Growth of *Turkey* from us? They will be able to import all the Goods of that Country directly from thence to *Marseilles*; and will they chuse then to import them round about by the way of *Great Britain*? *Gauls*, *Cotton Wool* and *Yarn*, *Goats* and *Camels Hair*, *Coffee* and *Raw Silk*, the *French* can import directly from *Turkey*, and cheaper than by the way of *England*; and therefore every one of these Articles in the List of re-exported Goods, must be deducted from our future Re-exportations.

Again, we are sure the *French* Plantations in *Martineco*, *St. Domingo*, &c. in the *West-Indies*, have been much improv'd since the Year 1687. and are sufficient to supply them with such things as they wanted before from ours. Can it be imagin'd then, that any of these Goods are likely to be exported hence to *France*, which they are now able to supply from their own Plantations? Particularly, they have Sugar as  
cheap

cheap from *Martinico* as we from any of our Plantations, and Indico so much better and cheaper than any that is imported from *Jamaica*, that we have not the least hopes of exporting either of those Commodities to that Kingdom. Therefore the Articles of Indico and Sugar must hereafter be deducted from the Re-exportations we shall make to *France*. All which shall be further demonstrated, when I come to speak of the several Branches of our Trade.

Let us then deduct the several Articles above-mention'd, and their Values, from the List of re-exported Goods, viz.

*Deductions to be made from the said List.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Spanish Wool</i> valu'd at—	16,305	04	00
<i>Cochineal</i> ——— ———	4,290	06	00
<i>Gauls</i> ——— ———	9,299	10	00
<i>Cotton Wool and Yarn</i>	1,601	01	00
<i>Goats and Camels Hair</i>	7,302	16	00
<i>Coffee</i> ——— ———	479	19	00
<i>Raw-Silk</i> ——— ———	1,391	00	00
<i>Sugar</i> ——— ———	15,542	12	06
<i>Indico</i> ——— ———	8,953	00	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	65,165	08	06
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total Value of re-  
 exported Goods in 1687, }  
 as by our former, amoun- } 175,921 15 07  
 ted to the Sum of ——— }

From which if we deduct }  
 for the Reasons above- } 65,165 08 06  
 mention'd — — — }

---

The total Value of our }  
 future Re-Exportations } 110,756 07 01  
 will not exceed — — }

So that the Year 1687. can be no Rule for what shall be done hereafter. We should not be able to export hereafter any of the abovemention'd things, which are in the List of re-exported Goods, and are valued by me at above 65000 *l.* tho by the Treaty of Commerce all Prohibitions were to be taken off.

Tho there were no Inhibitions upon any of the above-mention'd Goods in *France*, yet we could not send any of them thither; since, for the Reasons I have given, the *French* will import them cheaper from other Countries,

But tho we could make the greatest Profit by re-exporting foreign Goods to *France*, yet we should send thither but a very small part of these in the above-mention'd List, by reason of the severe Prohibitions upon those Goods, notwithstanding any thing in the late Treaty of Commerce.

For

For I shall shew, that there are such Prohibitions upon our re-exported Goods, that the List which they valu'd at 500,000*l.* and I have brought down to less than 176,000*l.* will be reduc'd to almost nothing.

To give an instance of this: By an Edict made in *March* 1669. a Duty of 20*l.* *per Cent.* was impos'd on Goods imported from the *Levant*, which had been landed in any foreign Country. By an Arrest of Council in *France*, dated in *August* 1685. the strict execution of that Edict is enjoin'd. And these Edicts will be still in force notwithstanding the late Treaty.

I know it was said otherwise, but I shall fairly quote the Objections, and answer them. They produce two Clauses of the 9th Article of the late Treaty, with their own Observations on them, as follow.

' 1. The Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff of 1664, and shall not exceed.' How this could be perform'd, if the *French* should demand 20 *per Cent.* for *Turkey* Goods brought from *England*, is not easily comprehended; that 20 *per Cent.* being laid on, as the *Turkey* Company's Paper says, in the Year 1669, and enforc'd in the Year 1685.

Q 4

2. The

2. The 9th Article adds ; ‘ And all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, ‘ Decrees, made in *France* since the said ‘ Tariff of 1664. contrary thereunto, in ‘ respect of the Goods and Merchandizes ‘ of *Great Britain*, shall be repeal’d.’ How then these People can say the Duty of 20 per Cent. and the Prohibition of *Levant* Goods being carry’d into *France* from *England* continues, is very hard to be understood.

To answer this, they object, That it is not said Goods and Merchandizes of the Subjects of *Great Britain*, but Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*: Which implies (*say they*) the Manufactures of *Great Britain* only. But the Absurdity here is so gross, that it is strange the Wisdom of the *Turkey* Company should fall into it. For, (1.) If it had been meant of the Manufactures of *Great Britain* only, it would have been said, *the Growth and Produce*, not *the Goods and Merchandizes*. By Growth and Produce indeed, the Manufactures had been understood ; but by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be understood the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade in. But, (2.) It is out of question, that if the taking off the Prohibitions, &c. of the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, was meant only of the Manufactures,

tures, then was the whole *Levant* Trade prohibited still ; which the Gentlemen do not pretend to.

In the Bill of Commerce is to be seen the following Clause, *viz.* ‘ Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the Authority aforesaid, That that part of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation above-recited, whereby it is agreed, that all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees, made in *France* since the Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repealed ; is, and shall be intended to extend, not only to the Goods of the Growth, Production, and Manufacture of *Great Britain*, but also to all Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* did or might import into, or export from *France*, at any time since the making of the said Tariff of the 18th of September 1664.’

The Inferences they would make from these Passages, are:

1. From these words, ‘ The Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff of 1664. and shall not exceed.’ That all Duties exceeding those of the Tariff of 1664. and laid on since that Tariff, whe-



whether upon the Growth or Manufacture of *Great Britain*, or of any other Country exported from *Great Britain*, are repeal'd; and consequently that the 20 *per Cent.* cannot be demanded for *Turkey Goods*, since that Duty exceeds those of the Tariff of 1664, and was laid on by an Edict of 1669, since that Tariff.

2. From these words, ' And all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* since the Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repeal'd;' their Inference is, That all Prohibitions and Edicts, contrary to that Tariff, are to be repeal'd, as well those made concerning the Growth and Manufactures of foreign Countries exported from *Great Britain*, as those concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*. And their Reason for it is, that if only the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain* were intended to be repeal'd, and not those concerning foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, the words would have been, the Growth and Produce, not the Goods and Merchandizes: since by Growth and Produce the Manufactures had been understood; but by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be understood the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade in.

And

And this, say they, must needs be the Construction of Goods and Merchandizes, since otherwise the whole *Levant Trade* would be still prohibited, which is not pretended by the *Turkey Merchants*.

The third thing is the Clause cited from the Bill of Commerce (which by the way was an Amendment, and not brought in with the Bill :) I believe they would have us infer from hence, that all Edicts and Prohibitions, as well in respect to foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, as to the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, are to be repeal'd in *France*, because our Legislators would have this to be the Intention of the Treaty.

Now they and I shall not agree in any one of these Inferences.

I must confess, the first words they cited from the ninth Article, *viz.* ' The Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenor of the Tariff of 1664. and shall not exceed ; ' would be sufficient of themselves to repeal all the Duties that have been impos'd since that Tariff. It had been well if the Article had ended here ; if nothing had followed, to limit and restrain the general Sense of those Words, and to shew that by Goods imported and exported, is meant only the Goods which are the Growth or Manufactures of *Great Britain*.

But

But the general Sense of that Clause is restrained by the Words which follow in the same Article, cited also by them, *viz.* ‘ And ‘ all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees, made in *France* since ‘ the said Tariff of the Year 1664. and ‘ contrary thereunto, in respect to the ‘ Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, ‘ shall be repeal’d.’ By which it is manifest, that the Prohibitions and Edicts which are to be repeal’d, are those which concern the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, and not such Prohibitions or Edicts as have been made concerning Goods, which are not esteem’d the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*: and therefore if the *Levant* Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are not esteem’d the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, the Edicts concerning those Goods are not repealed by the last-mention’d Clause of the 9th Article.

They affirm, that by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be understood not only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, but the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade in. By the same Rule, by *French* Goods and Merchandizes must be meant not only the Growth and Produce of *France*, but the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *France* trade in. But ’tis certain, the Legislators of *England* in the 4 & 5 of *W. & M. cap. 5.* were of another opinion ;

nion: In that Act a Duty is laid in these words, *viz.* ‘ Upon *French Goods* and ‘ *Merchandizes* (except *Wine, Brandy, Salt, and Vinegar*) which shall be imported within the said time, 25 *l.* for every ‘ 100 *l.* value thereof, more than the same ‘ are charg’d with in the Book of Rates, ‘ &c.’ ’Tis plain here, that by *French Goods* and *Merchandizes* are meant only the Growth and Produce of *France*, and not foreign Goods which the Subjects of *France* trade in. And for the same reason, by the Goods and *Merchandizes* of *Great Britain*, must be meant only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, and not the foreign Goods exported by the *British* Subjects.

’Tis plain the House of Commons the Session of 1713. had the same Sense of this matter, else there had been no need of the above-mentioned Clause in the Bill of Commerce, to extend the Sense of Goods and *Merchandizes* of *Great Britain* to all Goods and *Merchandizes* exported from *Great Britain*.

If by Goods and *Merchandizes* of *Great Britain* are meant only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, then by the last mention’d Clause of the ninth Article are repeal’d only the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, not those concerning the Growth and Produce of other Countries exported from *Great Britain*; and consequently no Prohibition or  
Edict

Edict concerning *Levant* Goods, *East-India* Goods, or any other foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are repeal'd by that Clause : the Duties and Prohibitions upon foreign Goods, remain still in their full force, notwithstanding those general words in the ninth Article, cited above.

But lest there should be any doubt of this, 'tis very remarkable, that all Prohibitions and high Duties in *France* upon foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are confirm'd by the fifth Article ; the last words of which are, ' The Laws and Statutes of each Kingdom shall remain in full force, and shall be duly put in execution, whether they relate to Commerce or Navigation, or to any other Right ; those Cases only being excepted, concerning which it is otherwise determin'd by these present Articles.' Whence it follows, that all Laws and Statutes concerning which it is not otherwise determin'd, all Prohibitions and Edicts which are not repeal'd, are confirmed by this Treaty ; and consequently the Edict imposing 20 *per Cent.* upon *Levant* Goods, tho made since 1664. and all other Impositions upon foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, which are not repeal'd by any of the above-mentioned Words, are to remain in their full force, notwithstanding our late Treaty of Commerce.

The Treaty demands from us the Repeal of all our Prohibitions since 1664. upon  
all

all Goods coming from *France*; and why should it not grant us in return a Repeal of all their Prohibitions since 1664, upon all Goods and Merchandizes of whatsoever Country going from *Great Britain*? Why should the Prohibitions here be taken off from all Goods coming from *France*? And why should *France* repeal only her Prohibitions of the Goods of *Great Britain*, and not of all other Countries exported from *Great Britain*? The Distinction is very strange: We are to suffer all sorts of Goods, of all Countries whatsoever, to be imported upon us from *France*; *France* will suffer such Goods only to be imported hence, as are of our own Growth and Manufacture.

The Treaty at first was better projected on our part; it ran thus: ‘ All Prohibitions, ‘ Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees ‘ made in *France* since the said Tariff of the ‘ Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, shall ‘ be annul’d and set aside.’ *France* did not like it thus general, and therefore restrained it to the *Goods and Merchandizes of Great Britain*. The addition of these words has made it less general: therefore the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain* must mean the Growth and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, and not of any other Country exported from *Great Britain*.

This is the natural Construction of the words; and the *French King* is able to make as much of a Construction, as any Prince

Prince in *Christendom*; but here he had both the LETTER and the SPIRIT on his side.

Indeed the Bill of Commerce endeavour'd to cure this by an Amendment, *viz.* the Clause above-recited, declaring that the Repeal of Prohibitions in *France* shall extend as well to foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, as to those of our own Growth and Manufacture. This is just as if we could repeal any Laws in *France* as easily as any of our own. But can we oblige *France* to repeal any thing? Did she ever consent to this Amendment? No doubt we should have heard of it if she had.

Upon the whole matter, 'tis manifest that the Clause above-recited from the Bill of Commerce, shews the Sense of our Legislators, what should have been done, rather than their approbation of what has been done. If every thing had been well done on the part of *France*, there had been no need of any Amendment.

To conclude: The Bill of Commerce does not prove that it ever was the Intent of the Treaty that we should export any foreign Goods to *France*.

The Clause in the Treaty for repealing the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, do not enable us to export thither any foreign Goods and Merchandizes; the

the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning these are still in being, and in full force, and are even confirm'd by this Treaty.

And therefore tho the Duties upon our own Manufactures are reduc'd by this Treaty to the Tariff of 1664. and are not to exceed; yet the Edicts concerning foreign Goods exported hence are still in force, and the Duties by these Edicts may and do exceed those of that Tariff.

But farther, all the Laws and Statutes, whether of *France* or *Great Britain*, concerning which it is not otherwise determin'd by the Treaty of Commerce, are to remain in their full force by the fifth Article of that Treaty; or, in other words, every Law or Statute concerning which the Treaty has not provided that it should be alter'd or repeal'd, is confirm'd.

The Prohibitions and Edicts of his most Christian Majesty, are the Laws and Statutes of his Kingdom.

By the ninth Article of the Treaty, the Prohibitions and Edicts of the *French* King made since the Tariff of 1664. and contrary to that Tariff, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, are to be repeal'd. But neither that Article, nor any other, has provided for the Repeal of any Prohibition or Edict made either before or since that Tariff, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of other Countries exported from *Great Britain*. So that



all these last-mention'd Edicts and Prohibitions are to remain in their full force, notwithstanding any thing in that Treaty.

Suppose then there is an Edict in *France* prohibiting the Importation and Use of *East-India* Manufactures in that Kingdom, are we permitted to carry any thither? Certainly no; for they are not the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, and there is no Provision in the Treaty for the repeal of such a Prohibition.

Let those who promise themselves Mountains of Gold from *France*, by Exportation of *East-India* Manufactures, peruse the following Arret or Edict of his most Christian Majesty.

*An Arret of the King's Council of State, prohibiting the wearing of Gowns and Garments made of stained Cloth, Silks, and India Stuffs, or trading in them, upon the Penalties therein mention'd. Extracted from the Registers of the Council of State.*

‘ **T**HE King being inform'd, that in  
 ‘ prejudice to the Arrets and Regu-  
 ‘ lations heretofore made, to prohibit the  
 ‘ using in the Kingdom the Stuffs and  
 ‘ Cloth of the *Indies*, of *China*, and of the  
 ‘ *Levant*, there are daily such great quan-  
 ‘ tities of them introduc'd, that the Ma-  
 ‘ nufactures considerably suffer thereby;  
 ‘ and

' and his Majesty desiring entirely to put  
 ' an end to an Evil so prejudicial to his  
 ' Subjects, having heard the Report of the  
 ' *Sieur Desmarets*, Counsellor in ordinary  
 ' of the Royal Council, Comptroller-Ge-  
 ' neral of the Finances, His Majesty in  
 ' Council hath ordain'd, and doth ordain,  
 ' That the preceding Arrets and Regula-  
 ' tions shall be executed according to their  
 ' Form and Tenour; and conformably to  
 ' them, has very expressly prohibited and All Indian,  
China, and  
Levant  
Stuffs pro-  
hibited.  
 ' forbid all Traders, Merchants, and other  
 ' Persons of what quality or condition so-  
 ' ever, to trade, sell, offer to sale, to hawk,  
 ' vend, or buy, either by Wholesale or  
 ' Retail, either by themselves or by any  
 ' other Persons, any *Indian, China, or Le-*  
 ' *vant* Stuffs, as well as those made wholly  
 ' of Silk, or mix'd with Gold and Silver,  
 ' and Bark of Trees (*Herba*) Wool, Thred  
 ' or Cotton, and in general all other sorts  
 ' of Stuffs of the Growth and Manufacture  
 ' of the said Countries, new or old, upon  
 ' Forfeiture of the same, and three thou-  
 ' sand Livres Penalty for every Offence,  
 ' to be levy'd by Seizure of the Per-  
 ' sons, and without delay. His Majesty  
 ' further wills and ordains, that the said  
 ' Merchants and Traders, who shall have  
 ' offended against the said Prohibitions, shall  
 ' remain incapable of trading for ever, and  
 ' that their Names shall be register'd on  
 ' Tables, which shall be hung up in the  
 ' Court

‘ Court within the Consulary Jurisdiction  
 ‘ of the Place, or the nearest to it, and in  
 ‘ the Offices of their respective Companies  
 ‘ and Commonalties ; and that their Ser-  
 ‘ vants, Apprentices, and others, who shall  
 ‘ have been concern’d in the Offence, shall  
 ‘ be and remain incapable of being admitted  
 ‘ to any Freedoms.

## II.

‘ His Majesty also forbids, upon the like  
 ‘ Penalties, the said Traders, Merchants,  
 ‘ and all other Persons, to trade or traffick  
 ‘ in, to sell or buy directly or indirectly,  
 ‘ by Wholesale or Retail, any Muslins,  
 ‘ Cotton Cloth of the *Indies*, *China*, or the  
 ‘ *Levant*, new or old, either white or pain-  
 ‘ ted, without or within the Kingdom ;  
*Exception:* ‘ Except notwithstanding, white Cotton  
 ‘ Cloth and Muslins, which shall be taken  
 ‘ as Prize at Sea ; the Sale and Use of which  
 ‘ his Majesty permits in his Kingdom du-  
 ‘ ring the present War, according to the Ar-  
 ‘ ret of ——— His Majesty ordains,  
 ‘ That the Proprietors of the said white  
 ‘ Cotton Cloth and Muslins, who shall be  
 ‘ willing to sell them in the Kingdom, shall  
 ‘ be obliged, before they can take them out  
 ‘ of the Warehouse, or other places in  
 ‘ which they are deposited, to declare it  
 ‘ to the Intendants and Commissaries in the  
 ‘ respective Provinces, or their Deputies,  
 ‘ to the end that the said Cotton Cloth and  
 ‘ Muslins be mark’d on both ends of each  
 ‘ piece,

‘ piece, by the particular Marks to be appointed by the said respective Intendants and Commissaries; of which Stampings, Information shall be taken by the respective Intendants, and Commissaries sent by the Comptroller-General of the Finances. His Majesty’s Will and Intentions are, That the Merchants and Traders, and other Persons in whose Possession any pieces of white Cotton Cloth and Mullins shall be found not mark’d with the said Marks, be condemn’d to the Penalties mention’d in this present Arret.

III.

‘ His Majesty likewise forbids the *East-India* Company, and all other Companies, <sup>None to be bought for Re-Exportation.</sup> to import into the Kingdom, under any pretence whatsoever, even in order to re-export again into Foreign Countries, to sell or vend there, any of the Stuffs and Cloth above-mention’d, upon Forfeiture of the same, and three thousand Livres penalty.

IV.

‘ His Majesty also very expressly forbids <sup>None to be enter’d.</sup> the Farmers, Directors, Receivers, Officers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Brigadiers, Guards, and others employ’d in his Farms, to suffer any of the said Cloth and Stuffs to pass thro their Offices of Entries, upon pain of the like Penalty of three thousand Livres, and the Penalties mention’d in his Declaration of the 20th of September 1701,

‘ against such as shall suffer any Merchant-  
 ‘ dizes to enter into his Kingdom contrary  
 ‘ to his Prohibitions.

## V.

*None to be  
 made into  
 Garments.*

‘ His Majesty forbids further all Persons,  
 ‘ of what Sex, Quality, or Condition so-  
 ‘ ever, from the Day of the Publication  
 ‘ of the present Arret, to wear, use, or cause  
 ‘ to be made any Suit, Garments, or Houf-  
 ‘ hold Furniture, of the said Stuffs and Cloth,  
 ‘ or to have any of them in their Houses in  
 ‘ the Piece not made up, upon Forfeiture  
 ‘ thereof, and a thousand Livres penalty.  
 ‘ His Majesty wills and ordains, That the  
 ‘ Husbands and Fathers of Families shall be  
 ‘ peculiarly answerable for the Penalties to  
 ‘ which their Wives, and Children in their  
 ‘ Power, shall be condemn’d.

## VI.

*No Work-  
 men or  
 Shopkee-  
 pers to  
 have or  
 sell any.*

‘ Moreover, his Majesty forbids all Pawn-  
 ‘ brokers, Taylors for Men or Women, Up-  
 ‘ holsterers, Embroiderers, and other Work-  
 ‘ men, to use at home or in private Houses,  
 ‘ or to keep in their Warehouses, Shops, or  
 ‘ Chambers, any of the said Stuffs, and  
 ‘ Cloths, or any Suit, Garments, or Furni-  
 ‘ ture made thereof, new or old, upon For-  
 ‘ feiture of the same, and three thousand  
 ‘ Livres penalty, and perpetual Interdiction  
 ‘ to the said Workmen of all Arts and  
 ‘ Trades, and Incapacity to their Servants,  
 ‘ Journeymen, and Apprentices, and others  
 ‘ who shall be concern’d in the said Frauds,  
 ‘ to

‘ to pretend to any Freedoms. Further-  
 ‘ more, his Majesty ordains, That the  
 ‘ Names of the said Pawnbrokers, Taylors,  
 ‘ and other Workmen, guilty of any of the  
 ‘ said Offences, shall be register’d on a Table  
 ‘ to be set up in the Offices of their Com-  
 ‘ monalties.

VII.

‘ His Majesty likewise very expresly for- *No Stuffs*  
 ‘ bids all his Subjects to paint, print, or *or Linen*  
 ‘ cause to be painted or printed, upon any *so be print-*  
 ‘ white Cloth, of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, or *ed or pain-*  
 ‘ Stuffs made with Cotton, Thred, Silk, or *ted like*  
 ‘ Floretta, and generally all other sorts of *them.*  
 ‘ Stuffs and Cloth, new or old, altho the  
 ‘ same were of the Growth and Manufac-  
 ‘ ture of the Kingdom; and to all Engra-  
 ‘ vers and other Workmen, to make any  
 ‘ Moulds or Instruments serving for the said  
 ‘ Printings. His Majesty wills and ordains,  
 ‘ That the said Moulds and Instruments shall  
 ‘ be broke and burnt, the said Cloth and  
 ‘ Stuffs confiscated; and that the said Ma-  
 ‘ kers, Engravers, and other Workmen, who  
 ‘ shall have assisted in making the said  
 ‘ Moulds, Instruments, Paintings and Im-  
 ‘ pressions, shall suffer personal Imprison-  
 ‘ ment, and the like Penalty of three thou-  
 ‘ sand Livres, and remain incapable of fol-  
 ‘ lowing any Trade, Art or Profession for  
 ‘ ever.

## VIII.

*Privileged Places not to be exempted from Search.* ‘ His Majesty wills and intends, that the Prohibitions contain’d in the foregoing Articles, shall be put in execution, even in privileg’d Places. And to put a stop to the Abuses which have been, and are actually committed in the privileg’d Places of the City, Suburbs, and Liberties of *Paris*, such as the Rules of the Temple, of *St. John de Lateran*, of the Abby of *St. Germain*, and other Places; his Majesty permits the Lieutenant-General of the Police of the said City of *Paris*, to make Search, or cause Search to be made, by such Persons as he shall appoint for that purpose; and gives him Power to judge of the Offences therein committed, in such a manner, and in the same Form, as those that shall be committed in the other Parts of the said City.

## IX.

*None to be exported to the French Colonies.* ‘ Likewise his Majesty forbids all Merchants, Traders, and other Persons, of what Quality and Condition soever, to export to any of the *French Colonies*, any of the said Cloth and Stuffs, and the Inhabitants of the said Colonies to traffick in them, or to use any of them in their Clothing and Furniture, in the like manner, and upon the same Penalties, as are before mention’d for the Inhabitants of the Kingdom.

## X.

X.

‘ His Majesty, desiring to excite those <sup>Incourage-  
ment to  
Informers.</sup>  
‘ who shall know of any Offences commit-  
‘ ted against this present Arret, to give In-  
‘ formation thereof, ordains, that two  
‘ Thirds of the Fines shall belong to the In-  
‘ formers; that one Moiety only of the  
‘ Stuffs and Cloth seiz’d and condemn’d shall  
‘ be burnt, and the other Moiety shall be  
‘ sold by the Authority of the Lieutenant-  
‘ General of the Police at *Paris*, and by the  
‘ Intendants and Commissaries in the respec-  
‘ tive Provinces, on condition to be exported  
‘ to foreign Countries, and the Moneys aris-  
‘ ing by such Sales to be paid to the Infor-  
‘ mers; to which end the said Stuffs and Cloth  
‘ shall be secur’d in the Places at *Paris*, to be  
‘ appointed by the Lieutenant-General of the  
‘ Police, and in the Provinces by the Inten-  
‘ dants and Commissaries respectively.

XI.

‘ And the Proprietors shall be oblig’d to <sup>Proprietors  
to bring  
Certifi-  
cates of  
their ex-  
porting  
what they  
had.</sup>  
‘ enter into Engagements to take Certificates  
‘ from the Officers of the last Custom-house, <sup>to bring  
Certifi-  
cates of  
their ex-  
porting  
what they  
had.</sup>  
‘ who shall be by them nam’d, to justify  
‘ the Exportation of the said Cloth and  
‘ Stuffs out of the Kingdom; as also to bring  
‘ a Certificate from the Consul of the *French*  
‘ Nation to prove that the same have been  
‘ unloaded in foreign Countries; and to pro-  
‘ duce both the said Certificates at the Of-  
‘ fice of the Place where the said Sale was  
‘ made, within three Months at furthest  
‘ from



‘ from the Day the said Goods shall be taken  
 ‘ out of the Warehouse, upon a penalty,  
 ‘ which shall not be less than double the  
 ‘ Value of the said Sale.

## XII.

*Magis-  
trates to  
execute  
this E-  
dict.*

‘ His Majesty ordains, That the Lieute-  
 ‘ nant-General of the Police at *Paris*, and  
 ‘ the Intendants and Commissaries of the  
 ‘ respective Provinces, shall take Cogni-  
 ‘ zance of the Contraventions to this pre-  
 ‘ sent Arret, and Circumstances of the same,  
 ‘ granting them to that purpose full Power,  
 ‘ Jurisdiction and Cognizance, which his  
 ‘ Majesty interdicts to all other Judges: and  
 ‘ his Majesty wills, that what shall be by  
 ‘ them ordain’d, be executed, notwithstanding  
 ‘ any Opposition or Appeal whatsoever;  
 ‘ which, if any shall intervene, his Majesty  
 ‘ reserves to himself the Cognizance there-  
 ‘ of.

## XIII.

‘ His Majesty ordains, that in case of  
 ‘ Contravention, Informations be brought  
 ‘ within the City and Liberties of *Paris*, by  
 ‘ the Lieutenant-General of the Police, and  
 ‘ in the respective Provinces by the Inten-  
 ‘ dants and Commissaries, or their Deputies;  
 ‘ and that upon such Information, such  
 ‘ Judgment shall be pass’d by the Commissa-  
 ‘ ries as shall be meet.

## XIV.

‘ And if the Offenders do not appear up-  
 ‘ on such Decrees, they shall be definitively  
 ‘ condemned

‘ condemned to the Penalties inflicted by  
‘ the present Arret, without other Formality or Process whatsoever.

XV.

‘ But in case of Appearance, the said  
‘ Lieutenant of the Police, Intendants and  
‘ Commissaries respectively, after having  
‘ heard the Offenders, shall condemn them  
‘ to the abovesaid Penalties, or change the  
‘ Informations into Inquests, and permit  
‘ the Parties, if thereunto required, to make  
‘ proof of the contrary : that upon the Report of the Inquest, Justice be done in such  
‘ manner as it ought to be.

XVI.

‘ His Majesty however does not intend  
‘ by this present Arret, to derogate from  
‘ the Arrêts of the 10th of July, 1703.  
‘ and the 16th of January, 1706. for the  
‘ City, Port and Territories of *Marseilles*  
‘ only.

XVII.

‘ His Majesty wills and requires, that  
‘ this be published and affix’d twice a Year,  
‘ by virtue of the Orders of the Lieutenant-General of the Police at *Paris*, and  
‘ the Intendants and Commissaries of the  
‘ respective Provinces of his Kingdom,  
‘ Countries, Lands and Territories under  
‘ his Obedience, whom his Majesty enjoins  
‘ to see the execution of the said Arret, and  
‘ to cause frequent Search to be made in the  
‘ Shops and Warehouses of the Traders,  
‘ Merchants

‘ Merchants and others, even of those who  
 ‘ live in privileg’d Places. Done in the  
 ‘ King’s Council of State, held at *Marly*,  
 ‘ the 27th of *August*, 1709.

Examin’d.

Sign’d RANCHIN.

‘ **L**EWIS, by the Grace of God, King  
 ‘ of *France* and *Navarre*, Dauphin of  
 ‘ *Viennois*, Earl of *Valentinois* and *Diois*,  
 ‘ *Forqualquer*, and Lands adjacent: To our  
 ‘ Beloved and Trusty Counsellor in our  
 ‘ Councils, and in our Council of State,  
 ‘ the *Sieur D’Argenson* Lieutenant-General  
 ‘ of the Police of our good City of *Paris*;  
 ‘ and to our Beloved and Trusty Counsellors  
 ‘ in our Councils, Masters of the Requests  
 ‘ in ordinary of our Palace, the Intendants  
 ‘ and Commissaries respectively, for the  
 ‘ execution of our Orders in the Provinces  
 ‘ and Generalities of our Kingdom, Greet-  
 ‘ ing. We charge and enjoin you, and every  
 ‘ one of you, to see to the execution of the  
 ‘ Arret, the Extract of which is hereunto  
 ‘ annex’d, under the Counter Seal of our  
 ‘ Chancery, this Day given in our Council,  
 ‘ for the Causes therein contain’d; com-  
 ‘ manding our first Usher or Serjeant, there-  
 ‘ unto required, to signify the said Arret to  
 ‘ the Persons therein nam’d, and others to  
 ‘ whom it shall appertain, that none be ig-  
 ‘ norant of it. And furthermore, for the  
 ‘ due execution of the said Arret, to make  
 ‘ all

‘ all the Commands, Summons and Prohibitions therein mention’d, upon the Penalties therein contain’d, and all other needful Acts and Deeds, without any other Permission, notwithstanding *Clameur de Haro, Chartre Normande*, and Letters to the contrary. We will that the said Arret be read, publish’d and affix’d twice a Year in all Places where need shall be; and that to the Copies thereof, and of these Presents, examin’d by one of our Beloved and Trusty Counsellors Secretaries, regard be had as to the Originals. *For such is our Pleasure.* Given at *Marly* the 27th day of *August*, 1709. and of our Reign the 67th. By the King, *Dauphin*, Earl of *Provence*, in his Council.

Sign’d, R A N C H I N, and Seal’d.

‘ It is enjoined to *Mark Antoine Pasquier*, sworn Cryer in Ordinary of the City, Provostship and Viscounty of *Paris*, to read, publish, and cause to be affix’d, by Sound of Trumpet and publick Outcry, the present Arret in all publick Places of the City and Suburbs of *Paris*, to the end that none may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done and given by Messire *Mark Rene de Voyer de Paulmy*, Knight, *Marquiss d’Argenson*, Counsellor of State in Ordinary to the King in his Councils, Lieutenant-General of the Police of the  
‘ City;

‘ City, Provostship and Viscounty of *Paris*,  
 ‘ deputed Commissary by the King in this  
 ‘ behalf, the 8<sup>th</sup> day of *March*, 1713.

Sign’d, DE VOYER D’ ARGENSON.

*The above Ordinance hath been read and  
 publish’d with loud and audible Voice, by  
 Sound of Trumpet and publick Outcry, in all  
 the usual accustom’d Places; by me Mark An-  
 toine Pasquier, sworn Cryer in Ordinary to  
 the King, in the City, Provostship and Vis-  
 county of Paris, dwelling in the Street Du  
 Milieu del’ Hotel des Ursins; attended by  
 Lewis Ambezar, Nicholas Ambezar, and  
 Claude Craponne, sworn Trumpeters, the 11<sup>th</sup>  
 day of March, 1713. to the end that none  
 may pretend Ignorance thereof; and affix’d the  
 said Day in the said Places.*

Sign’d,

PASQUIER.

*Remarks  
 on the E-  
 dict.*

Behold here the Edict of his most Chris-  
 tian Majesty ! Was ever any thing so severe?  
 What ! no *East-India* Manufactures to be  
 bought or sold in his Kingdom or Colonies,  
 or even to be imported, tho in order to  
 be re-exported ? The Penalties too, and In-  
 capacities are extraordinary, both upon the  
 Buyers and the Sellers, upon the *Tailors*,  
*Embroiderers*, and other People that shall be  
 found working up those Manufactures ; even  
 the poor Journeymen and Apprentices, who  
 only

only obey the Commands of their Masters, are incapacitated for ever. Yet, as if this Punishment were not sufficient, their Names are to be register'd in Tables, and affix'd in the Courts of Justice, and their Infamy must be recorded.

What great Care too has his Majesty taken, that his Edict shall be observ'd! that it shall be publish'd and affix'd twice every Year! The Publication whence this very Translation was taken, was made about the time of the signing of our late Treaty.

And what Search is to be made every where after Offenders, even privileg'd Places not exempted! How prodigious is the Reward which is given to the Informers? We have all the Reason in the World to believe, that the very Names of *East-India* Manufactures will be forgotten in that Kingdom.

Are any of our People now so fond as to believe, that such an Edict as this shall ever be repeal'd in favour of *Great Britain*? Will his most Christian Majesty grant us the Liberty of importing those Manufactures, which he has refus'd to his own Subjects? And to what end should they be imported, when they are never to be us'd either in his Kingdom or Colonies?

We now see the Reason why the Clause for repealing his Arrets and Prohibitions was restrained to those only which concern the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*;  
it

it is because his most Christian Majesty resolves, that the *Manufactures of the East-Indies, China or the Levant*, shall not be imported at all into any part of his Dominions.

My Argument tends to this : If *East-India* Manufactures are to be struck out of the List of re-exported Goods ; if we shall carry none of them into *France*, the Valuation of that List at 500,000*l.* which they would have us believe to be the Measure of what we shall re-export by this Treaty, and which I have reduc'd to very little more than a fifth part of that Sum ; will, by striking off *East-India* Manufactures, be brought down to a very Trifle.

It is insisted on *that the Trade between England and France not only MAY BE, but always HAS BEEN, a beneficial Trade to this Nation.*

They laid it down as a Fundamental, and they explain their meaning thus :

‘ That notwithstanding the several Tariffs and additional Customs and Prohibitions laid on our Goods by the *French*, it has always been carry’d on to the Gain and Advantage of *England*.

‘ That take a Medium of any three Years for above forty Years past, and calculate the Exports and Imports to and from *France* ; and it shall appear the Ballance of Trade was always on the *English* side, to the Loss and Disadvantage of the *French*.’

Now

Now would not any Man have believ'd, from this confident Assertion, that they were very sure of the Ground upon which they stood? Would any Man believe that the several Tariffs or Prohibitions of *France* had hinder'd our Exports to that Kingdom? Or that the Imports of any one Year had exceeded our Exports? Or if in any one Year they could be said to exceed, would not every Man naturally conclude, that upon a Calculation of that and any two other Years, the Ballance was on the *English* side? Or that *France* was to pay us more for our Exports, than we were to pay in *France* for the Goods and Merchandizes of that Country? Would not every one of their Readers have expected to see a particular Account both of Exports and Imports, with a Valuation of all the Parcels; and at the foot of the Account a Ballance in Money to be received from *France*, for the Overplus of Goods exported thither? But nothing like this was ever produced, nor indeed could be, as appears by the Preamble of the Act for prohibiting the *French* Trade in the 30th Year of King *Charles* the second, in these Words: 'Forasmuch as it hath been by long Experience found that the importing of *French* Wines, Brandy, Linen, Silks, Salt, and Paper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product, or Manufactures of the Territories and Dominions of the *French* King, hath much

Preamble  
to the Act  
of Ch. II.  
against the  
French  
Trade.

Vol. I. S ' ex-



‘ exhausted the Treasure of this Nation,  
 ‘ lessened the Value of the native Commo-  
 ‘ dities and Manufacture thereof, and caus’d  
 ‘ great Detriment to this Kingdom in gene-  
 ‘ ral : Be it enacted, &c.

The Advocates for the *French* Trade gave indeed an Account of Goods exported from *England* into *France* for the Year 1687. without any Valuation of the Particulars; so that they might swell the total Value, at the foot of the Account, to as great a Sum as they thought fit. Few of their Readers had sufficient Skill to contradict them : But let the Sum Total be either 1000 *l.* or 500,000 *l.* what is this to the purpose, if they have given us no Account at all of our Imports from that Country ? How shall we be able to judge whether we were Gainers or Losers by that Trade ? Or to which of the two Countries a Ballance was to be paid in Money ? Is it possible for any Man to know whether our Imports or Exports have exceeded, by an Account only of those Goods which have been exported from this Kingdom ?

Suppose any private Gentleman, who is not very exact in keeping his own Accounts (which very often happens to be the Case) should require his Steward to inform him, whether his Income or Expences have exceeded : And the Steward should tell him, that his clear Rents, besides Taxes and Reprises, amounted to 5000 *l. per annum* ;  
 would

would he be satisfy'd with such an Answer? Would he think it any more than half an Answer to his Question? Could he be informed by this of the State of his Expences? Or whether his Income or Expences had exceeded? Would he not immediately conclude, that such a Fellow as this had a mind to be dipping into his Estate, and to take advantage of his Negligence?

I therefore will give such Accounts myself as shall demonstrate, beyond all possibility of Contradiction,

*That the Trade between England and France, before our high Duties and Prohibitions upon French Goods, has been always detrimental to this Nation.*

And I challenge any Man to produce an Account of any one Year before that time, by which the Fact shall appear otherwise.

In the next place I will have regard to these Writers Maxim, 'That Cheapness and Dearness of any Commodity, not absolutely necessary to Life, increases or decreases the Consumption of it:.' And yet if the Duties upon *French* Goods here, shall be no more than by the eighth and ninth Articles of the late Treaty of Commerce, and the Duties and Prohibitions upon our Goods in *France* are to continue according to the Terms of that Treaty, I shall make it very probable,

That we shall export a great deal *less*, and import a great deal *more* than we ever did before; and that consequently the *French* Trade must be more detrimental than ever to this Nation.

And since they propos'd a Rule for trying the Value of the *French* Trade, *viz.* the Exports and Imports between both Countries, I will be contented to join Issue with them, and try this Trade by their own Rule.

And tho I believe a worse Year cannot be produc'd for my purpose than that of 1685. when the above-mention'd Prohibition of King *Charles* the Second was repeal'd by King *James* the Second; I shall present my Readers with the very Account of all the Exports and Imports of that Year, which was laid before the House of Commons in 1713, with a Valuation of all the Particulars. It will be easily seen, at the foot of that Account, how much was gain'd or lost by that Trade.

This will deserve the Consideration of every *Englishman*, who has any Love for his native Country. From hence every one will be able to make a true Judgment, not only how much Money was gain'd or lost to *England* by that Trade, but also what Consequences it must have produc'd to the Lands and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

But

But before I give the Account of Exports and Imports between *France* and *England*, I must answer some Objections. ‘ Suppose, *say they*, we sold 400,000 *l.* a Year to *France* in *English* Manufactures, and took back from *France* 800,000 *l.* value in the Produce and Manufacture of that Kingdom, yet may we be gainers by this Trade.’ *The Reasons they give for it are,*

1. ‘ That the making and vending of 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures, is the Employ and Subsistence of a prodigious Multitude of Poor; whereas the Import of the Foreign Goods being a superfluous Expence, goes out of the Hands of but a few.

2. ‘ That it were better to abate 100,000 *l.* a Year in the Publick Balance, than not export 400,000 *l.* a Year in Manufactures.’ But how is it they would prove that we may export 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures, and import double that Value, and yet be gainers by that Trade? They say,

1. That we gain either 5 per Cent. or 10 per Cent. or 15 per Cent. upon the Sale of our Goods in *France*, over and above the 400,000 *l.* paid for the Goods in *England*.

2. In the next place they suppose, that the Freight of such a Value of Goods exported cannot be less than 50,000 *l.* which must be also paid by *France* to this Nation. But because the Gain they suppose may be

§ 3

made

made upon the Sale, and the Freight to be paid for our Shipping, are not sufficient, with the 400,000 *l.* of Exports, to balance the Imports of the Value of 800,000 *l.* this third Reason for their Assertion is certainly the most mysterious that ever was: and that I may not wrong them, I give it in their very Words.

3. 'If you allow, *say they*, 10 per Cent. gain'd by what we send to *France*, then this 50,000 *l.* paid on the Freight of our Ships, is equal to 500,000 *l.* exported in Goods: If 10 per Cent. is too much, and you think we gain but 5 per Cent. then it is equal to a Million exported: And so the Account gains either way. *And they say farther,*

4. 'That they have heard the *French* Trade employs a thousand Sail of our Ships, which they do not think improbable; however, they suppose that half the Number have been employ'd in that Trade.'

*Answers.* Now against this extraordinary Way of Reasoning, I must insist upon it, that the Account of Exports and Imports of Goods between both Nations, is a certain and infallible Way of trying whether the *French* Trade has been advantageous to this Kingdom.

I believe they are very right, that the making and vending 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures is *the Employ and Subsistence of a prodigious*

*prodigious Multitude of Poor.* I have not known any where in the Country, that a Husband, his Wife, and three or four Children, have ask'd any Relief from the Parish, if the whole Labour of such a Family could procure 20 *l. per ann.* So that 4 *l. per Head* is the common annual Subsistence of working People in the Country, and consequently the making and vending such a quantity of Manufactures, to the Value of 400,000 *l.* is the Employ and Subsistence of a hundred thousand People.

And yet this Employment and Subsistence of so many Poor may be purchas'd a great deal too dear, if double the Numbers shall by this means be depriv'd of their Employment and Subsistence.

For what can these People mean, when they say, that *the Import of Foreign Goods being a superfluous Expence, goes out of the Hands of but a few?* I suppose they mean, the Money that is carry'd out to purchase these Superfluities. It is very true, the Money goes out of the Hands of but very few; but the Superfluities introduced for it, cannot chuse but deprive Multitudes here of their Employment and Subsistence.

I would ask them (the Nature of the *French Trade* consider'd, and that it consists in Manufactures) what Goods they think can be purchas'd for this Money, that shall not interfere with any of our own Manufactures? That shall not hinder our own

People from making the like or the very same? It will follow then, that we cannot introduce the Value of 800,000 *l.* in Foreign Manufactures, without putting as many of our own to a stand, and depriving as many People of their Employments as can be subsisted for so great a Sum. If they say we buy Wines, we pay other Nations for them with our Manufactures; so that 'tis the same thing as if they were of our making.

It is true, we have the Employment of as many People, as can be subsisted, by making and vending the Value of 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures for the *French Trade*, according to this Supposition, as a Recompence for giving up the Employment and Subsistence of as many as can be maintain'd by twice as great a Value. But what kind of Equivalent is this? To subsist a hundred thousand, we shall starve double the Number.

I have that Charity for the poor People, that I would, as they say, *abate 100,000 l. in the Publick Balance, rather than not export 400,000 l. a Year in Manufactures.* But how shall this be done? How is it possible for us by Trade to abate this or any other Part of the Publick Balance, without starving greater Numbers than shall be employ'd in exporting those Manufactures? I deny that any such thing is possible.

But

But they put a Case, That we may export 400,000 *l.* and import 800,000 *l.* (they must mean both in Manufactures) and yet be gainers by the Trade.

They think it very certain, that we shall gain either 5, or 10, or 15 *per Cent.* upon the Sale of our Goods in *France*. But where is that Merchant that depends upon 10 *per Cent.* in an Average upon the Sale of Goods to *Leghorn*? And then can such Profit be expected from so near a Country as *France*? or from a Voyage that can be performed in a third Part of the time?

But let the Advance upon the Sale of our Goods in *France* be as much beyond the 400,000 *l.* (either 5, or 10, or 15 *per Cent.*) as they please to make it, will not the Sale of *French* Goods here be at least as much *per Cent.* beyond their suppos'd Value of 800,000 *l.*? It is notorious, that all the *French* Silks and most of their Linens were sold here by Commission (I have heard this from the very Gentlemen who were their Factors) so that the Property was never out of the *French* Merchant, till after the Sale of them in *England*: and by consequence whatsoever was advanc'd upon the *French* Goods here, beyond the Value of them clear on board in *France*, was still adding to the Balance which was due to that Kingdom, in their own way of accounting: And if our Imports were as great again as our Exports, the Advance to  
*France*



*France* upon 800,000 *l.* was as much again as the Advance to *England* upon 400,000 *l.* They had better take the Account both of Exports and Imports clear on board from both Countries, than pretend to any Advance upon the Sale of our Goods in *France*. The Balance against *England* would be so much the greater, by a greater Advance upon their Goods than ours.

*The Charge  
of Freight  
consider'd.*

Another thing they imagine is, that 50,000 *l.* more ought to be added to our Goods upon account of Freight; and shall nothing be added to the *French* Goods upon the same Account? Had we nothing to pay to *France* for the Freight of their Ships? However, to gratify these Men, I will suppose for once, that the whole Trade between *England* and *France* was carry'd on in *English* Bottoms: Yet, why 50,000 *l.* Increase upon our 400,000 *l.* for Freight? The Freight for Goods imported from the Plantations, *Turky*, and the *East-Indies*, is already reckon'd in the Value of them at the time of their Re-Exportation; so that all former Freight is part of that Value which makes up the 400,000 *l.* and can therefore add no Increase beyond that Sum. The Freight therefore can be nothing else than the Payment of the Carriage from *England* into *France*; and can the Carriage of 400,000 *l.* value in Goods, such as we usually sent to *France*, amount to 50,000 *l.*?

What

What can be the Freight to *France*? And what quantity of Tonnage must be necessary for the Carriage of such a Value of our Goods? So many of our Ships have heretofore gone with empty Holds for the Back-carriage of Wines and other heavy Goods, that 20 s. per Ton will be thought very great Freight for so short a Voyage as to any Part of *France* in the Ocean. And certainly 150,000 l. value of *East-India* and *Turky* Goods will lie in 200 Tons of Shipping, and 800 Tons of Shipping must needs be sufficient for 200,000 l. value of our Woollen Manufactures. A Million of Pounds weight of Sugar or Tobacco are not above 500 Tons, and 5000 Tons of Shipping are sufficient for about 40,000 l. value in Corn. Then of what Goods would these Men have the 400,000 l. to consist, to make the Freight or Carriage to *France* amount to 50,000 l. or to any more than 6500 l? Can it be imagin'd, that 6500 Tons of Shipping are not sufficient for the Carriage of all the above-mentioned 400,000 l. in Goods?

And will not this Sum be abundantly recompensed by the Advance to *France* upon the Sale of 800,000 l. value of Goods in *England*, when there can be an Advance to the latter only upon the Sale of half that Value? I am obliged to them for this Argument.

But

But if 40,000 *l.* could be gain'd to us over and above the Value of 400,000 *l.* upon the Sale of these Goods in *France*; and if also 50,000 *l.* were to be paid to us for Freight; would this make the Account even? Would there not be still against us 310,000 *l.* upon the Balance?

*Whether  
Freight be  
all clear  
Profit.*

To make good this Difference, they have recourse to the most extraordinary Argument I ever read. They suppose, that what is gain'd by Freight is all Profit, and that 10, or perhaps 5 *per Cent.* is the Profit we receive for Goods sold to *France*:  
 ' If you allow, *say they*, 10 *per Cent.* gain'd  
 ' by what we send to *France*, then this  
 ' 50,000 *l.* paid on the Freight of our Ships  
 ' is equal to 500,000 *l.* exported in Goods:  
 ' If 10 *per Cent.* is too much, and you  
 ' think we gain but 5 *per Cent.* then it is  
 ' equal to a Million.'

What they mean seems to be this, That Freight is all Profit; and that 5 or 10 *per Cent.* being gain'd to the Nation by exporting Manufactures, this Freight is equal to the Gain upon 500,000 *l.* or a Million.

Now I ask them, Will this 50,000 *l.* (whether given us, or, as they wittily express it, *paid for Freight, all neat Money without any Equivalent*) prevent our losing 310,000 *l.* upon the Balance? The having it with or without an Equivalent, makes nothing to their Purpose. If 50,000 *l.* should be

be paid to *England* either *gratis* or for Freight, will it make the Poor amends for depriving them of Employment and Subsistence of more than six times as great a Value?

But how comes Money paid for Freight to be all clear Profit? Does the Builder or the Owner grow so much richer than the Merchant or the Manufacturer? Is not Shipping as much a Manufacture as Woollen, Silk, Linen, &c. And should not all be equally promoted, in proportion to the Employment they give the People? And the more Manufactures shall be made in *England*, will there not be so much more Encouragement for our Shipping? And if the Introduction of 800,000 *l.* value in *French* Manufactures, should so interfere with our own, that we should make ourselves the Value of 400,000 *l.* less than we did before; should we not have less Employment for our Shipping? I conclude therefore, that these Advocates for the *French* Trade understand nothing of the Subjects upon which they are employ'd to write.

They would suggest, that the *French* Trade has employ'd 1000 Sail of Shipping, or at least the one half: 500 or 1000 Sail: Bless us! what a Trade is this?

*Numbers of  
Ships employ'd in  
the French  
Trade.*

They, for a good Reason I know, would not willingly have it thought that we ever imported so much as 16000 Tuns of Wine and Brandy; and I should be glad they would

would shew, that we ever imported in any one Year above 10000 Tuns of all other Goods. Then 6500 Tuns, at four Voyages in a Year, will be sufficient both to carry our Exports to *France*, and perform all the Back-carriage. 6500 Tuns at 80 Tuns to a Ship, make about 80 Ships in the whole; but then they are such as hardly reserve the name of Ships. Is this their 500 or 1000 Sail of Shipping?

Upon the whole matter, I think, an exact Account of Exports and Imports is the only infallible way to shew whether we have gain'd or lost by our Trade with *France*. It is undeniable, that the *French* advance more upon the Sale of 800,000 *l.* value in Goods sold here, than we can upon the Sale of half that value of our Goods in *France*; that we gain very little by the Freight of Goods thither; and that notwithstanding our Gain in this way, the Ballance against us is still the same, or greater. And since neither our Advance upon the Sale of Goods in *France*, nor the Freight we are to receive from thence, is capable of making any Alteration in this Ballance; I must conclude, that the Advantages or Disadvantages of that Trade must be try'd by an Account of Exports and Imports between both Kingdoms.

I must next consider the several Cautions prescrib'd to me by these People, and also instruct my Readers how they ought to judge

judge of the *French Trade* by the help of such an Account.

As confident as they were at their first setting out, of proving the Trade advantageous to us by the Exports and Imports between both Countries, they seem to have laid aside all thoughts of that Argument, and to be afraid of nothing so much as of the Accounts which were laid before the last Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs, and which I have promis'd to publish, with a Valuation of the Particulars.

They plie me therefore with several Cautions concerning the first Account which is to come abroad, the Substance of all of them is as follows :

‘ That it may be such an Account, as the  
‘ Commissioners of the Customs will own to  
‘ be true.

‘ That it may take in not only the Ex-  
‘ ports of *London*, but of all the Out-Ports ;  
‘ and not only of *English* Goods, but of  
‘ all foreign Goods re-exported.

‘ That to the Valuation of all these Goods,  
‘ at the time of their Exportation, 10 *per.*  
‘ *Cent.* may be added for the Profit of their  
‘ Sale in *France*.

‘ That to this may be added the Freight  
‘ for exporting those Goods from hence to  
‘ *France*; and not only this, but also the  
‘ Freight for the Importation of such of  
‘ them

‘ them as were foreign, and not of our own  
 ‘ Growth and Manufacture.’

Thus much concerning our Exports:  
 then for the Imports from that Kingdom,  
 I am desired,

‘ That the Quantities of them may by  
 ‘ no means exceed those of the Custom-  
 ‘ house Accounts, neither for *London* nor  
 ‘ the Out-Ports.

‘ That the Valuation of them may not  
 ‘ exceed the Rates given in *France*, and such  
 ‘ as are to be seen in the Books of the Cus-  
 ‘ tom-house.

‘ That the Employment of our own Ship-  
 ‘ ping in bringing home these Goods may  
 ‘ be justly estimated; which tho paid by  
 ‘ our selves, *they say*, is infinitely our Ad-  
 ‘ vantage.

‘ And lastly, That a reasonable Allow-  
 ‘ ance may be made for the Medium of  
 ‘ Corn exported, when a dear Year hap-  
 ‘ pens; which they think is one in seven, or  
 ‘ at least one in ten.’

I am for making all reasonable Allow-  
 ances to these Writers: I shall therefore  
 grant them every thing they desire, or give  
 them a Reason why I refuse it.

And first, as I have promis’d to begin  
 with the Account of Exports and Imports  
 from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686.  
 I shall give the Readers that very Account of  
 both, which was laid before the last Parlia-  
 ment by the Commissioners of the Customs,  
 and

and which they must therefore own to be a true one. They themselves upon the sight of it, shall be convinc'd that I have not diminish'd the Exports of any kind of Goods, or increas'd the Quantities of any Goods imported, either for the Port of London, or any of the Out-Ports of this Kingdom.

And for the Valuation of all these Goods at that time, I believe I shall be thought, in the Opinion of every skilful Merchant, not to undervalue our own Exports: Let my Adversaries give a truer Valuation if they can.

But why is it that they will not be contented with the Value of our Goods clear on board? Why must 10 per Cent. be advanced upon the Value here, by the Sale of them in France? There will be the same Justice in advancing 10 per Cent. beyond the Value of French Goods clear on board, upon the Sale of them in England. This will very much aggravate the Account, to the disadvantage of the French Trade. However, if they will insist upon it, it shall be done.

They will object here, that we bought the French Goods clear on board in France, brought them home in our own Shipping, and could therefore have no Price to pay to France for these Goods beyond their first Value: That, on the other hand, we sold no Goods to France clear on board in England, nor before their Arrival in that King-

Vol. I.

T

dom;



dom; so that the Risque of the Sea was to be paid for by *France* to this Nation, as well as the Value of the Goods in *England*.

Both these Facts I must deny: vast Quantities of *French* Goods were sold in *England* by Commission, so that the Property of these Goods was never out of the *French* Merchants before the Sale of them in this Kingdom, as observ'd already; and therefore we were oblig'd to pay to *France* not only the Value of the Goods in that Country, but the Adventure of them into *England*. This is known to have been the Case of all their wrought Silks, and great part of their Linens; they were sold in *England* by Commission, and the *French* Nation was paid not only for the Value of them there, but for the Adventure of them hither. On the other hand, I must deny that all the *English* Goods were sold in *France* by Commission, and they will never be able to prove it. But be this as it will, a much greater Value of *French* Goods was sold in *England* by Commission, than of *English* Goods in *France*; so that if any thing is to be advanc'd upon the Sale beyond the Value clear on board, for the Adventure of the Sea, as much in proportion ought to be advanc'd beyond the Value of the Goods of the one Nation as well as the other. And if this Rule ought in justice to be observ'd, these Men must be very well contented with the Value of our Goods clear on board

board in *England*, without any Allowance to be made for the Risque or Adventure of the Sea.

But why 10 *per Cent.* Profit upon the Sale of either *English* or *French* Goods? Are the Countries at so great a distance? Is the Voyage so very dangerous? Is not the Risque of the Sea to be recompens'd with less Profit? What Merchant is there in *England*, who would not think 2 or 3 *per Cent.* sufficient Profit for a Voyage from one of these Countries to the other? However, if they will demand 10 *per Cent.* Profit in the one Case, in justice I ought to insist upon it in the other.

I come, in the next place, to the Freight, <sup>Whether</sup> which they desire may be also added to the <sup>Freight</sup> Value of the *English* Goods exported into <sup>should be</sup> *France*. For my own part I think nothing <sup>added to</sup> more reasonable, than that *France* should <sup>the Value</sup> pay the Carriage of all Goods which she consumes; and if the Carriage must be perform'd in *English* Bottoms, the Money must be paid to *England*. If this has been the Case formerly, we have little reason to imagine it will be so hereafter; they are so much of late improved in Shipping, that they will certainly be Carriers for themselves, if that shall be accounted any thing.

But indeed with respect to the Goods exported to that Country, it ought to be accounted very little. Every Master here was ready, as is very well known, to take

on board in *England* the Goods of every *English* Merchant gratis, for the sake of Freight for the Back-carriage ; which seldom exceeded 20 s. per Tun, from every Part of *France* in the Ocean. Yet to allow them 5 or 10 s. per Tun for the Freight of all our Exports into *France*, it will amount to a very inconsiderable Sum, and such as hardly deserves the mention. But I will be sure not to forget their Caution at the foot of our Exports to that Kingdom.

The last Demand in behalf of our exported Goods, is, that the Freight for the Importation of such of them as were foreign, shall be added to the value of them at the time of their Exportation. In the Valuation of our Goods clear on board outwards, the Freight for the Importation of such as were brought hither from our Plantations, *Turkey* or the *East-Indies*, is always reckon'd as part of their Value at their Exportation. That which they want is, that the Freight for them into *England* should be reckon'd twice over. I commend them for this Conceit, and I persuade my self they will never lose any thing for want of asking.

As for the Quantity and Valuation of all the Goods imported, they will find by the Account it self, that I do not exceed the Quantities return'd to the last Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs ; and as to their Values, I shall take the best Advice I am able : and I will allow them, or any other Person in the World, to correct every

every one of my Mistakes; and as I shall have occasion to produce other Accounts hereafter, I will allow every reasonable Correction.

They proceed in the next place, to the vast Article of Shipping employ'd for the Importation of Goods from France, which tho paid by our selves, they think the Value of this Advantage ought to be estimated at the foot of the Account, and reckon'd as part of our Profit by the French Trade. And a great many comparative and superlative Words are made use of, to harangue their Readers into a Belief of this Advantage.

For my own part, I shall not dispute at present, whether the Nation is a Gainer by employing her own Ships in the French Trade, and paying nothing to France for the Importation of Goods from that Country. I shall take it for granted, if they please, that the thing is Fact, and that the Employment of our own Shipping, even to import Goods for ourselves, is our Advantage.

Yet what shall be accounted the Extent of this Advantage? It can certainly be no greater than the Freight we are to pay for the Goods we import into this Kingdom.

And what is the Value of all this Freight? 30000 Tuns of Shipping are certainly sufficient in one single Voyage to carry all the

T 3

Goods

What Shipping is sufficient for Export and Import from France in the Ocean.

Goods that ever were exported to *France*, or imported thence in any one Year. If they think this not sufficient, I desire they will inform their Readers what Goods were ever imported from that Kingdom, that requir'd a greater Quantity of Shipping. The Freight, as I have said before, cannot exceed 20 *s.* per Tun, to and from any Part of *France* on the Ocean; so that the whole

*Value of it per ann.* Value of this Advantage cannot exceed 30,000 *l.* per annum.

But are we able to import such Quantities of Wines, and other Goods, from *France*, without lessening in proportion the Importation of the like Goods from *Portugal*, *Italy*, and other Countries? And are not our own Ships also employ'd in these Trades as well as that of *France*? And what

*The Value of that to Italy, Portugal, &c. per ann.* is the Freight to *Italy*, *Portugal*, &c.? 4 *l.* per Tun out and home at a Medium; and consequently for 30,000 Tons, 120,000 *l.* per ann. So that for the employing our own Shipping in the *French* Trade, to the Value of 30,000 *l.* per ann. we are to lay by our Shipping in the *Portugal* and *Italian* Trades, of the Value of 120,000 *l.* per ann. Certainly they will no more insist upon the great Advantage of employing our own Shipping in the Importation of Goods from *France*: instead of increasing the Employment of our Shipping, they must needs be sensible that it tends to the Destruction of our Navigation.

Lastly

Laſtly, for their dear Year of Corn, I ſhall make them no Allowance : Let them produce at any time their dear Year, with the whole Exports and Imports of that Year, and it ſhall be allow'd. But they are very much miſtaken, if they think our Exportation of Corn for this Year 1713 can be any Rule for the time to come. We had, by the Superiority of our Troops in the late War, forc'd almoſt all the Hands of the *French* King's Subjects from the Plough into his Armies, and made a Dearth in his Dominions : at other times *France* is able to ſupply herſelf with Corn, and even other Countries when they want it ; and ſhe would very ſeldom buy from us, without the Bounty we give the Buyers. And whenſoever they are almoſt ſtarving for want of Bread, they will buy from every Country, whether Enemies or Friends, without a Treaty of Commerce ; as appears by what they did this very Year, tho the late Treaty was not made effectual by a Law.

Thus I think I have conſider'd every one of their Cautions ; I have reſolv'd to take every one of them that can be thought reaſonable, and I have given Reaſons for rejecting all the reſt : And this is what I had to ſay to this Matter. I muſt now give a few ſhort Inſtructions how to judge of the *French* Trade by the Account which I have promis'd.

T 4

I. Every

1. Every one will be able to see, if we have imported more Goods than we have exported, to the Value of 800,000*l.* that we had so much Money to pay to that Kingdom.

2. If there are not above 16 Millions of current Silver in this Kingdom, every Farmer who has Corn to sell at Market, every Gentleman who has Rent to receive from his Tenant, will be sensible of the Inconvenience, if a 20th Part of all our current Money should be yearly exported by our Trade to *France*, and not repaid by that with any other Country; and if it should be repaid from any other Country, it would be no Thanks at all to *France*.

3. Every one will perceive that this Balance must be paid for Wines or Manufactures, and that an equal Value of both must be hinder'd from being made at home, or from being imported from other Foreign Countries.

4. We purchase Wines and Manufactures from other Countries, with Manufactures of our own making; so that 'tis the same thing as if we made them all ourselves. Whence it follows, that if Wines or Manufactures, equal to such a Balance as I have mention'd, should be imported from *France*, it must prevent the making in *England* Manufactures of like Value.

5. And

5. And Lastly, If of every Manufacture at a Medium, four fifth Parts of the Price are given to the Labour bestow'd upon it, and one fifth to the Rents, for the Wool, Leather, or other Product of the Lands; and if the Manufactures, imported from France equal to the Balance of 800,000 *l.* as above-mention'd, prevent the making of others of like Value in England, every one will perceive, that the Landed Interest must lose 160,000 *l. per ann.* of their Rents, and as many People must be depriv'd of their Employments, as are subsisted for 640,000 *l. per ann.* who must therefore come to the Lands for a Maintenance.

---

An



An ACCOUNT of the Imports and Exports to and from England and France, from Michaelmas 1685, to Michaelmas 1686. Which was laid before the PARLIAMENT in 1713, by the Commissioners of the Customs; with a just Valuation of all the Parcels, shewing the Loss that England sustain'd by our TRADE with France that Year.

An ACCOUNT of Goods imported into the Port of London from France, from Michaelmas 1685, to Michaelmas 1686.

		at	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Nchovies Ditto Annotto Bugles Great Small Lace	94	Double Barrels	0	15	0	per Barrel	70	10	0
	354	Single Barrels	0	7	6	per Barrel	132	15	0
	2100	lib.	0	2	6	per lib.	262	10	0
	1241	lib.	0	4	0	per lib.	248	4	0
	100	lib.	0	6	8	per lib.	33	6	8
Books unbound Brandy	165	lib.	0	8	0	per lib.	66	8	0
	229	Ct.	1	0	0	per Ct.	229	0	0
Basket Rods Bracelets or Necklaces of Glass	1568	Tuns	20	0	0	per Tun	31377	1	3
	215	Gallons	0	6	8	per Bundle	307	0	0
	921	Bundles	1	4	0	per Groce	44	8	0
	37	Small Groce							Boulteel

L.	184	d.	0	0
s.	8	d.	0	0
	175		4	4
	59		7	6
	4253		15	0
	2161		17	0
	1398		15	0
	38		0	0
	32		6	0
	112		5	0
	4570		10	0
	38		15	0
	120		0	0
	324		0	0
	2230		10	0
	691		17	6
	102		3	9
	50		0	0
	180		0	0
	13558		4	6
	350		17	6
	1391		12	6
	37		0	0
	19		17	6
	12942		11	3
	96		0	0

L.	at	s.	d.	per Piece
0	2	10	0	per 12 Pieces
1	1	5	0	per Ct.
0	0	16	8	per Ct.
0	0	0	6	per lib.
1	10	0	0	per Piece
2	0	0	0	per Piece
0	0	0	2	per Piece
1	0	0	0	per Ct.
6	0	0	0	per Ct.
10	6	0	0	per Timber
0	6	0	8	per Piece
2	0	0	0	per Dozen
1	10	0	0	per Cafe
7	10	0	0	per Ct.
1	5	0	0	per Ct.
45	0	0	0	per Dozen
30	0	0	0	per Dozen
				Value.
3	10	0	0	per Ct.
4	10	0	0	per Ct.
2	0	0	0	per Ct.
0	0	0	9	per lib.
0	15	0	0	per Ct.
12	0	0	0	per Ton

Boulteel Raines	368 Pieces
Buckrams	842 Pieces
Cheefe	47 ½ Ct. weight.
Cork	5104 ½ Ct. weight.
Capers	86474 lib.
Dornix with Caddas	932 ½ Pieces
Ditto with Silk	19 Pieces
Fleams to let Blood	3876 Pieces
Flax undress'd	112 ¼ Ct. weight.
Feathers for Beds	761 ¼ Ct. weight.
Martins Skins	37½ Timber
Fans for Corn	360 Pieces
Fans for Women	162 Dozens
Glasf for Windows	1487 Cafes
Glasf-Pipes great	92 ¼ Ct.
Rafins Solis	81 ¼ Ct.
Looking-Glaffes	2 Dozen
Glasf Sights for ditto	6 Dozen
Goods unrated	
Gauls	100 ¼ Ct.
Almonds Sweet	309 ¼ Ct.
Annifeeds	18 ½ Ct.
Pepper	350 lib.
Prunes	17256 ¼ Ct.
Iron	160 Ct.

	at	l.	s.	d.	per li.	per hundred Ells	per head. of 120 Ells	l.	s.	d.	
Inde unwrought	932	0	2	6				116	10	0	
British Linen	260	6	13	4				13	10	8	
Canvas Vinty	6145	5	0	0				30726	5	0	
Canvas Norman, narrow	1370	6	0	0				8221	0	0	
Broad	1							15	0	0	
Ditto	263	2	0	0				5263	0	0	
Cambricks	41057	0	1	4				2737	2	8	
Diaper Napkin	7437	0	4	0				1487	8	0	
Ditto Tabling	384	0	1	4				25	16	0	
Damask Napkin	143	0	4	0				28	12	0	
Ditto Tabling	47	5	0	0				288	15	0	
Dowlas	14	10	0	0				7	10	0	
Germany Broad	15183	0	1	8				56	5	0	
Ditto Narrow	20035	5	0	0				100175	0	0	
Linen	2021	1	10	0				3031	10	8	
Lockrams	124	0	2	8				16	10	8	
Gentins	29	1	6	8				39	6	8	
Lutestrings Catings	18	30	0	0				540	0	0	
Minikings	1 Tun	63	0	0				118	0	0	
Ordinary Oil	1 Tun 206 Gallons	17	0	0				34	0	0	
Sallet Oil	2 Tuns	8	0	0				904	0	0	
Train Oil	113 Hogheads	0	10	0				10	0	0	
Olives	20 Reams	0	7	6				7	10	0	
Blue Paper	20 Reams	0	5	0				1934	0	0	
Ditto Cap	77336										
Ditto Copy											

Ditto

L.	s.	d.
1252	19	0
3318	0	0
64	0	0
426	18	0
512	12	0
183	0	4
2349	0	0
16	0	0
1628	0	0
14766	0	0
38	0	0
1784	0	0
420	0	0
63	0	0
1357	1	0
8197	19	0
31	19	0
61	6	0
52	10	0
193	17	0
6474	12	0
53	16	0
20347	6	0
45	0	0

L.	s.	d.	per Ream
1670	0	15	0
2	0	0	per Ream
2	0	0	per Mount
0	6	0	per Ounce
0	7	0	per Ounce
0	4	0	per Dozen
0	6	0	per Ct.
3	5	0	per Tun
1	0	0	per lib.
2	19	0	per lib.
0	15	0	per lib.
2	0	0	per Wey
1	10	0	per lib.
1	10	0	per Ct.
0	3	0	per lib.
2	10	0	per Ct.
1	0	0	per Ct.
8	0	0	per Tun
0	15	0	per Tun
0	15	0	per lib.
1	4	0	per Dozen lib.
1	4	0	per Dozen lib.
1	0	0	per Dozen lib.
1	10	0	per Piece

Ditto Deny	1670 Reams
Ditto Royal and Larger Paper	1659 Reams
Plaster of Paris	32 Mounts
Plate Silver White	1423 Ounces
Ditto Gilt	1367 Ounces
Quails	915 Dozen
Rosen	7048 1/2 Ct. weight
Rape of Grapes	5 Tuns
Thrown Silk	1628 lib.
Wrought Silk	5906 1/2 lib.
Raw Silk	51 lib.
Salt	892 Wey
Saffron	280 lib.
Steel	42 Ct. weight
Succeds	9047 lib.
Soap	3279 Ct. weight
Seaholly Roots	31 1/2 Ct. weight
Cyder	7 Tuns 168 Gallons
Casa Stones	70 Tuns
Thred Silbers	178 1/2 lib.
Ditto Whied Brown	6395 1/2 Dozen lib.
Ditto Piecing	44 1/2 Dozen lib.
Ditto Bridges	20347 1/2 Dozen lib.
Ticks for Beds	30 Pieces



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	8	15	0
	225	0	0
	34	0	0
	143	12	6
	379	0	0
	43	10	0
	171	0	0
	142	4	0
	38	6	8
	75	0	0
	1244	8	0
	927	1	8
	36	5	0
	71	12	6
	67	0	0
	20	0	0
	11	10	0
	203	10	0
	17	5	8
	23	6	0
	122	0	0
	19	7	6
	15	6	8
	1011	10	1
	569126	0	0

Total of the Imports into the Port of London,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Turbith	0	5	0	per lib.
Oil of Turpentine	0	0	6	per lib.
Hermadactiles	0	2	0	per lib.
Bdellium	0	2	6	per lib.
Alkermes Syrup	0	6	8	per lib.
Ciceres	0	0	6	per lib.
Cantharides	0	5	0	per lib.
Garden Seeds	0	0	8	per lib.
Oil of Spike	0	1	8	per lib.
Fennel Seeds	0	0	6	per lib.
Prunelloes	0	1	0	per lib.
Verdigrease	0	1	8	per lib.
Labdanum	0	1	0	per lib.
Fennugreek	0	15	0	per Ct.
Orange-Flower Water	0	5	0	per Gallon
Rose Leaves	0	1	0	per lib.
Cortex Capernum	0	1	0	per lib.
Antimonium Crudum	1	0	0	per Ct.
Benjamin	0	5	0	per lib.
Cumin-Seeds	1	13	4	per Ct.
Almonds Bitter	2	0	0	per Ct.
Lentiles	0	0	3	per lib.
Sal Armoniack	0	1	8	per lib.
Turpentine Common	0	10	0	per Ct.

35 lib.
9000 lib.
340 lib.
1149 lib.
1137 lib.
1740 lib.
684 lib.
4266 lib.
460 lib.
3000 lib.
24888 lib.
11125 lib.
725 lib.
95 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.
268 Gallons
400 lib.
230 lib.
203 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.
69 lib.
14 Ct.
61 Ct.
1550 lib.
184 lib.
2023 Ct.

Besides several other Drugs, Pomegranates, Apples, Cherries, dry'd Plums and Peary, Onions, Rice, Beans, Oranges and Lemons, Lawns, *Muscovia* and *Polonia* Linnen, Sugar, Honey, Hops, Teazles, Bedge and Goat Skins, Gloves, Jett, Oaker, Oakham, Hoops, Bricks, Orchard, Twine, Quills, Rackets, Rings of Wire, Canes, Rofs Spils, Wall-Balls, Glafs Vials, Inkhorns, Ink for Printers, Burrs for Mill-Stones, Table-Books and Pastboards for Books, Tinder-Boxes, Rubbing and Comb-Brushes, Cates for Needles, Beaver-Wool, Freze, knit Waistcoats, Stuffs and Cloth of Wooden, Spruce Canvas, and Canvas tufted with Thred.

An ACCOUNT of Goods imported from France into all the Out Ports of England, from Michaelmas 1685 to Michaelmas 1686, (except Deal, Dartmouth, Whitby and Milford, for Michaelmas Quarter 1686.)

	at	L	s.	d.		L	s.	d.	
Almonds	24 Ct.	0	12	0	per Ct.	14	8	0	
Burrs for Mill-Stones	42 Barrels	0	7	6	per Barrel	15	15	0	
Brandy	35 1/2 Ct.	4	10	0	per Ct.	159	15	0	
Cheese	2300	2	10	0	per hundred	57	10	0	
Corn Fans	599 1/2 Tun	20	0	0	per Tun	1199 1/2	0	0	
Cork	800 Ct.	1	5	0	per Ct.	1000	0	0	
Cordage	10 Dozen	0	6	8	per Piece	40	0	0	
Calve-Skins in the Hair	357 1/2 Ct.	0	16	8	per Ct.	298	2	6	
Figs	16 1/2 Ct.	1	5	0	per Ct.	20	18	9	
Boothers	31922	1	0	0	per Dozen	2660	3	4	
	121 Ct.	0	16	0	per Ct.	96	16	0	
	360 1/2 Ct.	6	0	0	per Ct.	2161	10	0	Drinking-

	l.	s.	d.	
3600	0	15	0	per hundred
260 Cts.	1	5	0	per Ct.
11 Ct. 1 q. 15 lib.	0	12	0	per Pound
191 Tun	30	0	0	per Tun
670 Ct.	1	0	0	per Ct.
147 Tun, 7 Ct.	12	0	0	per Tun
28731	3	0	0	per hundred
2038 Bolts	1	0	0	per Bolt
4506 lib.	0	1	0	per lib.
389 Ells	0	4	0	per Ell
37245 Pieces	5	0	0	per Piece
30 Pieces	0	10	0	per Piece
6502 Ells	6	13	4	per hundred
151 Pieces	2	10	0	per dozen Pieces
160 Ells	0	4	0	per Ell
4500 Yards	0	1	4	per Yard
11541 Pieces	5	0	0	per Piece
299 Pieces	1	10	0	per Piece
859 1/2 Ct.	0	13	4	per Ct.
5250 Ct.	1	0	0	per Ct.
1374 Ct.	0	10	0	per Ct.
27748 1/2 Ct.	0	15	0	per Ct.
7 Tuns, 2 Hogheads	30	0	0	per Tun
11617 Reams	0	5	0	per Ream

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
27	0	0
7023	15	8
325	0	0
765	0	0
5730	0	0
670	0	0
1768	4	0
861	18	7
2038	0	0
225	6	0
77	16	0
186225	0	0
15	0	0
433	9	4
31	9	2
32	0	0
300	0	0
57705	0	0
448	10	0
573	0	0
5250	0	0
687	0	0
22311	11	3
225	0	0
2904	5	0



l.	s.	d.
1664	0	0
31642	0	0
6326	17	6
288977	10	0

l.	s.	d.	8	per Ct.
0	6	0	0	per Wey
2	0	0	0	per Ct.
2	10	0	0	per Ea.
2	10	0	0	per Ea.

4992 Ct.  
15821 Wags  
12530 ½ Ct.  
111559 ½ lib.

Rosin  
Salt  
Soap  
Silk Wrought  
N. E. Great Part of the  
Wrought Silks were  
worth from 3 l. to  
4 l. per lib.

Tallow  
Tow  
Thred Bruges  
Tregat  
Verdigrease  
Wine  
Walnuts

l.	s.	d.	0	per Ct.
1	0	0	0	per Ct.
0	10	0	0	per Dozen
1	0	0	0	per Piece
5	0	0	0	per lib.
0	1	0	0	per Tun
17	10	0	0	per Barrel
0	6	0	0	per Barrel

l.	s.	d.
728	5	0
40	0	0
22	0	0
1530	0	0
27	5	0
68053	2	6
1109	6	8

Total of the Imports less the Out-Ports, 715293 10 3

Besides Apples, Chestnuts, Lemons, Olives, Bayley, Mustard Seed, Onions, Pease, Quails, Wheat, Earlings, Out-  
nail-Thred, Ticking, Copperas, Gun-Powder, Twine, Flax, Hops, Succade, Vinegar, Wine-Less, Laths, Plaster of Paris,  
empty Casks, Parchment, Seal-Skins.

Ans



	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Camb's Hair and Worsted	439	lib.		at	0	10	0
Hats, Castors and Felts	22	Dozen			2	10	0
Fufians	124	Ends			1	0	0
Mens Worsted Hofs	2139	Dozen			2	0	0
Childrens Worsted Hofs	472	Dozen			0	8	0
Mens Woollen Hofs	4364	$\frac{1}{4}$ Dozen			0	15	0
Childrens Woollen Hofs	1130	Dozen			0	4	0
Garments	141				1	0	0
Woollen Caps	8	Dozen			0	3	0
Silk wrought, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk	7014	lib.			0	15	0
Buttons, Hair	77	Groce			0	2	6
Glaß and Earthen Ware	9248	Pieces			0	0	2
Haberdashery Ware	9	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.			10	0	0
Tann'd Leather	7645	$\frac{1}{4}$ Ct.			3	0	0
Leather wrought	619	lib.			0	1	6
Old Shoes	1075	Dozen			0	10	0
Saddles	3				1	0	0
Coach-Harnes	1	Pair			0	1	0
Tobacco Pipes	226	Groce			5	0	0
Virginals	3	Pair			0	12	0
Plain Leather Gloves	86	Dozen			0	2	0
Duck Leather Gloves	6	Pair			1	0	0
Bel lows	12	Dozen			1	0	0
Books printed and Maps	49	$\frac{1}{4}$ Ct.					
	219				219	10	0
	55				55	0	0
	124				124	0	0
	4278				4278	0	0
	188				188	16	0
	3273				3273	7	6
	226				226	0	0
	141				141	0	0
	1				1	4	0
	5260				5260	10	0
	9				9	12	6
	77				77	1	4
	95				95	0	0
	22938				22938	15	0
	46				46	8	6
	537				537	10	0
	3				3	0	0
	5				5	0	0
	11				11	6	0
	15				15	0	0
	51				51	12	0
	0				0	12	0
	12				12	0	0
	49				49	5	0

Iron

934	10	0
1266	17	6
1380	10	0
18	10	0
354	0	0
4	13	9
40	0	0
10	6	3
2	0	0
6	0	0
841	4	0
538	8	0
17	10	0
7	4	0
993	0	0
196	0	0
109	10	0
20	0	0
665	0	0
8459	10	0
453	12	0
33564	0	0
880	12	0
228	0	0
18	12	0

at	1	0	per Firkin
1	1	5	per Ct.
2	15	0	per Ct.
1	0	0	per Ct.
1	4	0	per Ct.
1	10	0	per Barrel
4	0	0	per Tun
1	5	0	per Ct.
1	4	0	per Quarter
0	16	0	per Quarter
0	10	0	per Quarter
0	3	0	per Bushel
0	15	0	per Barrel
4	0	0	per Barrel
6	0	0	per Ct.
1	0	0	per Chaldron
7	0	0	per lib.
3	10	0	per Ct.
0	1	0	per lib.
12	0	0	per Fodder
0	14	0	per Ct.
8	0	0	per Ct.
0	12	0	per Ct.

934 $\frac{1}{2}$ Firkins
1013 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.
502 Ct.
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.
295 Ct.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Barrel
10 Tun
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ct.
800
3
701 Quarters
673 Quarters
35 Quarters
48 Bushels
1324 Barrels
49 Barrels
18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ct.
20 Chaldron
1900 lib.
2417 Ct.
81 Ct.
2797 Fodder
1258 Ct.
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.
31 Ct.

Butter	Glue	Gunpowder	Starch	Allum	Beef	Beer	Cheefe	Hoops	Pictures	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Oatmeal	Herrings	Salmon	Bees-Wax	Coals	Coney-Wool	Tin	Pewter	Lead	Lead Shot	Wrought Brads and Copper	Iron Ordnance
--------	------	-----------	--------	-------	------	------	--------	-------	----------	-------	-----	------	---------	----------	--------	----------	-------	------------	-----	--------	------	-----------	--------------------------	---------------



l.	s.	d.
2	0	0
16	18	4
848	5	0
30	10	0
2421	5	0
945	0	0
7989	0	0
60	0	0
1836	0	0
38	8	0
1	13	4
101	13	4
136	13	4
6	12	0
22	0	0
40	19	0
533	10	0
29	5	0
49	2	6
652	10	0
12	0	0
823	6	8
15	0	0
375	0	0
37	10	0

l.	s.	d.	
0	1	0	per Ell
1	10	0	per Ct.
0	5	0	per Gallon
0	5	0	per Hide
0	4	6	per lib.
0	18	0	per lib.
0	1	4	per Yard
0	0	0	per Ct.
0	16	0	per Ct.
0	0	8	per lib.
10	0	0	per hundred
4	0	0	per hundred
0	12	0	per dozen
1	0	0	per Ct.
0	13	0	per hundred
1	0	0	per dozen
30	0	0	per Tun
1	10	0	per Ct.
0	5	0	per lib.
0	13	4	per lib.
5	0	0	per Piece
0	5	0	per hundred
2	0	0	per Quarter

at	
1 Piece	Checks
290 Ells	Canvas
565 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.	Curran
122 Gallons	Canary
968 5	Cow-Hides
4200 lib.	Cinnamon
8810 lib.	Cochined
900 Yards	Diaper
204 Ct.	Elephantus Teeth
48 Ct.	Hags
50 lib.	Grasses Grains
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred Ells	Germany Linen broad
34 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred Ells	Ditto narrow
11 Dozen	Gloves
22 Ct.	Hemp
6300	Horn Plates
533 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen	Hofe
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.	Honey
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.	Hops
2610 lib.	Indico rich
1 Tun	Iron
1250 lib.	Inkle wrought
3 Pieces	Lockrams
150000	Lemons
150 Bushels	Linfeed



	603 Cts. and 83 Bags		218 Quarters		P L A N T A T I O N		GOODS.		l.	s.	d.
	at	0	1	4	0	0	per lib.	per Quarter			
Spanish Wool	18 ½ Ct.	at	0	16	0	0	per Ct.		8247	12	0
Wheat	700 lib.		0	3	6	6	per lib.		261	12	0
Ginger	609 ½ Ct.		1	5	0	0	per Ct.				
Indico Plant	114 ½ Ct.		2	5	0	0	per Ct.		14	12	0
Sugar brown	131783 lib.		0	0	3 ½	per lib.			122	10	0
Sugar white									7614	7	6
Tobacco									257	12	6
									1921	16	7
T U R K I G O O D S.											
Annifeeds	24 Ct.		2	0	0	0	per Ct.		48	0	0
Coffee	27 ½ Ct.		8	0	0	0	per Ct.		218	0	0
Cotton	12517 lib.		0	0	0	6	per lib.		312	18	6
Cotton Yarn	113401 lib.		0	1	0	0	per lib.		5670	1	0
Carpets	12		1	10	0	0	per Piece		18	0	0
Fustick	360 Ct.		0	7	0	0	per Ct. weight		126	0	0
Gauls	2454 Ct.		3	0	0	0	per Ct. weight		7362	0	0
Goats Hair	32787 and 9040 lib.		0	2	0	0	per lib.		4182	14	0
Rice	32 Ct.		1	10	0	0	per Ct.		48	0	0
Spunges	4944 lib.		0	1	6	6	per lib.		370	16	0
Cordevant Skins	275		0	4	6	6	per Skin		61	17	6
Silk Raw 11732 lib.	whereof compute										
	7822 lib.		0	9	0	0	per lib.		3519	18	0
	3910 lib.		0	16	0	0	per lib.		3128	0	0
Ardais { Sherbaffee and Belan- dine											



## EAST-INDIA GOODS.

	at	l.	s.	d.	
Atlases	39 Pieces	1	4	0	per Piece
Boxes japan'd	12	0	5	0	per Box
Canes	10000	4	0	0	per hundred
Chairs	25 Pieces	0	10	0	per Piece
Chuckles	1506 Pieces	0	12	0	per Piece
China Ware	60 Pieces and 3 Tubs	8	0	0	
Cabinets	2	5	0	0	per each
Cups japan'd	15	0	1	0	per Piece
Crevats with Gold and Silver	7	0	5	0	per Crevat
Curtaines with Gold	43 Pieces	1	10	0	per Piece
Callicoes	134646 Pieces	0	10	0	per Piece
Dressing-Boxes	2	0	10	0	per Piece
Neckcloths	1537 Pieces	0	18	0	per Piece
Ditto single	8055 Pieces	0	0	5	per Neckcloth
Nittars	4510 Pieces	0	17	0	per Piece
Needle-Case	1	0	0	9	per lib.
Pepper	524589 lib.	0	0	3	per lib.
Pepper Dust	4500 lib.	0	15	0	per Piece
Pennepores	8 Pieces	0	12	0	per Piece
Romalls	4542 1/2 Pieces	0	8	0	per Piece
Ditto Cotton	3174 Pieces	1	4	0	per Piece
Ditto with Silk	10 1/2 Pieces	10	0	0	per Tun
Red Earth	5 1/2 Tun				

l.	s.	d.
22	16	0
3	0	0
400	0	0
12	10	0
903	12	0
6	0	0
10	0	0
0	15	0
1	15	0
64	10	0
67323	0	0
1	0	0
1383	6	0
201	7	6
3833	10	0
0	5	0
19672	1	9
56	5	0
6	8	0
2726	5	0
1269	12	0
1a	12	0
52	10	0

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3016	17	6
32	0	0
22	10	0
10	5	0
280	10	0
7	0	0
225	0	0
5	0	0
60	0	0
280	0	0
390	14	8
1083	6	0
11	0	0
8	6	8
411	4	0
1200	0	0
1	15	0
49	2	6
64	13	4
301	2	0
30	0	4
28	9	0
343	10	0
0	3	0

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
at 1	5	0	per lib.
0	16	0	per Piece
1	10	0	each
0	5	0	each
0	10	0	per lib.
0	2	6	per Piece
0	12	0	per Piece
0	10	0	per Piece
1	10	0	per Ct.
at 1	0	0	per Ct.
0	2	0	per lib.
0	3	4	per Ounce
0	10	0	per lib.
0	3	4	per lib.
0	1	0	per lib.
0	6	8	per lib.
0	10	0	per lib.
0	0	10	per lib.
0	3	4	per lib.
0	2	6	per lib.
1	0	0	per lib.
0	1	2	per lib.
0	2	6	per lib.
0	1	0	per lib.

2413  $\frac{1}{2}$  lib.  
40 Pieces  
15  
41  
561 lib.  
56 Pieces  
375 Pieces  
10 Pieces  
40 Ct.

Silk wrought India  
Salemport  
Trunks Lacquer'd  
Tea-Tables japan'd  
Tea  
Ginnes Stuffs  
Ginghams  
Jam Warrs  
Wood red

56 Ct.  
3907 lib.  
6500 Ozn.  
22 lib.  
50 lib.  
8224 lib.  
3600 lib.  
3  $\frac{1}{2}$  lib.  
1179 lib.  
388 lib.  
2409 lib.  
30 lib.  
488 lib.  
2748 lib.  
3 lib.

Olibanum  
Aloes Epatica  
Seed Pearl  
Castoreo  
Sanguis Draconis  
Mirabulanes  
China Roots  
Balfam Natural  
Tamarinds  
Worm-Seeds  
Senna  
Scammony  
Asa Fetida  
Manna  
Liquorish Juice

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Long Pepper	1204 lib.			at	0	1	0	per lib.	60	4	0
Rhubarb	292 lib.				1	0	0	per lib.	292	0	0
Jesu's Bark or Cascarilla	63 lib.				0	10	0	per lib.	31	10	0
Cassia Fistula	560 lib.				0	1	6	per lib.	42	0	0
Cassia Ligna	336 lib.				0	1	8	per lib.	28	0	0
Sticklack	56 lib.				0	1	0	per lib.	2	16	0
Aloes Cicotrina	920 lib.				0	5	0	per lib.	230	0	0
Roman Vitriol	165 lib.				0	1	0	per lib.	8	5	0
Opium	10 lib.				0	10	0	per lib.	5	0	0
Gum Elemi	35 lib.				0	0	10	per lib.	1	9	2
Angelica	40 lib.				0	1	0	per lib.	2	0	0
Cortex	404 lib.				0	1	0	per lib.	20	4	0
Nux Vomica	797 lib.				0	0	8	per lib.	26	11	4
Gum Draganus	670 lib.				0	1	0	per lib.	33	10	0
Scorax Calamata	427 lib.				0	5	0	per lib.	106	15	0
Coculus India	700 lib.				0	2	0	per lib.	70	0	0
Galbanum	300 lib.				0	1	6	per lib.	22	10	0
Cardamoms	6 lib.				0	3	0	per lib.	0	18	0
Sal Armoniac	250 lib.				0	1	8	per lib.	20	16	8
Oil de Bay	400 lib.				2	0	0	per Ct.	7	2	10
Musk	192 Oun.				2	0	0	per Ounce	384	0	0
Musk Cods	38 ½ doz.				2	0	0	per dozen	77	0	0
Total of the Exports from the Port of London,									409,563 6 4		

Besides 3 India Hammocks, 14 Dozen of Snuff-Boxes, 3 Toylets, 20 Pieces of Mundels, 2 Barbary Aprons, 70 *lib.* Alifloria, 240 *lib.* Quina, 415 *lib.* Cambogium, 200 *lib.* Red Orrice, 7 Maunds of Glovers Clippings, 100 weight of Oaker, and 4 Trunks of Wearing Apparel.

An ACCOUNT of Goods Exported to France from all the Out-Ports of England, (except Deal, Dartmouth, Whirby and Milford, for Michaelmas Quarter 1686.) from Michaelmas 1685. to Michaelmas 1686.

	at	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
<b>B</b> Ays	1858 Pieces					4645	0	0
Cottons	123555 Goads	9	0	0	per hundred Goads	11119	19	0
Dorset Dozens	2747	1	5	0	per Piece	3433	15	0
Flannel	1077 Yards	0	1	0	per Yard	53	17	0
Frieze	110 Yards	0	3	0	per Yard	16	10	0
Cloth Rashes	209 Pieces	5	0	0	per Piece	1045	0	0
Coverlets	1456 <i>lib.</i>	0	1	0	per <i>lib.</i>	72	16	0
Kerseys	1631 Pieces	1	15	0	per Piece	2854	5	0
Serges	81557 Ells	0	1	10	per Ell	7476	1	2
Stuffs Woollen	40800 <i>lib.</i>	0	2	0	per <i>lib.</i>	4080	0	0
Ditto Worsted	386 <i>lib.</i>	0	2	6	per <i>lib.</i>	48	5	0
Perpers	79723 <i>lib.</i>	0	2	6	per <i>lib.</i>	9965	7	6
Woollen Cloth	1793 <i>lib.</i>	0	2	6	per <i>lib.</i>	224	2	6
Waistcoats knit	25	0	10	0	Each	12	10	0
Hose Worsted	959 Dozen	1	10	0	per Dozen	1438	10	0



l.	s.	d.
3600	0	0
22	5	0
150	0	0
98	8	9
156	0	0
1	19	0
72	4	9
8680	10	0
3080	0	0
71	16	2
556	0	0
8	4	0
12	10	6
1562	9	2
845	2	6
9	0	0
2072	0	0
29	8	0
16	0	3
650	0	0
170	15	0

l.	s.	d.	per hundred
4	0	0	per Ct.
1	0	0	per Chest
1	10	0	per m.
6	5	0	per Ct.
0	16	0	per Chaldron
0	13	0	per m.
14	0	0	per Barrel
0	15	0	per Tun
10	0	0	per m.
0	5	0	per Ct.
8	0	0	per Tun
12	0	0	per Ct.
0	10	0	per Fodder
12	0	0	per Ct.
1	15	0	per Ct.
1	10	0	per lib.
3	10	0	per Ct.
0	1	0	per Ct.
1	1	0	per Horse
10	0	0	per Hide
0	5	0	

Deals	900 hundred
Flax undrest	22 ½ lib.
Window Glafs	100 Chests
Glasf Bottles	15750
Figs	195 Ct.
Grindstones	3 Chaldron
Staves Hogheads	360
Ditto Pipe	4800
Herrings white	922 Barrels
Ditto Red	1652 Barrels
Pilchards	308 Tuns
Hilling Stones	287236
Copper	16 Ct.
Brass	53 ½ Ct.
Iron	13 ¾ Ct.
Old Iron	25 Ct.
Lead	126 Tun 19 Ct.
Nails	483 ¾ Ct.
Steel	6 Ct.
Tim	592 Ct.
Pewter	5 ¼ Ct.
Hops	15 ¼ Ct.
Horses	65
Cow Hides	683

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Linfeed Oil							
Pitch							
Tar							
Calf Skins							
Beaver Skins							
Tobacco							
Bees Wax							
Tobacco Pipes							
Wood Cards							
Goods <i>ad Valorem</i>							
10 Tuns 2 Ct.	at 20.	0	0	per Tun	802	0	0
80 Barrels	15	0	0	per Last	100	0	0
80 Lasts	15	0	0	per Last	1200	0	0
1397 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. and 7 lib.	0	0	9	per lib.	5870	11	0
5	0	0	0	per Skin	0	15	0
59769 lib.	0	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ per lib.	871	12	7
158 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.	4	0	0	per Ct.	635	0	0
366 Groce	0	1	0	per Groce	18	6	0
4 Dozen	0	10	0	per Dozen	2	0	0
					638	11	0

Total of the Exports from the Our Ports

105665

7 8

Besides Coin Foreign 6400 Pieces, 2 Pieces of Blanketting, 400 Yards of Rugz, 6 Fitches of Bacon, 150 Cod-fish, 1 Hoghead of Vinegar, and 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  Chaldron of Lime.

By this Account our Imports for the aforementioned Year are, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Into the Port of <i>London</i> ———	569126	00	00
Into the Out-Ports (except <i>Deal</i> , <i>Dartmouth</i> , <i>Whitby</i> , and <i>Milford</i> ) } for <i>Michaelmas</i> Quarter ———	715293	10	03

Total Imports ——— 1284419 10 03

On the other side, our Exports for the same Year are, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the Port of <i>London</i> ——— } From the Out-Ports (except <i>Michaelmas</i> Quarter) at the places above-mention'd } Total Exports ———	409563	06	04
	105665	07	11
	515228	14	03

So our IMPORTS exceeded our EXPORTS ——— } 769190 16 00

Or in other words, this Nation lost by the *French* Trade that Year, even by such Goods as were entered at the *Custom-house*, } 769190 16 00

This were loss sufficient, if annually repeated, to ruin this Kingdom in a very few Years: and yet I believe I shall make appear hereafter, that from that time to the Act for prohibiting our *French* Commerce in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, our Loss was rather increased than diminished.

But can it be imagined that this was all our Loss? Our Exports could not be greater than they appear in the Accounts from the



**Custom-house:** But they themselves will not deny, that besides the Goods which are entred in those Accounts, great Quantities are every day clandestinely imported. The Gentlemen who live upon the Coast, will very readily give their Assent to this, I shall therefore suppose for the present, and I believe I shall make it probable in the progress of this Argument, that there are generally imported in this clandestine manner, Wines, Silks, and other Goods and Merchandizes of *France*, equal in Value to a third part of all those that are enter'd at the *Custom-house*; and then the Account will stand thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Goods enter'd at the <i>Custom house</i> as above	1284419	10	03
Goods clandestinely imported	428139	16	09
<hr/>			
The Total Imports	1712559	07	00
Deduct the Exports as above-mention'd,	515228	14	03
<hr/>			
Thus we may very well suppose the <i>French</i> over-balance'd us in the Trade of that Year, in the Sum of	1197330	12	09

I never had any thing less in my thoughts, than to charge my self with the Defence of the Scheme, which has been so often mention'd by them. But how much soever those worthy Gentlemen (who, tho known

to

to be of different Parties in other matters, yet agreed there ought to be no Party in Trade, and therefore subscribed their Names to the SCHEME) might be mistaken in some Particulars, it is highly probable they were not much mistaken in the Conclusion, and that the Balance even in 1669 against *England* was almost a Million Sterling.

Now in what manner ought we to reason from our past Trade to that which is to come? I see no reason to believe that our Imports will be less, and I believe I shall hereafter offer many probable Arguments that they will be greater.

But this is not likely to be the Case of our exported Goods, if the late Treaty of Commerce should be made effectual by a Law. Our Exports cannot be greater: For my own part, I believe our whole <sup>Our Wool-</sup> Woollen Manufactures are as good as pro- <sup>len Manu-</sup> hibited in *France*, by the Cheapness and <sup>factures as</sup> Perfection of their own. But not to insist <sup>good as</sup> upon this Argument; we are very sure we <sup>prohibited</sup> can send no Goods to *France*, which are pro- <sup>in France,</sup> hibited by any Edict in that Country, and <sup>and our</sup> for the Repeal of which there is no Provi- <sup>foreign</sup> sion in that Treaty: And this is the Case of <sup>Goods the</sup> all Foreign Goods, or Goods wrought with <sup>like.</sup> Foreign Materials, by the Edict of 1701.

Our *Spanish* Cloth therefore, our Drugs of Foreign Growth, our *East-India*, *Turky*, and other Foreign Goods (not to mention

those of our own Plantations) are all in this Condition. These very Goods, in the above-mention'd Account of our Exports, amount to 245046 l. 19 s. 4 d.

		l.	s.	d.
<i>Deductions to be made from our Exports.</i>	We ought therefore to deduct } from the Exports, viz. }	515228	14	3
	For the above-mention'd Foreign Goods, the Sum of }	245046	19	4

And then our future Exports }  
are not likely to exceed }  
the Value of } 270181 | 14 | 11 |

Our Imports hereafter are }  
likely to be as great as }  
ever, viz. } 1712559 | 7 | 0 |

Our future Exports are not }  
likely to exceed } 270181 | 14 | 11 |

*The Balance we must have paid to France, had the Commerce Bill passed.*

So that the future Balance } against <i>England</i> will in } probability amount to the } Sum of }	1442377	12	1
---	---------	----	---

And what has *England* done, that she must pay such a Tribute as this to the *French* Nation? But it were better for us to pay so much actual Tribute to that People, than pay so great a Balance for their Manufactures. The Disturbance that must be made, by such a Commerce, in the Shipping and Manufactures of our own Country, and among the Landed and the Trading Interest, must needs be very lamentable.

For

For tho we could still send as many of our other Goods to *France* as we did before, yet the Value of all these would not exceed 270,181 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* On the other hand, I shall render it probable, that our Imports from that Country will be as great as ever. And then our Trade with that Nation will hereafter stand thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Our Imports ———	1712559	7	0
Our Exports no more than	270181	14	11
	—————	—————	—————

And consequently the annual Balance against us } 1442377 12 1  
will be ———

I think myself oblig'd to make good every one of these Propositions.

To defend the first, *viz.* that our Loss by the very *Custom-House* Account in the Year 1685, was 769,190 *l.* 16 *s.* I have nothing else to do, but to defend my Valuation of the Particulars. It will be time enough to do this, when my Adversary shall think fit to impeach any of my Valuations.

But first I ought to acknowledge, that my Valuation of the Particulars differs something from that which I gave before in some Instances. For this, I own myself oblig'd to them, who insult me upon Callicoes, and call upon my Readers to judge of the Modesty of my Valuation, by my having estimated

mated 38476 Pieces at Ten Shillings *per* Piece.

*Objection  
to my Val-  
uation of  
Callicoes.*

‘ Were such Men, *say they*, to be convinc’d by Demonstration, it might be prov’d that of that Quantity of Callicoes, many thousand Pieces were Betellees or fine Muslins, and the like, besides Chints, Carpets, &c. which ought rather to have been rated from 3 *l.* to 6 *l.* *per* Piece, than at 10 *s.* and that even the Long-Cloths, which make near 10000 Pieces, were not then bought under 26 to 30 *s.* *per* Piece; and that few, if any, of the Callicoes ordinarily exported to *France*, were of the low coarse sorts. This, *say they*, is noted only to shew the Integrity of the Treatment which is to be expected from these Mens rating of things.

This is a most extraordinary Passage, and almost every Word in it is false.

I am charg’d with valuing Callicoes at only Ten Shillings *per* Piece; I must confess I was at first astonish’d at this Charge.

As soon as I bethought myself, I took up my Paper, where I read in plain legible *English* Characters :

‘ *Callicoes and Muslins*, 38476 Pieces, at  
‘ Twenty Shillings *per* Piece, 38476 *l.*

*Answer.* I could scarce at first believe my own Eyes: I read it over and over at least ten times, and every time I read Twenty Shillings

Shillings *per* Piece. And that which demonstrates I meant Twenty Shillings *per* Piece, is, that the Number of Pounds is just equal to the Number of Pieces.

And yet, if I had valu'd Callicoes at Ten Shillings *per* Piece, I should not be induc'd, by any thing which they have offer'd, to alter my Opinion.

On the contrary, I am really oblig'd to them for the above-mention'd Passage, it has render'd me so much the more careful in my Valuation of all the Particulars in my last Account; it has made me search out for the best Evidence of every Valuation; and instead of raising the Price of Callicoes above 20 *s. per* Piece, as they would have had me done, I have brought them down to Ten, which is the very Crime of which I am accus'd.

To justify this Alteration, I have caus'd <sup>Ten Shil-</sup> the Sales of *East-India* Goods for the Year <sup>lings a</sup> 1685, to be search'd, and I find that 10 *s. Valuation* <sup>piece a just</sup> *per* Piece is a sufficient Price for all the Cal- <sup>for Calli-</sup> licoes at a Medium. My first Valuation at <sup>coos.</sup> 20 *s. per* Piece, was made by the Opinion of some Merchants and Officers of the *Customs*; but the Company's Sales are a Demonstration. I might therefore very well at first have valu'd these Goods as they falsly charge me to have done; but I insist now upon 10 *s. per* Piece as a sufficient Price, till I shall be better inform'd, which

I never expect to be from these Persons Writings.

They have thought fit to give us a fine Discourse upon Betellees and Muslins, and say, that they ought rather to be rated from 3 *l.* to 6 *l.* *per* Piece, than at 10 *s.* It is possible, that the finest Beteltee or Muslin, the very finest sorts of them, may have been sold at that Price; but such a thing is to be consider'd as a Curiosity, and there are very few of this Price at a Publick Sale: The common Price, at a Medium for whole Pieces, was 24 *s.* for the ordinary sorts, and 32 *s.* for the finest. But Betellees and fine Muslins are seldom half the Callicoes at a Publick Sale.

But here they impose a Fallacy upon the Readers; they are made to believe, that whole Betellees and Muslins are estimated as single Pieces, when according to the *Custom-House* Account, both at Importation and Exportation, there are two Pieces in every one; which reduces the Price of the finest sorts, at a Medium, to 16 *s.* for every Piece of ten Yards, and of those not so fine to 12 *s.*

*Fraud in  
the Va-  
luation  
of Long-  
Cloth.*

Their Fraud is yet greater in the Valuation of the *Long-Cloth*, which they say are from 26 to 30 *s.* but in that Year they were not above 25 *s.* at a Medium. But then, it ought to be observ'd, that every *Long-Cloth* is almost four Pieces of Callico; and the

the Price of 25 s. for the Whole, is very little more than 6 s. for every Piece.

They affirm, that the *Long-Cloths* exported in that Year make 10000 of the Pieces. If they design the Readers should understand, that 10000 whole *Long-Cloths* were exported in the Year 1687, as only 10000 Pieces, they are guilty of an abominable Prevarication; since 10000 *Long-Cloths* were equal to all the 38476 Pieces of *Callicoes* exported in that Year. But if they would have us understand, that every such Cloth contains almost four Pieces, according to the *Custom-House* Account, and that only 10000 of these Pieces of ten Yards to a Piece were exported, they have themselves reduc'd the *Long-Cloths*, according to their own Valuation, to a great deal less than 10 s. for every Piece.

And upon the whole matter, I am very well assur'd, by the Sales of the Company in 1685, that 10 s. *per* Piece is a sufficient Valuation for every Piece of *Callico* exported in that Year; which is the very Reason of reducing my former Price of 20 s. to the one half, upon the *Callicoes* exported, by this last Account.

The *Callicoes*, in my Account, amount to 134646 Pieces; and the Difference between valuing them at 20 s. and 10 s. *per* Piece, is 67323 l. I thought I ought not to strike off so great a Sum from the Value of our Exports, without giving a Reason  
for



for my so doing. But since, by the Company's Sales, I was not able to make them rise higher than 10 s. *per Piece*, I thought it my duty to make that my Valuation. And whensoever they shall think it worth while to impeach any of my other Prices, I shall either defend my self, or yield that I was in the wrong.

These Men at first setting out assured us that the *French Trade* has been always beneficial to this Nation : They promis'd then to make good this Proposition, by a *Calculation* of the Exports and Imports between both Countries ; but never did it.

They were not at all afraid of the Tariffs and Prohibitions in *France* ; but had the Confidence to tell us, that notwithstanding all their Prohibitions and additional Customs upon our Goods, we still traded with them to advantage.

An Account of the Exports and Imports of one Year has been produc'd against this Assertion, an Account which was laid before the last Parliament from the *Custom-house*, and which they have not been able to deny. Upon a just Valuation of all the Particulars in that Account, it appears we paid a Ballance to *France* of 769000 l.

They would fain persuade us, upon this, to address the Parliament to make the Articles effectual provisionally, to be void again if the Trade does not prove to our Advantage. By this, as I have shewn, we shall

shall lose the Benefit of our Treaty with *Portugal*, we shall lose that advantageous Trade for ever. What Provision, in any of our Acts of Parliament, will be able to restore us to that Trade, when it shall be once lost? Or what Amends will they make us, for the Loss of so advantageous a Commerce as we now enjoy with that Nation?

No: I shall give my Consent for trying the *French* Trade no otherwise than by their own Rule. 'One way, *say they*, to 'judge of what may be imported for 'time to come, is to examine what has 'been imported for time past.' Let them produce an exact Account of what has been imported thence in past Years, and then I will tell them what we are to expect for Years to come. But I despair of any such Account from them.

But now let us observe what use they would make of this Rule.

In the Account produced by me, the <sup>16648</sup> *French* Wines imported from *Michaelmas* <sup>Tuns of Wine im-</sup> 1685, to *Michaelmas* 1686. into *London* <sup>ported</sup> and the Out-Ports, were 16648 Tuns; <sup>from France</sup> They now would have us try our future Importations by our past; and they affirm that from 1674, to 1690, inclusive, the Medium of every Year's Wines imported into *London*, did not exceed 5532  $\frac{1}{2}$ : and allowing those imported into the Out-Ports to be equal to a fourth or fifth Part of those

*This quantity objected to, and affirmed to be but 6916 Tuns.* those of *London*, we are to believe that our whole Quantity of Wines imported into *England*, did not exceed 6916 Tuns *per annum*.

*The Fraud in their Calculation.* Behold here the Fraud of these Men! This is a Period of sixteen Years, seven of these sixteen Years the *French Trade* was prohibited, that is, from 79 to 85 inclusive; so that little or nothing was imported in those Years; and the Years of Prohibition can be no Rule for the Years to come, when there shall be no such Prohibition. The Year 1690 was a Year of War with *France*, when we had little or no Wine from that Country; and nothing could be more fraudulent than to argue from such Years to those of Peace, when there shall be an open Trade between both Countries. Then certainly they ought to have brought to this Account only the Medium of those Years, when our Trade was open, and the Goods of *France* not prohibited in *England*. But I shall do it for them.

First then, for the Years 75, 76, 78, 79, by Accounts laid before the House of Commons, the whole Quantity of *French Wine* imported into *London*, amounted to 34141 Tuns; and allowing a fourth Part of that Quantity for the Out-ports (tho it ought to be more) *viz.* 11380 Tuns, the whole Quantity then imported into *England* was 45521 Tuns; which is, for the four Years in an Average, 11380 Tuns *per annum*.

Again,

Again, for the Years 86, 87, 88, 89, the *French Wines* imported into *London* were 53605 Tuns, and in the Out-Ports, by the same proportion, 17868; in the whole, for *England* only, 71473 Tuns: which at a Medium was 17868 Tuns for every one of those Years.

But now, to go from the *Quantity* to the *Price*.

The Maxims of Trade set the Price of *The Prices* 25 *l.* at a Medium upon all Wines that shall *of Wine* hereafter be imported. *considered.*

In the Account from *Michaelmas* 1685. to *Michaelmas* 1686, I set the Price of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* upon every Tun of Wine at a Medium imported in that Year.

The old Scheme for the Year 1668, makes the Price at that time to be 12 *l.* 10 *s.* at a Medium.

They cite Dr. *Davenant* for the Prices of Wine in 1668. and by his Authority make it 8 or 9 *l.* per Tun at a Medium; and this they would have to be the Standard of the Price for ever. But they might as well have cited the Price of Wine in the Reign of King *Richard II.* when the *French Wines* were sold in *England* at 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* per Tun, and the very best for 20 *s.* and offer that as a Standard for the present Age.

I make no doubt but the Merchants, who drew the Scheme in 1674. knew very well the Price of Wines in 1668; and as for my Account, so many experienc'd Gentlemen

men were concern'd in it, that it can admit of no Dispute; the Wines, as appear by the Invoices of that Year from *Bordeaux*, costing 75 Crowns *per Tun* in an Average, which at 56 *d. per Crown*, as the Exchange then was, is 17 *l. 10 s.*

And for the future Price of 25 *l. per Tun*, if one way to judge of what may be in time to come, is to examine what hath been in times past, that Computation appears very modest; for *Graves Wines* cost in 1712 from 600 to 1500 *Livres*, and in 1713 from 450 to 850 *Livres*; which being in an Average 650 *Livres*, at 38 *d. per Crown* of three *Livres* each, makes 34 *l. 6 s.*

And by all the Letters from *Bordeaux*, *Clarets* are not likely to be cheaper the next Year, and probably no time hereafter: for *Clarets* were heretofore the beloved Wine of *Great Britain* only; they are now in great Reputation in *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and even in the *Czar's Dominions*: and it will easily be believ'd, that so many new Markets must very much advance the Price.

The Account of  
Exports  
and Imports  
justified.

My Adversaries were very angry with the Account of Exports and Imports I published, and promised their Readers that they would take that *SCHEME* to pieces, and hang it in the Sun a drying, when it shall shrink like a *Red-Herring*, to a Size no bigger than the true Substance of it.

But

But have they ever done this? No, let us examine then what they can do.

Will they be able to reduce the Article *As to Li-* of Linen? Will they reduce either the *nen.* Quantities, or the Price? The Quantities are the very same which were laid before the last Parliament by the Officers of the *Customs*; and I am very well assured, they will never be able to object against the Prices. And I must observe to them, that the very Articles of Linen imported hither from *France*, between *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, even by the *Custom-House* Accounts, besides the clandestine Importations, amount to 398611 l. 14 s. 10 d.

Will they object then against the wrought *As to Silk.* Silk? The Quantity, in the above-mention'd Account of imported Goods, is 221497  $\frac{1}{2}$  lib. weight: So that that Quantity at least was fairly imported, and enter'd in the Books of the *Custom-House*. But they object against the Price of 50 s. *per lib.* and would reduce it to 28 s. If *French* Silk was purchas'd in that Country for 28 s. *per lib.* what prodigious Quantities of those Silks must have been clandestinely imported? If they can be bought in *France* so very cheap as 28 s. *per lib.* how many Looms are likely to be left in *Canterbury* or *Spittle-Fields*? This must needs be very fine News for all our *Weavers*. But such as have been conversant in the Silk Trade,

Trade, know very well, that 50 s. *per* Pound was the Price then clear on Board in that Country at a Medium; and then the 121497  $\frac{1}{2}$  *lib.* in that Account, amounted to 303743 l. 10 s.

*As to  
Wine.*

The Wines in that Account are 16648  $\frac{3}{4}$  Tuns, and at 17 l. 10 s. *per* Tun, amount to 291353 l. 2 s. 6 d. And is this Sum too, to shrink like a Red Herring in the Sun? They object against the Quantity, as being imported in *the Year immediately following the Interruption of the French Trade*; and so no Rule for other Years. But I must inform them, that the Importation of the following Years was still greater; and therefore nothing is to be objected against the Quantity of that Year. And as for the Price of 17 l. 10 s. *per* Tun, I am able to justify it by the Invoices of the Merchants at that time: so that the Value of Wines imported then is still 291353 l. 2 s. 6 d.

They have not yet objected against the Quantity or the Price of Brandy in that Year: that Article therefore remains still, as in the above-mention'd Account, 43372 l. 1 s. 3 d.

The same must be said of Paper, which is, notwithstanding any thing said by them, 26825 l. 5 s.

The above-mention'd Articles amount to 1063905 l. 13 s. 7 d. And I am well assured that the above-mention'd Articles, and all the rest of the Goods imported between

tween *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, will still appear to be about the Value of 1284419 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*

And then will they allow nothing to be added to this Account for clandestine Importations? But I have no need to insist at present upon them. By the Account of Goods fairly imported and exported, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, it appears, that

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Our Imports were	1284419	10	3
Our Exports no more than	515228	14	3
	<hr/>		
So that our Loss was	769190	16	0
	<hr/>		

And was this to be accounted no Loss at all? Do they mean that it will be no Rule for our future Loss by the *French* Trade, if the Bill of Commerce should pass into a Law?

First, for our Imports; are we likely to import less Linen than we did before, when the Duties shall be equal to those of *German* Linens, as by the late Treaty of Commerce? Shall we import less wrought Silk than we did before, when the Duties shall be no higher than on the wrought Silks of *Italy*, and much less than on those from other Countries? Especially if, as they say, the *French* sell their wrought Silk for 28 *s.*



*per* Pound, and the same Manufacture cannot be made at any thing like the Price in *England*. It is true, the Duties upon *French* Wines are higher than they were formerly, and so they are upon all other Wines ; but then either our Luxury or our Substance is so much increas'd, that near as much of all sorts of Wines appears to be imported of late Years, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, notwithstanding these Duties, as was in former Years. And are we less fond of Clarets now than heretofore? And ought we not then to expect as great a Quantity of them, if the Duties upon them shall be reduc'd as low as those upon *Portugal* Wines, and much lower than on the Wines from other Countries? So that I must take it for granted, if the Treaty of Commerce shall be made effectual, that our Imports from *France* will be near as great as ever.

And then for our Exports, can we hope they will be as great as formerly? Has *France* been practising in the Woollen Manufactures for so many Years, that they should stand in need of the same Quantities from *England*? Has she been selling Woollen Manufactures to *Italy* and *Turky*, for twenty Years last past, of her own, and even to under-sell us at those Markets, that she must now be furnish'd hence with those very Manufactures? Has she yet arriv'd at no Perfection in all this time? And is not Labour far cheaper there than in *Great Britain*?  
They

They may as well argue, that we are now in danger of buying Cloth from the *Flemings*, because we did in the time of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, before we had any Looms of our own.

But let it be suppos'd, that we were still able to export our Woollen Manufactures into *France*, which however I deny; can we still export as much of all other Goods? I will desire them only to read over the *French King's* Edict of 1701, and to consider it in the following Words.

*Ordonne pareillement sa Majesté que les Negocians Anglois, soit qu'ils viennent sur des Vaisseaux d'Angleterre, ou sur des Vaisseaux d'autres Nations à eux appartenans; & les Vaisseaux Anglois, soit qu'ils appartiennent ou soient commandez par des Anglois, ou qu'ils appartiennent à des Negocians d'autres Nations, ou soient commandez par d'autres estrangers; ne pourront apporter dans le Royaume d'autres Marchandizes que celles du crû, & celles fabriquées avec des matieres du crû d'Angleterre, autres que celles dont l'entrée est cy-dessus prohibée: & si les dits Vaisseaux se trouvoient chargez d'autres Marchandizes, ils ne pourront en faire aucun dechargement dans les Ports du Royaume, à peine de confiscation de la Marchandize & du Vaisseau, & de trois mille Livres d'amende contre le Marchant qui les recevroit dans le Royaume.*

In *English*.

English not  
to bring to  
France in  
their own  
or other  
Ships any  
Merchan-  
dize, but  
English  
Product.

‘ His Majesty likewise orders, that the  
‘ *English* Traders, whether they come upon  
‘ Ships belonging to *England*, or upon  
‘ Ships of other Nations to them belong-  
‘ ing; and *English* Ships, whether they be-  
‘ long to, or are commanded by *English*, or  
‘ whether they belong to Traders of other  
‘ Nations, or commanded by Foreigners;  
‘ shall not bring into the Kingdom other  
‘ Merchandize, than such as are of the  
‘ Growth, or manufactured with the Mate-  
‘ rials of the Growth of *England*; over and  
‘ above those of which the Entrance is here-  
‘ in before prohibited. And if the said  
‘ Ships shall be loaden with other Merchan-  
‘ dize, they shall not be permitted to make  
‘ any Discharge thereof in the Ports of  
‘ this Kingdom, upon pain of forfeiting Ship  
‘ and Goods, and three thousand Livres  
‘ penalty upon the Importer.’

This is an absolute Prohibition of all Foreign Goods exported from *England*, or of Goods made up of, or mix’d with Foreign Materials. These, as by the above-mention’d Account, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, amounted to 269089 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.* This Edict is not provided to be repeal’d by the ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce, which provides only for the Repeal of all Prohibitions, &c. IN RESPECT TO THE GOODS AND MER-

MERCHANDIZES OF *Great Britain* ; but not of those imported into *Great Britain* from Foreign Countries, or made or mix'd with the Materials of Foreign Countries. And if neither Foreign Goods nor Woollen Manufactures can be exported hence hereafter into *France*, we must abate of the Value of our former Exports above 300000 *l.* and then our Imports being as above, almost 1300000 *l.* our Exports very little more than 200000 *l.* we shall lose above a Million Sterling by our future Trade with *France*.

These Men insulted the *Guardian* for stating the Quantity of Goods to be hereafter annually imported from *France*, as follows, *viz.*

18000 Tuns of Wine,  
4000 Tuns of Brandy,  
The Value of 700000 *l.* in Linen,  
The Value of 500000 *l.* in wrought Silk,  
And the Value of 30000 *l.* in Paper.

‘ This, *say they*, is to suppose we shall  
‘ import more Goods than it is possible for  
‘ this Nation to consume, or indeed for  
‘ those Parts of *France*, with which we  
‘ traded, to produce for Exportation.’

First then, by the Account I publish'd, it  
appears, that the Wine imported into *Eng-*  
*land* only, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, amounted to 16648  $\frac{3}{4}$  Tuns.

Y 3

How

How little does this want of 18000? And will it be suppos'd that none at all was imported into *Scotland*? or not enough to make up the whole Quantity of 18000 Tuns for the whole united Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

They say, we pick out the first Year after the Interruption of the *French* Trade, as most for our purpose. But to convince my Readers of the Folly of the Assertion, I shall subjoin the following Account of the Imports of Wine into *England* from *France*, which was laid before the House of Commons in 1713.

	<i>Tuns.</i>	<i>Gal.</i>
From <i>Mich.</i> 1686 to <i>Mich.</i> 1687.	15518	97
—— ——— 1687 ——— 1688.	14214	171
—— ——— 1688 ——— 1689.	11109	92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	40842	108

To which must be added  
 the Imports into all the Out-  
 Ports, which is computed to  
 be one Third of the Imports  
 of the Port of *London* ———

---

54456 144

So that in a Medium of these three Years, the annual Import is 18152 Tuns, 48 Gallons; which is beyond the Calculation they cavil at, and this only for *England*.

But

But I must desire my Reader to take notice, that the Imports above-mention'd of the Year 1689. are but the Imports from *Michaelmas* 1688, to the Declaration of War in 1689. After which, there could hardly be any more imported that Year; which otherwise would undoubtedly have amounted to as much as any of the former Years.

We are further to observe, that in the Accounts above-mention'd there is no notice taken of the Importation of *French Wines* to *Scotland*; which is generally thought to be 3 or 4000 Tuns <sup>Scotland takes 3 or 4000 Tuns of French Wine per ann.</sup> *per ann.* And will they now affirm, against so plain a Matter of Fact, That all *Great Britain* cannot consume 18000 Tuns of *French Wine*? or that the Parts of *France* with which we usually traded, are not able to produce so great a Quantity for Exportation? *France* has annually produc'd heretofore above 18000 Tuns for this Kingdom, and this Kingdom has annually consum'd so great a Quantity of that Wine: and what then becomes of their Assertion, That *France* cannot produce, nor *Great Britain* consume 18000 Tuns of Wine?

The next Article is that of Brandy: 'tis supposed we may import hereafter 3000 Tuns; and cannot *France* produce, or *Great Britain* consume such a Quantity? It is certain, *England* only consumes a much greater Quantity of Malt-Spirits, and 'tis <sup>England spends annually above 3000 Tuns of Malt Spirits.</sup>

ridiculous to say, that this is a great Quantity for *France* to produce.

The Linen hereafter to be imported, the *Guardian* supposed to be 600000 *l. per ann.* By the Account I published, it appears, the Value of 398611 *l. 14 s. 10 d.* was fairly imported in one Year; this is two Thirds of the whole Quantity suppos'd hereafter to be imported into this Kingdom. It is generally believ'd there are seven Millions of People in *Great Britain*, and will the Value of 600000 *l.* in Linen (not above 1 *s.* and 8 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  for every Head in *England*, for Shirts, Sheets, and all sorts of Linen) be thought extravagant?

French Linen most used formerly in *England*. 'Tis also notorious, that little other than *French* Linen was us'd in *England*; whence 'tis natural to infer that very great Quantities were clandestinely run upon the Coast. As for *France* not being able to produce so much Linen for Exportation, it is so absurd, that I shall not vouchsafe it any other Answer.

30000 *l.* annually of their Paper imported. Is the Value of 30000 *l.* in Paper too much for *Great Britain* to consume, or *France* to make for Exportation? By the very Account which I have published from the Parliament, it appears that the Paper fairly imported into *England* only, from that Country, in one Year, was of the Value of 26825 *l. 5 s.*

And 500000 *l.* of their Silk. And, Lastly, for wrought Silk, is 500000 *l.* a Sum so very extravagant? It will hardly be

be thought sufficient to buy Hoods for the whole Female Sex in the United Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, allowing nothing at all for Scarfs, Gowns and Petticoats. By the above-mentioned Account, the Value entred in one Year at the Port of *London*, and the Out-Ports, amounted to 303743 *l.* 10 *s.* and shall nothing at all be allowed for clandestine Importations? Shall it be said too that no *French Silks* were ever worn in *Scotland*? The Value of 500000 *l.* in wrought Silk is a very inconsiderable Quantity for the annual Consumption of *Great Britain*: And 'tis but a Trifle for so great a People as the *French Nation* to make for Exportation. 'Tis notorious that wrought Silk is at least the second greatest Manufacture of that Country: Will they then pretend that 500000 *l.* Value of wrought Silk, is too great a Quantity for *France* to make, or *Great Britain* to consume?

If the *Guardian's* Account of our future Imports were true, they pretend that our Customs upon *French Goods* must be as follow:

	l.
For 18000 Tuns of <i>French Wine</i> ,	} 486000
at 27 <i>l.</i> per Tun ————	
For 4000 Tuns of Brandy at 51 <i>l.</i>	} 204000
per Tun ————	
For 700000 <i>l.</i> Value of Linen at	} 105000
15 <i>l.</i> per Ct. ————	

For



For 125000 Pounds weight of Lu- strings and Alamodes, at 1 l. 14 s. per lib.	}	l.
		212500
For 125000 Pounds weight of o- ther Silk, at 10 s. 6 d. per lib.	}	
		65625
And for all other Goods the Cus- toms would be —————	}	100000
In all—————		1173125

So great an Addition to the publick Revenue, they say, will be sufficient to support the publick Affairs for the future, without loading the Land, and without any more grievous Malt-Taxes; nay, and will enable the Crown without any new Act of Parliament, to lessen the Publick Debts, and pay off all the redeemable Funds in a shorter time than could be otherwise expected, to the great Ease of the Nation.

I will shew them that nothing can be more ridiculous and absurd than what is here suggested. But first I must desire my Readers to observe the Unfairness of these People: To swell the Customs upon our future Imports from France, as they have done, they make the *Guardian* suppose that 4000 Tuns of Brandy shall hereafter be imported, when at the Foot of his Account the *Guardian* has supposed no more than 3000 Tuns. In like manner, they had added 100000 l. to the *Guardian's* Article of Linen, by computing 700000 l. instead of 600000 l. They also suppose that the Value of 500000 l. in wrought Silk must amount to 250000 Pounds weight, where-  
as

as 200000 Pounds weight will amount to that Value. They then suggest that one half of the Weight must consist of Lustrings and Alamodes, which pay 1*l.* 14*s.* per Pound Custom: which never was suppos'd by the *Guardian*, since very little of those sorts are now in use in *Great Britain*. So that the 200000 Pounds weight hereafter to be imported, will pay no more than 10*s.* and 6*d.* per Pound. And lastly, they add 100000*l.* for the Customs upon all other Goods; whereas the above-mentioned Articles being deducted, all that ever have been imported from *France* in one Year, are not by the late Treaty of Commerce to pay above one half of the last-mentioned Sum. If all these things shall be consider'd, a prodigious Abatement must be made of their Sum of 1173125*l.*

But now do these Persons believe that the Customs upon the Goods imported from *France* will be a clear Addition to the publick Revenue? Do they not imagine that the Imports from other Countries, and the Customs upon them, will abate as those of *France* shall increase? To convince them of this Mistake, I shall present them with an Extract of an Account of the Wines, which was laid before the last Parliament from the *Custom-house*; and shall take the four Years during the Prohibition of the *French Trade*, and the four following Years after that Prohibition was repeal'd. It is

An

An ACCOUNT of Wines imported into the Port of London only, viz.

Years.	French Wines.		Portugal Wines.		Spanish Wines.		Rhenish Wines.	
	Tuns.	Gal.	Tuns.	Gal.	Tuns.	Gal.	Tuns.	Gal.
1682	—	—	13360	201	5448	19	1743	138
1683	—	65	16772	7	5601	11	1260	192
1684	—	—	1611	108	11285	18	1302	163
1685	—	—	12185	140	4430	10	1457	174
1686	12700	237	289	59	4193	22	812	101
1687	15518	97	327	26	3562	23	923	91
1688	14218	171	540	205	3251	22	884	191
1689	11109	92	579	220	4650	11	536	177

1. By this Account it appears there were imported of *French Wines* into *London* only, during the four Years after the Prohibition was taken off 13401 Tuns, 193 Gallons *per ann.* at a Medium.

2. That more *Portugal Wines*, at a Medium, were annually imported during that Prohibition than afterwards, by 10670 Tuns, 216  $\frac{3}{4}$  Gallons, *per ann.*

3. That more *Spanish Wines*, at a Medium, were imported before than after, by 2776 Tuns, 189  $\frac{1}{4}$  Gallons *per ann.*

4. That more *Rhenish Wines* were also imported, at a Medium, before than after, by 645 Tuns, 24 Gallons, *per ann.*

So that 'tis manifest, the Importation of Wines from other Countries decreas'd almost in the very same Proportion as that from *France* increas'd; and consequently, we lost of our Customs upon the Wines of other Countries, as much, or more, than we

we gain'd by those of *France*. And will they now pretend, that what has been can never be again? Or, that we shall still consume as many of the Wines of other Countries as we did before, notwithstanding the Importation of greater Quantities from *France*?

But why so great a Sum to be paid for *Customs*? Does the *Guardian* any where pretend, that *all* our Imports shall be enter'd at the *Custom-House*? That none at all shall be run? Will not the Gain of above 200 *per Cent.* by saving the Duties of Brandy, *Cent. per Cent.* by those of Wine, above 20 *per Cent.* by those of wrought Silk, and 15 *per Cent.* by those of Linen and all other Goods, be a sufficient Encouragement for their clandestine Importation? Can this be prevented by a negligent Guard upon so large a Coast as that of *Great Britain*? Or is every one so honest here, as not to defraud the Government for so great a Profit?

But lastly, let it be suppos'd that the Revenue would be increas'd by passing the Bill of Commerce, either 200000 *l.* or a Million, or any greater Sum ( for the greater, still the worse for *Great Britain* ) ought this to be any Temptation either to our Landed Gentlemen, or our Trading People, to pass that Bill? They must pay very dear for this Increase of the Publick Revenue, if they should. For example, we purchase  
Wines

French  
Trade ruin-  
ous to our  
Manufac-  
tures and  
Lands, tho'  
it should  
increase  
the Cus-  
toms.

Wines and other Commodities from *France* for Money ; but from *Portugal* and *Italy*, in exchange for our Manufactures : and if we should cease to purchase Wines and Raw Silks, &c. from these latter, will not they give over buying our Manufactures ? What havock must this make among our labouring People ? And must not our Gentlemen too lose those Markets for the Product of their Lands ? Again, we purchase great Part of our Linen from *Hamburgh*, *Germany*, and *Holland*, for which we pay them in Manufactures ; the rest we make ourselves : and if the Value of 600000 *l.* in Linen should be imported from *France*, must not so many of our People be depriv'd of their Employments in the Linen, Woollen, and other Manufactures, as are subsisted either by what is made at home, or are employ'd in such Manufactures as are sent to *Germany*, &c. to purchase the Linen we fetch from thence ? And what then can they do, but throw themselves upon the Lands for a Maintenance ? The same thing must be said of wrought Silk : If we shall import the Value of 500000 *l.* from *France*, there will be an end of manufacturing as great a Value here in *England* ; and what then shall become of our *Weavers* here, who are subsisted by their Labour to the Value of the Money which must be paid to *France*, to maintain the Labourers in that Kingdom ? The like is also true of Paper, and many other

other Manufactures, and even of Brandy, in prejudice of our Spirits, which are drawn from Malt, Cyder, &c.

But the Mischief is yet greater to the Landed than the Trading Interest. The poor Labourers indeed will lose their Employments, yet still they must be subsisted, and subsisted from the Rents: The Gentlemen must be forc'd to abate of their Rents, by the Loss of many of their former Markets for their Wool, Flax, and other Products of their Lands. And not only this, but they must also be burden'd with the Maintenance of such a Number of new Poor, as shall cost their Lands vastly more than 'tis possible for the Crown to gain by any Increase of Customs.

'Twas objected against my Account, that I had pick'd out a Year immediately after a Prohibition of the *French* Commerce, and when there had been a long want of *French* Goods in this Nation. And this was likely to increase the Imports of that Year beyond those of any other. They instance particularly in the Wines, as if we were more than ordinarily greedy of them, so soon after a long Prohibition.

But I must refer my Reader to the Table of Imported Wines above, where he will see that much greater Quantities of *French* Wines were imported the two following Years into the Port of *London*.

We

We were so far from picking out a Year for our purpose, that we have taken the only whole Year of the Exports and Imports between the two Nations, which was laid before the Parliament of 1713. Indeed the two following Years were order'd into the House of Commons, but were never brought in by the Officers of the Customs. They were made ready, as I have heard, for the House; but by whose Interest they were kept out, whether by those who were for the Bill or against it, the Reader will be able to judge. But I believe every one will imagine, that the Gentlemen who were for promoting that Bill, had sufficient Power to bring those Years before the Parliament, if they would have made any thing for their purpose. As for the Merchants without doors, they were so far from picking out a Year for their purpose, that they had only *Hobson's Choice*, and no other.

*Their  
Fraud a-  
bout brass,  
Copper,  
and Clock-  
work.*

As a Specimen of their Sincerity, these Men desired their Readers to observe the Inconsistencies in our Account, and began thus :

- ‘ Wrought Brass and Copper, valu’d at
- ‘ 8 *l.* per Ct.
- ‘ Clock-Work, at 40 *s.* per Ct.

By this their Readers were instructed to believe, that we have valu’d wrought Brass and Copper, and perhaps the meanest Sorts of

of them, at 8 *l. per Cent.* 17 *d. per Pound*; and Clock-work, the finest Sort, of wrought Brass, at 40 *s. per Cent.* not much above 4 *d. ½ per Pound.*

But after all, what if this Clock-work should be Iron, and not Brass? Clock-work not for the Parlour, but the Kitchen or the Bellfrey? The Clock-work of the *Blacksmith*, and not of the *Watchmaker*? If this should be the Fact, every one of my Readers will acknowledge, that 40 *s. per Cent.* is a sufficient Valuation. Behold then the Candor and Ingenuity of these Men!

These two Articles, as return'd by the *Custom-House*, and as valu'd by the Merchants, stand thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wrought			
Brass and	28 ½ <i>Ct.</i>	8 <i>l. per Ct.</i>	228 0 0
Copper			
Iron wro.	400 ½ <i>Ct.</i>	2 <i>l. per Ct.</i>	800 10 0
& Clock-work			

Now I ask them, what can be the Clock-work that is join'd with wrought Iron? But they very artificially sunk wrought Iron, that the Clock-work might be thought Brass. What Adversaries have I to deal with?

I was charg'd with Ignorance and Stupidity, upon my Table of Wines imported into the Port of *London*, which I produc'd,

Vol. I.

Z

and



Wines im-  
ported  
from Spain,  
&c. as-  
firm'd so  
be French.

and my Conclusions from it, that during the *French Trade* we imported annually about 14000 Tuns of Wine extraordinary from *Spain, Portugal and the Rhine*; and that immediately upon the taking off that Prohibition, we imported about 13400 Tuns of *French Wines per ann.* and ceas'd importing that extraordinary Quantity of 14000 Tuns *per ann.* from those other Countries. 'Twas said, that the extraordinary Quantities of Wines, which appear by the *Custom-House Account* to be imported from *Spain and Portugal* during the Years of the *French Prohibition*, were indeed *French Wines*, but enter'd as the Wines of *Spain and Portugal*, paying *Spanish Duties*; that this was done by the Direction of the Court, and by the Connivance of the Officers of the Customs, because during the Prohibition they could not be enter'd directly from *France*. From hence 'twas inferr'd, that both myself and the Merchants who assist me, are the most stupid and ignorant People in the World, for but imagining that those extraordinary Quantities of Wines, which were then enter'd as from *Spain and Portugal*, were any other than *French Wines*.

But I do assure them, that I was not so stupidly ignorant as they imagine. When this very Table came first into my hands, I had a violent Suspicion that this was the Fact: But *Custom-House Accounts* with them have been so sacred till this last Paper  
of

of theirs, that I had not the Confidence to contradict them; tho I believe it very possible for *Spain* and *Portugal*, at any time, to spare us more than those extraordinary Quantities of Wine in any one Year, without any Injury to themselves. But that which I meant by publishing this Table, was either to gain an Acknowledgment from them, that those extraordinary Quantities of Wine were really imported from *Spain* and *Portugal*, or their Confession, that the very *Custom-House* Accounts were false. They have very frankly made this last Confession, and they shall presently see what use I intend to make of it.

First, they assert, That from 1674 exclusive, to 1690 inclusive, the Quantity of Wines imported from France, one Year with another, in the Port of London, was 5532 Tuns  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Year. This they did, because no more appears in the *Custom-House* Accounts for the whole time; when one half was a time of Prohibition, wherein no Entries were made at all from France. But if 13 or 14000 Tuns of Wine were really imported, tho not enter'd from France in the Port of London, then the whole Quantity annually imported into the Port of London, was not 5532 Tuns  $\frac{1}{2}$ , as they nicely calculate, but 12 or 13000 Tuns *per ann.*

They acknowledge they had this Table of imported Wines by them, (and indeed they must have had it when they wrote

their Paper. ) They accuse me and my Assistants of the greatest Ignorance and Stupidity, for imagining that the extraordinary Quantities of Wine enter'd from *Spain* and *Portugal*, during the *French* Prohibition, were any other than *French* Wines ; so that 'tis clear, they could not be so grossly ignorant or stupid. It remains then, that they maliciously impos'd upon their Readers so small a Quantity as 5532 Tuns and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , for the whole annual Importation into the Port of *London*, when they knew that 13 or 14000 Tuns were annually imported. What will they be able to say to this, but that I have laid a Bait before them, and they have been so great Fools as to swallow it?

But this is not the worst Consequence that attends this Confession. ' To what purpose, say they, do these Men beat the Bush, and dance in a Circle? The *Custom-House* is a Record of these things. Let them join issue with us, and take a just, fair, attested Account. ' I have produced here a *Custom-House* Account of the Wines imported into *London*, an Account which they themselves acknowledge to be a true one; and now they tell me, and I believe very truly, and indeed I was always of this Opinion ever since it first came into my hands, That the *French* Wines, during the Prohibition, were enter'd as *Spanish* and *Portugal* Wines, by Direction of the Court, and Con-

Connivance of the Officers of the *Customs*. The Court conniv'd at false Entries of French Wine for others.  
 So that it seems the Officers have conniv'd at false Entries, directly contrary to an Act of Parliament, and the Court then directed their so doing. What a mortal Stab have they given to the Records they pretended so much to value? Do they not here instruct us never to expect a true Account from the *Custom-House*, when it shall be the Interest of a Court to give a false one? It was no doubt the Inclination of the Court heretofore to falsify the Old SCHEME, by falsifying the Accounts of the *Custom-House*; and can we believe they did not do it?

Since we are upon the Article of Wines, Price of 17 l. 10 s. per Tun of French Wine justifi'd.  
 and they have begun to undervalue the Goods imported from *France* in our Account, and to over-value our Exports; I think it not improper to justify the Price we have given of Wines.

*The Inspector-General's Words*, say they, are these: 'In stating the Balance between two Countries, the prime Cost only in the said respective Countries should be calculated. Now 'tis notorious, the prime Cost of Wine was about 8 l. per Tun; in which Valuation I appeal to all the old experienc'd Merchants who formerly dealt to *France*.'

Well then, with them, and their *Inspector-General*, I appeal to the old experienc'd Merchants. One of them has been so kind, as to transcribe from his Books, at my Request,

quest, an Account of the Wines he imported from *France* in 1686, which is the very Year I have publish'd. The Account of his whole Quantity of Wines, one with another, amounts to 17 *l.* 8 *s.* per Tun, at a Medium; and I must observe to him, that in his whole Quantity there are none of the Wines of *St. Laurence, Champaign, or Burgundy*, and no more than five Tuns of *Hermitage*, in 107 Tuns of Wine: and yet they all amount to, at a Medium, the Price last above-mention'd, far different from the Value of these Men and the *Inspector-General*. So that I must take 17 *l.* 10 *s.* per Tun to have been the current Price of that Year, till they shall produce the Invoices of Merchants to the contrary: for as for them and their *Inspector-General*, they are no manner of Authority.

There is no doubt, but a *British* Parliament will consult the Invoices of the old experienc'd Merchants, before they will pass a Law, by which this Nation will have almost 300000 *l.* per ann. to pay to *France* for the single Article of Wines.

I shall consider another of their Observations upon this Subject; which is, that no Wines could be run in the above-mention'd Year: *Was it possible, say they, that any Wine could be run, when it paid but 35 s. per Hoghead?* By which, their Readers are made to believe that 35 *s.* per Hoghead, or 7 *l.* per Tun, was the whole Duty between

between Michaelmas 1685 and Michaelmas 1686.

But what if the Duty at that time upon French Wines was 70 per Cent. of the whole Value, had not this been sufficient Encouragement for the Smuggler? Could any fair Trader hope to make so much?

Behold here then the Duties, as they stood from the 24th of June 1685,

	l.	s.	d.
Till the 23d of June 1685.	6	8	1
On the 24th of June, more for the new Impost —	6	3	1
Coinage —	0	10	0
<hr/>			
	13	1	2 per Tun.

Thirteen Pounds one Shilling and two Pence per Tun, is not 35 s. but 3 l. 5 s. 3 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Hogshead, and above 70 per Cent. of the whole Value of Wines; which in the Account is estimated at 17 l. 10 s. per Tun. Was it not worth the Smuggler's while, to run the risque of 17 l. 10 s. to gain 13 l. 1 s. 2 d. by saving the Duties? Was it not worth his while, to hazard the Principal, for the clear Gain of 70 per Cent. besides all the Advantages which the Smuggler has in common with the fair Trader?

I come now to prove,

1. That the Importation and Customs of the Wines of other Countries must decrease

Z 4

as

as those from *France* shall increase, not only by Vouchers from the *Custom-house*, but from Reason.

2. That *French Wines*, tho bought in that Country at the Valuation in the *British Merchant*, will yet be cheaper than those of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Rhine*.

3. That *French Wines*, tho they should be bought at the *Guardian's* Valuation, will yet be prefer'd and used in *England*, rather than those from other Countries

4. And that the *Mercator* is very saucy upon the *Portugal Treaty*.

18000  
Tuns of  
French  
Wine  
would be  
imported  
per ann.

The *Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup> 170. supposed, if the Bill of Commerce should have pass'd, that the whole Quantity of *French Wines* which should hereafter be imported into the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, would amount to 18000 Tuns per ann. I prov'd from the *Custom-house* Accounts, that almost that whole Quantity has been annually imported, when the Trade was open between both Countries, into *South-Britain* only, without craving any Allowance for clandestine Importations.

An Addition of Duty by French Wine ruinous to our Manufactures.

The *Mercator* insults the *Guardian* for his extravagant Supposition, and says, That if so great a Quantity shall hereafter be imported, then at 27 l. per Tun, which will be the Duty even by the late Treaty of Commerce, the Customs upon the *French Wines* only will amount to 486000 l. per ann. He is very merry with the *Guardian* for projecting so large

large an Addition to the Revenue, and furnishing Gentlemen with so good an Argument for the Bill of Commerce: tho I have prov'd, and shall further prove, that it would be the Ruin of our Manufactures.

But has the *Guardian* any where suppos'd, that all this Wine shall be fairly imported? Have not I affirmed, that to save the Duty of 27 l. per Tun, above *Cent. per Cent.* of the *Guardian's* Value, must be a sufficient Encouragement for the Smuggler? And do the Goods which are clandestinely imported pay any Customs at all? Have not I ask'd every one of these Questions? And has the *Mercator* vouchsafed to give an Answer to any one?

Again, Of all the Wines that shall be fairly imported and enter'd at the *Custom-house*, why must those from *France* make any Addition to the Customs? Why may there not be an Abatement in proportion of the Wines from other Countries, which must pay as great Customs, if the Treaty should be made effectual? I have exhibited a *Custom-house* Account of the Wines imported for eight Years together into the Port of *London*; by which it appears, that during the first four Years, while *French Wines* were prohibited, so much the greater Quantity was imported from other Countries; and that after the taking off that Prohibition, 13 or 14000 Tuns were annually imported from *France*, and so much less in proportion



proportion from *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the *Rhine*. If this had not been a false Entry, it had been a Demonstration, that we have abated as much or more of the Wines and Customs of other Countries, as we gain'd by those of *France*. But allowing that the Wines from *France* were enter'd from other Places, 'tis still a Demonstration that what came from one place supply'd the Want from any other.

*They deny  
the Ac-  
count  
which they  
approved  
before.*

Upon this, the *Mercator* in a fury, says the Wines of the first four Years were wrong enter'd by the Direction of the Court, and by the Connivance of the Officers of the Customs. Rather than be press'd by the Argument, they chose to fall foul upon an Account which they acknowledge to be truly return'd from the *Custom-house*; tho, as I have shewn, this very Acknowledgment is attended with very fatal Consequences both to the Cause and to himself.

But let the Consequences be what they will, they have given up a *Custom-house* Account: and I am very well contented they should do so, not only for the sake of those Consequences, but because I do not stand in need of the Argument. For I think nothing can be more certain, if the Bill of Commerce should pass, than that our Wines hereafter will be imported chiefly from *France*, and that we shall abate in proportion for the Wines and Customs from other Countries.

We

We now pay 53 l. 9 s. 6 d. Customs for *French Wines* unfilled; yet still we are fond of this beloved Liquor. And if the Customs shall be reduc'd to less than half, to 24 l. 1 s. 1 d. will not the Consumption be increas'd? Which is the Wine that every *Englishman* will chuse, *Portugal* or *French* Wine, if the Price of both should be the same? But what if by the reduction of the Customs on both to an Equality, by the Bill of Commerce, the latter should be the cheapest? Then 'tis certain, so much of our Customs from *Portugal* must be abated.

He finds fault with my Valuation of *French Wines* at 17 l. 10 s. per Tun, and fancies he has me here in a Dilemma; either that I cannot prove my Valuation, or if I do, that *Portugal Wines* will be still cheapest, and consequently the common Draught of this Kingdom.

In the first place, I see no reason to be offended with my Valuation of *French Wines* at 17 l. 10 s. clear on board in that Country. I expect Proofs to the contrary; and whensoever they shall be produc'd, they will bear so much the stronger against the second part of his Dilemma, viz. that then the Wines of *Portugal* will be the cheapest.

For, secondly, I shall shew him that *French Wines* will still be cheapest, even with the Valuation of 17 l. 10 s. per Tun: Since 'tis computed by those Merchants  
who

Price of  
Portugal  
Wines.

who have ship'd off the greatest Quantity of *Port O Port* Wines, that they have cost clear on board, for these ten Years last past, 22 Millrees *per Pipe*, at a Medium, (without including one Year, in which the Price was much higher) which at 6 *s. per Millree*, is 13 *l. 4 s. per Tun.*

But the *Lisbon* Wines are always dearer, *viz.* one with another about 38 Millrees *per Pipe*; which also, at 6 *s. per Millree*, is 22 *l. 16 s. per Tun.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Now allowing that, <i>communibus annis</i> , our Importation is as great of the one as of the other, the Price of <i>Portugal</i> Wines at a Medium, was — — —	18	0	0
To which ought to be added } for Freight at that time — — —	6	0	0
For Leakage and Insurance then } And for Customs unfilled — — —	3	0	0
	24	1	1

In all — 51 1 1

If any Man doubts this Account, let him ask any *Portugal* Merchant, whether allowing all other Charges, and for bad Debts, he has been able to make great Profit of his *Lisbon* and *Portugal* Wines together, at 30 *l. per Pipe*, or 60 *l. per Tun*, one with another; or whether he has been able to do any more than save himself: whence it must follow,

low, that 18 *l.* per Tun in that Country is a very common Price.

But if any should object, that this was in time of War, and that I ought not to value the Wines to be imported thence, in time of Peace, at the Price of a time of War:

To this I answer, either we shall buy as great a Quantity from *Portugal* as before, or we shall not. If we shall, the same Demand will still keep up the same Price; if not, then he gives up his Argument, that our Importations from *Portugal* will not be lessen'd, and that the Customs upon *French* Wines will prove so much Addition to the Revenue. Therefore to please this Man, I must insist that the Price of Wines clear aboard in *Portugal*, will be the same in Peace as War.

I will allow indeed that an Abatement must be made of the above-mentioned Price of 51 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* in a time of Peace, *viz.* 4 *l.* upon the Freight, and 1 *l.* on the Leakage and Insurance, 5 *l.* in the whole upon these Accounts; and then it will remain, that the Wines of *Portugal* must stand the Merchant here in 46 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

Let us see now what *French* Wines will stand the Merchant in here in *England*, according to the late Treaty of Commerce.

The

The Price of French Wine ac- cording to the Treaty of Com- merce.	The Price in France, at my Va- luation per Tun	Freight Leakage and Insurance Customs	l. s. d.		
			17	10	0
			1	0	0
			1	10	0
			24	1	0
			<hr/>		
		In all	44	1	1

The Price of *Portugal* Wines, } 46 1 1  
as before, is —

Price of *French* Wines will be 44 1 1

So that the latter will be } 2 0 0  
cheapest, per Tun —

As for the *Spanish* and *Italian* Wines, not only the Duties upon these are higher, but the Leakage, Freight and Insurance must needs be a great deal more than from *France*; so that with his good leave, the Case is not quite so plain as he says it is, That the *Portuguese* Trade will always have the Preference in England, or that *French* Wines will not hereafter be the common Draught in this Kingdom. For my own part I think they would be the common Draught, even tho they should be bought in *France* at the *Guardian's* Price of 25 l. per Tun; the Wines are so much preferable in themselves, and even that Price would not make an Addition of above two Pence in a Quart. And where is the Gentleman

man who would not be at this expence, for the gratification of his Palate?

How then has this Writer made good the *Inequality* between the Wines of *France* and *Portugal*, to the Advantage of the latter, which he says, is the thing insisted upon by the *Portugal* Treaty?

He asks, which is likely to be the common Draught, *Portugal* or *French* Wine? I answer, *French* Wine. Not to insist upon the general Inclination towards every thing that is *French*, these Wines will be the cheapest; but they are so preferable in themselves, that I believe, at a third part greater Price, they would be the common Draught in *England*.

I think I have said enough to demonstrate, that our Importation of Wine from *Portugal*, and other Countries, must abate, as that from *France* shall increase; and consequently that the Importation of *French* Wines will make no Addition to the *Customs*.

The Advocates for the *French* Trade say, *Our Advantage by the Treaty with Portugal ought to go for nothing.* What! That Treaty go for nothing, *the Portugal Treaty.* by which we have been enabled to pay such Armies in *Portugal*, without remitting any Sums from *England*! By which we have also paid such Sums to our Armies in other Countries! That Treaty go for nothing, by which we have coin'd above a Million of Gold in the *Tower*! This is downright Mad-

**Madness.** Nothing can be equal to it, except the *Mercator's* Imagination, that our Importation of *French* Wines may be increas'd, without abating that from other Countries, or that the Customs on *French* Goods will be a new Fund to pay the Nation's Debts, without abating in proportion the Customs on Goods, of the like kind, from other Countries.

I come now,

1. To the *Mercator's* Account of our Gain by the *French* Trade.

2. To his last Article, of our gaining 500000 *l.* by exporting our Goods in our own Shipping.

3. To shew, that 13000 Tuns of Shipping were sufficient for all our Exports, between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, by an Enumeration of Particulars.

4. To consider the *Mercator's* Dissertation concerning the Advantage of employing our own Shipping.

5. To prove, that the Gain by exporting our own Goods to *France* in thirteen thousand Tuns of Shipping, was not above 6500 *l.* And,

6. That the Sum of 493500 *l.* is struck off from the *Mercator's* Gain of 500000 *l.* by the Article of Shipping.

Of all that these Men have publish'd, what follows, is, in my Opinion, the most extraordinary. It is an Account of the  
Trade

Trade between *France* and *England*, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, by which *France*, on one side, is made Debtor to us, for

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
The Value of Goods ex- ported directly hence to <i>France</i> ———— }	742077	4	2½	The Mercator's Account of the French Trade.
Ditto to <i>France</i> , via <i>Holland</i> }	300000	0	0	
Ditto, via <i>Flanders</i> — }	100000	0	0	
For Corn exported in dear Years ———— }	50000	0	0	
For Advance on Sale of Goods there }	64200	0	0	
For Profit, by use of 50000 Tuns of our Shipping, in exporting our Goods to that Country }	500000	0	0	205
<hr/>				
Total Value—	1756277	4	2½	

Well! this Writer is the most compleat Accountant in the World, that's certain. There is some Policy in swelling an Account, for then a Man will hardly have the Confidence to strike off so much, as not to leave him still enough for his purpose. He must be a very bold Man indeed, that shall presume to strike off above 1200000 *l.* from 1750000 *l.* But let the Danger be what it will, I resolve to try my Fortune; and I begin with his Article of Shipping.



Fifty thousand Tuns of Shipping employ'd to export our Goods to *France*! and 5,00000 *l.* Profit to us for the Use of those Ships!

First, let me consider his Quantity of Tunnage, what were the Goods we sent to *France* between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, that could fill up all the Room in 50000 Tuns of Shipping.

The Weight or Bulk of the Woollen Manufacture we sent to *France* in that Year, must be the same, whether with my Valuation, or with his. The Tunnage of those Goods is still the same, whether as I have valu'd them, or at any higher Price. By the best Information I can get, all the Woollen Goods mention'd in the Account, according to the manner of computing the Tunnage for those sorts of Goods, cannot exceed 500 Tuns; and if he will value them at higher Prices than I have done, yet still the Bulk will be the same.

*The Computation of Tunnage on several Species of Goods.*

The next heavy Article is Corn: The Corn which was exported in that Year to *France*, according to the *Custom-House* Account, was 13156 Quarters; this, at five Quarters to a Tun, is 2631 Tuns.

Another heavy Article is Tin, Pewter, Lead, Lead-shot, wrought Brass and Copper, Iron Ordnance, Iron wrought and Clock-work, Nails and Steel: But of all these things, no more was exported in that Year

Year than 2853 Tuns in weight, tho extremely short of that in Bulk.

The next great Article is Coals, 20 Chaldron from the Port of *London*, and 1557 Chaldron from the Out-Ports, which in the whole is 3658 Tuns. But here I must do myself the Justice to acknowledge, that by a Mistake of the Copy, instead of 1557 Chaldrons from the Out-Ports, it is set down in the Account only 557 Chaldrons, which makes but little Difference, viz. 500 l. in the Account, but a very great one in the Tunnage.

All the Plantation-Goods, exported in that Year, did not exceed 360 Tuns.

All our *Turky* Goods, exported thither in that Year, did not require 114 Tuns of Shipping.

Neither did our *East-India* Goods amount to 530 Tuns.

The Drugs, exported in that Year, were not above 20 Tuns.

The Quantities of Beer, Braziletta-wood, Logwood, Oil ordinary, Linseed Oil, Pitch, Tar, Haberdashery Ware, Tann'd Leather, Butter, Glue, Gunpowder, Starch, Allom, Cheese, Bees-Wax, Coney-Wool, Skins, Pot-Ashes, Almonds, Barilla, Brimstone, Currants, Cinnamon, Cochineal, Elephants Teeth, Figs, Hemp, Honey, Hops, wrought Inkle, Raisins, Soap, Tallow, *Spanish* Wool, Copperas, Bread, Hilling-stones and Calveskins, mention'd in the Account return'd

A a 2

from

from the *Custom-House*, do not amount quite to 2000 Tuns.

*Fifty thousand Tuns of Shipping reduc'd to 13000.*

The whole Number of Tuns above-mention'd, are but 12666; the rest of the Goods exported in that Year, were but inconsiderable as to their Weight or Bulk. And I will defy him or his Patrons, to shew, that all our Exports of that Year might not be stow'd at once, with all the Convenience in the World, in 13000 Tuns; a little more than a fourth Part of his 50000 Tuns of Shipping.

*Farther reduc'd to 3500 Tuns.*

He says, he has heard that the *French* Trade employ'd 1000 Sail of our Ships, however he thinks 500 may be well allow'd in this Account; but he might as well have cover'd the Sea with a Fleet as big as that of *Xerxes*: We are sure our Exports did but little towards it. Thirteen thousand Tuns of Shipping will make no more than 130 Sail of Ships of 100 Tuns each. But if it shall be consider'd too, that every Ship may make so near a Voyage three or four times in a Year, 30 or 35 of these Vessels, or about 3500 Tuns, were sufficient to carry out our annual Exports thither.

*The Profit by our Shipping to France consider'd.*

But the most extravagant Part of the Jest is still behind, and that is, that the Profit we made, by exporting our Goods to *France* in our own Shipping, was 500000 *l.* to this Kingdom: And this is the next thing to be consider'd.

We

We are so unfortunate as to have lost already about three fourth Parts of his Profit of 500000 *l.* by Shipping, by the Reduction of near the three fourth Parts of his Tunnage: And I am now determin'd to leave him little more than the 80th Part of this Profit, even upon the Supposition, that all the Goods were carried out in our own Shipping, which nobody can or will pretend was the Case.

He has given us one of his wonderful Dissertations upon the vast Advantages of Shipping to a Nation; 'That 'tis a Livelihood to the Master-Builder, his Servants, his hired Carpenters, Caulkers, Joyners, Carvers, Painters, Smiths, and other Tradesmen, &c.' And then he runs on to the Rope-makers, Powder-men, Chandlers, Seamen, Slop-sellers, to *Wapping, Rochester, Ratcliffe, Lime-house, Deptford, and Blackwall.*

*The Influence, says he, take it from the Stocks to the setting sail, is hardly to be imagin'd, and with great Difficulty to be cast up.*

Not with so great Difficulty as he imagines: I shall cast it up for him with a very great deal of ease; and not only this, but the Advantage the Nation made by exporting all the Goods in my former Account, supposing it to be all in her own Shipping: and I believe I shall convince every one, that it was far short of half a Million.

A a 3

What,

Whatsoever is the Price of building and fitting a Ship to Sea, is the Measure of her Value; and whatsoever annual Freight shall be given for the Use of this Ship, is the Measure of the annual Profit. The Money that is thus given pays the *Builder* and his *Servants*; the *Landed Interest* for Timber, Plank, and Iron; the *Fellers, Squarers, Sawyers, and Carriers*; the *West-India* and *Norway* Merchants for their Planks, Masts, and Yards, for their Pitch, Tar and Oil, for their Tallow, Rosin, and Brimstone; and all other People that bestow either Labour or Materials upon this Ship, wheresoever they live, at *Wapping* or *Rotherhithe*, at *Ratcliffe* or *Lime-house*, at *Deptford* or *Blackwall*. Whatsoever it is they sell, whether of Labour or Materials, to this Ship, is all paid for by the first Cost, or the annual Freight. The Price of building and fitting out therefore is the Measure of her first Value; and the annual Freight, of her annual Value, and yearly Repairs: for if her Repairs, her Wear and Tear, amount to more than her yearly Profit, she will soon be laid up.

To what purpose then all that heap of Words which he has huddled together? When all is said that can be said upon this Subject, the thing is only this: If a Man will give no more for a Ship new-built and rigg'd, and fitted for the Sea, than a thousand Pounds; then a thousand Pounds is the

the Value of all that has been done to this Ship, whether by the Builder or his Servants, by the Artificer or the Labourer, or any body else.

Again, if I buy this Ship, and can let it out for no more Freight than 500 *l. per ann.* <sup>Annual Freight considered.</sup> this annual Sum must answer every Year part of my first Costs, the Wages and Victuals of the Seamen, and the Wear and Tear of the Ship: This annual Freight therefore must be the Value of all the annual Charges of this Ship. So that what he said was *hardly to be imagin'd*, as to the Value of a Ship, he sees by this time may be cast up with a great deal of ease.

But the Question still remains, What it is we gain from *France* by employing our own Shipping. <sup>What we gain by employing our Shipping.</sup>

First, it is certain we gain nothing of the first Cost, but what we gain in the annual Freight. *France* does not buy the Ship; all that she does, is paying us something every Year for the Use.

In the next place, we gain nothing from *France* by the Freight of Goods we import from thence. We pay the Value of the Goods to *France*, and we pay the Freight for them among our selves. Indeed in this case we do not lose, as we should do if the Goods were to be imported in *French* Bottoms; for then *France* would be paid not only for the Goods, but for the Carriage of them too. By importing them in our own

Ships, the Charge of Carriage is sav'd to us, but it can never be said that any thing is gain'd. It is indeed a great Advantage to us, but no increase of Wealth. Nor is it such Advantage, for the sake of which we ought to hinder any Nation from taking our Manufactures in their Ships, if they cannot be persuaded to do it in ours. The importing Goods from *France*, notwithstanding what he says, in our own Ships, is so far from being Profit, that as I have said formerly, it must be a loss to us, by stopping the Importation of an equal Quantity of Goods from *Portugal, Italy, &c.* And these Places, the Distance being considered, must employ a greater Number of Ships, at a much higher Freight.

It remains therefore, in the last place, that what we may properly be said to gain by employing our own Ships in the *French Trade*, is the Freight for the Goods we send to that Country: and how much this is, is the Question to be answer'd.

I have shewn already, that our whole Exports in one Year did not exceed 12 or 13000 Tuns; but if any Man will be at the trouble of looking back to the *Custom-house Account*, he will easily be convinc'd, that the whole Imports were more than double the Tunnage of our Exports. Whence it will follow, that above half the Tunnage of our Ships went empty, to come home full.

And

And what must needs be the Consequence <sup>Ships carry Goods</sup> of this Difference? What else, but that all <sup>our gratis</sup> the Ships outwards contended with Emulation one against another, to accept as low <sup>for the Back-carriage.</sup> Freight as possible, rather than go empty? which could not but have this effect, to reduce the Freight outwards a great deal below that upon the Return.

Every one knows that the Goods of our Merchants at home were often taken in for little or nothing, upon condition of their making them amends by the Back-loading; that Lead, Tin, Pewter, Iron, and Coals, were taken on board *gratis*, or for a very trifle, only to save the Charge of Ballast; that Corn has been often carry'd to *France* for 10 *s. per Tun*, nay, for nothing, in consideration of Back-Tunnage. All these things render it very credible, that the Freight outwards was, at a Medium, not above one half of the Freight home. But unless the Bill of Commerce shall pass, we shall be under no necessity of sending any empty Ships to that Country for the sake of Back-carriage.

At this very day we fetch home Goods <sup>6500 l.</sup> from *France* for 20 *s. per Tun*, tho Wages <sup>gain from France</sup> are as great now as at that time. It follows <sup>by Freight outwards instead of</sup> then, that we sent our Goods to that Country for 10 *s. per Tun*, and consequently the <sup>500000 l.</sup> whole 13000 Tuns above-mention'd for 6500 *l.* and that this was the whole Sum

we



we gain'd from *France*, by exporting our Goods in our own Shipping.

'Twas pretty well done of the *Mercator*, to rate our Gain, by trading with *France* in our own Shipping, at 500000 *l. per ann.* I think I have made it evident, that it could not exceed 6500 *l.* and this only by striking off 493500 *l.* from an Account of 500000 *l.* Tho at the first, I must confess, I was so startled at the Greatness of the Sum, deliver'd too with such an Air of Assurance, that I had hardly the Confidence for some time to look into it.

I shall now prove,

1. That the *Mercator's* Account of 218 Ships sent to *Dunkirk*, was Noise, and nothing else.

2. That a Single Brew-house at *London* is generally as good a Market for our Corn, as the whole Kingdom of *France*.

3. That *France* is as well able to supply her People with Corn, as *England* is to supply her own.

4. That there's no Reason for accounting our Profit 50000 *l. per ann.* by the Exportation of Corn to *France* in an accidental dear Year.

5. That the last dear Year of Corn in *France*, is no Rule for the time to come.

6. That the Exportation of Corn to *France* the last, or any other Year, is no reason for passing the Bill of Commerce.

7. That

7. That our Exportations to *Dunkirk*, was chiefly for the Subsistence of our own Garrison there.

8. And that 50000 *l.* more is struck off from the *Mercator's* Account of our Exports.

What a terrible Noise has the *Mercator* <sup>218 Ships</sup> made with our Exportations of Corn to <sup>at Dun-</sup> *France*! <sup>kirk con-</sup> 218 Ships of ours at *Dunkirk* only <sup>sidered.</sup> The lading of almost every one, either Corn or Coals! And all this at one Harbour! And for the use of one Town only, since they have no navigable River by which our Goods could be convey'd to any considerable Distance! And what shall be thought to be our Exportations to all other Parts of that Kingdom, if those to a single Town were so prodigious! And how much greater had our Exportations been, if we had pass'd the Bill of Commerce! And is this the Trade we have so foolishly rejected! With such Exclamations as these, one would imagine all the Farmers in *England* should be prevail'd upon to break up all their Pasture-Ground; and all little enough, to supply so vast a People as the *French* Nation with all the Bread they want. He delivers himself with such an Air of Confidence, as if he meant to terrify all the Adversaries of the Bill of Commerce. For my own part, I believe I should have been frightened among the rest, if I had not known better.

The

The Account from the *Custom-house* of all our Imports and Exports, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686. between both Nations, makes the whole Quantity of Corn exported in that Year, of all sorts of Grain, and to all Parts of that Kingdom, amount to no more than 13156 Quarters.

*A single  
Brewhouse  
takes as  
much Corn  
from us, as  
France  
does in a  
Year.* A wonderful Business, for all this Ostentation! 13000 Quarters of Malt are often consum'd in a Year by the Customers of a single Brewer: And 'tis a mighty thing with these Men, that the whole Kingdom of *France* is as good a Market to our Farmers, as one of our *London* Brew-houses.

Upon the very expectation of the Exports and Imports of a whole Year, which I have since published, he foresaw that after the great Bluster he had been making about Corn, 13000 Quarters would look ridiculous to his Readers: and therefore asserts that there happens a Scarcity of Corn in *France* once in seven, or at most once in ten Years; and that the extraordinary Quantity taken from us at such a time, ought to be divided among the other Years: and then thinks it reasonable to demand an Allowance of 50000 *l. per ann.* for the vast Export of Corn upon the contingent Scarcity in *France*. Is this his way of proving every thing by *indisputable Vouchers*?

*Scarcity of  
Corn in  
France no  
Rule of  
Profit to  
England.* But why must a dear Year of Corn happen any oftner in *France* than it does in *England*? I do not believe the oldest Man  
now

now living has ever seen seven Years of Plenty, without one Year of Scarcity, or any seven Years together, in which the Poor have not been reduc'd to great Extremities for want of Bread. And then why are not we as likely to buy from *France*, as *France* from us, in any accidental Scarcity? Are the Seasons in that Country more irregular than they are in ours? Are the Blasts there more frequent? Or is not their Land sufficient for their whole Number of People? They have almost three Acres for our one, but not quite so many Mouths in proportion to their Acres. But what if the Scarcity of Corn in both Countries should happen in the same Year; should we then thank *France* for taking off our Corn, the Bread of our Poor, in such a Year? No, our Legislators have provided against this Mischief, by the Laws which allow no Bounty for exporting of Corn when it is very dear.

I have therefore very justly told him before, that I shall never make any Allowance for his dear Year of Corn, except in the Balance of the Exports and Imports of that very Year. Let him produce at any time his dear Year, with the whole Exports and Imports of that Year, and it shall be allow'd. But this is the most extraordinary Our Adversaries have produced no Account of our annual Exports. Writer in the World! In almost 70 Papers, he has not given us the whole Account of any Year; he has not given us the whole Exports

Exports of Corn in any one Year, by which we are able to make any Judgment, that 50000 *l.* ought to be deducted from one, to be apply'd to the Profits of another. Is this the Man of Vouchers, of authentick and indisputable Vouchers!

I must repeat here what I told this Person before, that our extraordinary Exportation of Corn in 1713, can be no Rule for the time to come; that by the Superiority of our Troops, we had drawn so many of the *French King's* Subjects from the Plough into his Armies, as to cause a Dearth in his Dominions; that at other times *France* has been able to supply herself with Corn, and even other Countries when they want it. Well! I have said this; and is it not true? Were we not every where superior? And does he imagine, that *France* employ'd less than 200000 Men in Garisons and in the Field upon this account? Was not every Parish in the Kingdom, especially in the Villages, tax'd to these Levies? And was not the want of so many able Hands at the Plough, sufficient to produce a Dearth in that Kingdom? Did his most Christian Majesty, or his Subjects, grow the richer by being beaten? Is not Poverty the common Effect of an unsuccessful War? And might not the Poverty of his Subjects, occasion'd by means of this War, disable them to lay up such Stores before-hand, as they would have done in a Time of Peace? Why should such a  
Suppo-

Supposition as this, be thought either unreasonable or improbable ?

But see now how I am treated for this :  
 ‘ Another Deceiver, *says he*, insinuates now  
 ‘ that the Scarcity of Corn in *France* is not  
 ‘ a thing that ever happens in *France* in  
 ‘ time of Peace, and that the Want they suffer  
 ‘ now, or had suffer’d before, was not  
 ‘ from Heaven, but for want of Men to till  
 ‘ the Land; we having so beaten them, that  
 ‘ they were forc’d to take their People up  
 ‘ to recruit their Armies, and so for want  
 ‘ of Ploughmen they had a Famine.

‘ It is not, *says he*, that we will trouble  
 ‘ our Readers with following these *Magi* in  
 ‘ their Shiftings and Turnings, that this is  
 ‘ mention’d; but to give a Specimen of their  
 ‘ Way of reasoning, and leave the World  
 ‘ to judge by it of the rest which they may  
 ‘ expect.’

I make no doubt, but every disinterested Person will judge very well of my way of reasoning; but the *Mercator* was weak to mention any thing of the Superiority of our Forces, of the Poverty of that Prince or his People, or of the Numbers forc’d away from the Plough into his Armies, because every impartial Reader will naturally judge that these things were enough to make a Dearth in his Dominions.

But how could he have the Confidence to affirm, as he does, that I insinuate that Scarcity of Corn never happens  
 in

in *France* in time of Peace, or that their present Dearth was not from Heaven? No, I am taught better by my Bible, and by the Church of *England*, in which I was educated. I ever believ'd, that Plague, Pestilence, and Famine, are all Judgments from Heaven. I know not what he believes, but I do assure him, I think their late Famine was a Judgment from Heaven, and a very just one too, and brought upon the *French* Nation by the very means I have mention'd. And I think farther, that we are not so very righteous a People ourselves, that we ought never to be afraid of the like Judgment. But Judgments from Heaven, and all Accidents which happen out of the ordinary Course of Divine Providence, are a very precarious Foundation for the Profit of an annual Trade.

*A Dearth of Corn as often in England as in France.* He says, these Dearth's happen in *France* once in seven or ten Years, without giving me the least Reason to believe him : and I affirm, that they happen, or may happen, as often in *England* as they do in *France* ; that the latter is as well able to supply her own People with Corn, as the former ; and that 'tis altogether as likely we should pay, as that we should receive 50000 *l. per ann.* upon this account.

This Article therefore is ridiculous and absurd, and has no Foundation at all, either in Nature or Reason. But if I should grant him, that we gain 50000 *l. per ann.* by the extra-

extraordinary Quantity of Corn we export once in ten Years to that Country, to what purpose will it serve? What use will he be able to make of it? Is it a Reason for our passing the Bill of Commerce? And if we should not pass it, shall we lose the exporting 50000 Quarters of Corn, or the gaining 50000 *l. per ann.* from that Country? Has the late Treaty of Commerce any thing to do with Corn? No, we shall always send our Corn to *France*, whensoever we can spare it ourselves, and that People cannot live without it. This very Year 1713 is a Demonstration of this: the Bill of Commerce is not pass'd, the Articles are not made effectual, and yet we have sent great Quantities of Corn to *France*; and whensoever she is starving, she will buy Corn from any Country, whether from Enemies or Friends. Our Corn-Trade does not at all depend upon our Treaty of Commerce, and I hope we shall never bind ourselves by such a Treaty, for the sake of a Trade which we are sure to have without it.

But one thing I must not pass over, That two hundred and eighteen Ships were all sent to *Dunkirk*, where we had a Garison of our own; that most of the Cargoes of those Ships consisted either of Provisions or Fewel; and that, after all, the whole Value of those Cargoes was little more than sufficient to pay the Charge of our Garison in

*France buys Corn only when she wants it.*

*218 Ships at Dunkirk only, when the English were there.*

Vol. I.

B b

that



that City ; and is therefore very little more to be plac'd to the Account of the *French Trade*, than the Employment of so much Shipping between *London* and *Newcastle*.

50000 l.  
for Corn  
struck off  
of their  
Account.

But I believe I have said enough to convince every reasonable Man, that the *Mercator's* whole 50000 l. Article of Corn, for the extraordinary Quantity of Corn exported in an accidental dear Year (neither I nor he knows when) ought to be struck off from every other Year, except when the same was exported. And there being no more than 13156 Quarters exported to *France* in the Year which I have publish'd, the *Mercator's* extraordinary Sum of 50000 l. upon this account, must be struck off from the Exports of that Year.

Sums taken  
from their  
Account.

This Writer being quite sick of the Year of Exports and Imports, between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, he finds at last that his Project for valuing our Credit, given that Year to *France*, at 1,756,277 l. 4 s.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and for making our Gain, upon the Ballance of our Trade, 866,372 l. 13 s. 11 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , will never do. He sees that I have confuted his 500,000 l. Article of Shipping, his 64,200 l. Gain by Advance on the Sale of our Goods, and his Corn-Article of 50,000 l. *per ann.* He knows very well, that I am still able to take off as much more as all the above-mention'd Sums from his Account; and therefore now he would

would fain divert me from that Year to another Argument.

His Words are, that 'it was a Cheat, a  
' preposterous and absurd thing, to offer  
' the Exports of 1685 for a Test of the  
' Trade to *France*; which is to stand, after  
' a Treaty of Commerce is settled, upon  
' the foot of the Tariff of 1664.'

*Objections  
against my  
Account of  
1685.*

His Argument is, that after that Tariff, and before 1685, a new Tariff was made, and higher Duties laid in *France* upon our Goods, than by the Tariff of 1664, and that our Exports in 1685 therefore must needs have sunk below those in 1664.'

He has also given us an Instance of high Duties laid on our Goods in *France* after 1685, which therefore sunk our Exports afterwards below what they were before; and concludes therefore, that our Exports of 1685 must needs be below those of 1664, and very much below what they will be hereafter, when the Tariff of 1664 shall be restor'd.

To this fine Reasoning, for the present, I shall give the following Answers:

1. That that Tariff is not restored by the Terms of the late Treaty, without very large Exceptions, and such as render it insignificant.

2. I shall hereafter shew him, that tho we were to have that Tariff entire, and without any Exception; nay, tho our

B b 2

Goods

Goods in *France* were to pay no Duties at all, yet we should not be able to export such Quantities as we did in 1685.

*A Challenge to produce any one Year's Account, by which we gain'd on our Trade with France.*

3. I defy this Writer, or his Patrons, to shew, by the whole Exports and Imports of any one Year since 1664, or even before, when the Duties on our Goods were a great deal less than by that Tariff, that we ever gain'd upon the Ballance of our Trade with *France*. Let him produce what Year he shall think fit; I have given him a fair Challenge.

4. But lastly, I wonder to find them at this time of day stand in need of a good Tariff to make the *French* Trade beneficial to this Nation. Are these the Men that asserted, That the Trade between *England* and *France* WAS ALWAYS beneficial to this Nation, in spite of Tariffs, Edicts, and Prohibitions? I have produced the entire Exports and Imports of one whole Year, the only Year that has been laid before the Parliament from the *Custom-House*, and it is against them. The *Mercator* has produced little Sketches from several Years: but let him produce the whole Account of what Year he thinks fit, I will be ready to join issue with him upon his own Year. But I expect no such thing from him: the little Sketches he has offer'd, render it very suspicious that every *Custom-House* Account is against him.

In

In the mean time, I shall go on to shew <sup>That we</sup> all his Frauds and Falshoods of that very <sup>exported</sup> Year; and the next in course is, that we <sup>Goods to</sup> exported to *France* between *Michaelmas* <sup>via Hol-</sup> 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, the Value of <sup>land and</sup> 100000 *l.* by the way of *Flanders*, and <sup>Flanders in</sup> 300000 *l.* by the way of *Holland*. <sup>1685, ridi-</sup> culous.

We were promis'd Vouchers, authentick and indisputable Vouchers, for every thing to be asserted by this Writer. Where is his Voucher for this Assertion? Does he expect to be believ'd upon his own Authority? But he has not only no Voucher for this strange Assertion, but 'tis impossible he should have any. There is not the least Foundation in the Reason or Nature of the thing, to make it credible, that in that Year any of our Goods were exported to *France* by the way of *Holland* and *Flanders*.

For had we not at that time an open Trade with *France*? Why then should any of our Goods be sent thither by the way of *Flanders* and *Holland*? He tells us, that some Parts of *France* are so situated, that they can no way be supply'd with *English* Goods, so as to have them at any reasonable Rates, but by the way of *Holland*. Why then it will follow, that that ought not to be call'd a Part of the *French* Trade, which we cannot supply but by the way of some other Country.

But,

But, first, why are not we ourselves as well able as *Flanders*, to supply any Part of *France* with our own Goods? At what distance is the *Soame* from *Flanders*? And are we not able to send them up that River to any Part of *France*, which can be supply'd by the way of *Flanders*? Or will our Goods bear first the Payment of one Duty upon their landing in *Flanders*, and afterwards another Duty in *France*, upon their being imported into this Country; rather than the Payment of the single Duty in this Country, upon our exporting them directly thither? It is therefore ridiculous and nonsense, to talk of exporting any Goods by the way of *Flanders*, when we had a direct open Trade to *France* from this Kingdom.

Goods go  
to any  
Part of  
France  
directly,  
cheaper  
than thro  
Holland.

But, secondly, it is still more ridiculous to talk of any Exportations at that time by the way of *Holland*. All the Goods we send this way pay a Duty upon their Importation into *Holland*, and another upon their Exportation; they must pay several Duties in their Passage to *France*, upon the *Rhine* and *Meuse*; and at last as great a Duty upon their being first brought that way into *France*, as if we had carry'd them directly thither. And besides all these Charges, the *Dutch* Merchant will expect to have his Profit. And why should we imagine then, that our Goods had not come cheaper to *Champaign*, *Metz*, and other  
French

*French* Countries near the *Meuse* or *Rhine*, if we had first landed them at *Rouen*, and paid the single Duty of that City? If Water-carriage is so very necessary, if we consult the Map, we shall find they may be convey'd by the two Branches of the *Seine* almost to every part of *France*, to which they can be carry'd by the *Meuse* or the *Rhine*. But if they were to be convey'd thro *France* by Land-carriage, yet the Charge would be still lighter, for the Reasons I have given, than the Conveyance by the way of *Holland*.

If any of our Goods were sent up the *Rhine* at that time, when we had an open Trade with *France*, the *Mercator* will never be able to prove they were not rather sent that way to *Germany* than to *France*, since the former could not be supply'd otherwise, and the latter might have had them much cheaper, if we had sent them directly up to *Rouen*.

But why 400,000 *l.* Value of our Goods exported to *France* by the way of *Holland* and *Flanders*? Says this Writer, because those Parts of *France* had no Manufactures of their own. If they had indeed none of their own, I must ask him where or how they got the Mony to pay for so great a yearly Value of ours? To ask the Question only, is to expose him. But if they wanted our Goods heretofore, they are likely to want but very few of them hereafter :

after: They have been improving these last thirty Years in Woollen Manufactures, they have the Materials as cheap, and Labour a great deal cheaper. It will be impossible for us to send any Cloths to *France* under the Tariff of 1699, which is 20 per Cent. of the whole Value, and which must be the Tariff by the late Treaty.

But whatever shall be the Case hereafter, we certainly sent no Goods to *France* in 1689, by the way of *Flanders* and *Holland*, because we had then a direct Trade to *France*, and the direct Trade was the most profitable. So that I have here cut off 400,000 *l.* more from the Account of these Men.

What other  
Trades the  
French  
Trade by  
the present  
Treaty  
would af-  
fect.

Let us consider next what were to be the Exports and Imports between *France* and *England*, if the Treaty of Commerce had been made effectual, and what other Trade must be affected.

In the first place, we should send no Woollen Cloths or Serges, if they are to pay according to the Tariff of 1699, which is to be our Tariff for those Goods by this Treaty. I am not at all mov'd by the small Parcels which have been sent to *Dunkirk*, which is a free Port, and where no Duties at all are paid, and where we have a Garrison of our own, which must be clothed with our own Manufactures. But what is *Dunkirk* to the rest of *France*, where the Tariff of 1699 must take place?

Dunkirk a  
free Port.

We can export no *East-India* Manufacture thither, for the Edict which I have repeated formerly. *France*, to help on the Bill of Commerce, may connive at the Importation of some *East-India* Goods, but the Treaty has no where provided for the Repeal of that Edict, and she may therefore keep them out without any Breach of the Treaty.

Our East-India Manufactures.

Our *Turkey* and other foreign Goods are in as bad a Condition by the Edict of 1701. But what Inundations are we to expect from *France*, of Wines, Linens, wrought Silks, Paper, Kidskins, &c. upon our rendering effectual the Articles of that Treaty? What one thing can we expect that shall be beneficial to us besides Salt? And are we not then to pay a great Over-balance in Money to that Kingdom?

Our Turkey Goods.

And first, the Payment of so much Money must be the loss of so much Riches to the Nation.

But secondly, the things for which we shall pay this Money, must needs be more detrimental to us than the Loss of the Money it self.

Can we have the Wines of *France*, and not lessen our Consumption of those of *Portugal* and *Italy*? And if we take off less of their Wines, will not those Nations make Reprizals upon us by a Prohibition of our Manufactures? And if they should, how many of the Manufactures must lie upon

Goods of Portugal and Italy.

C c

our



Goods of  
Flanders,  
Germany,  
Italy, Hol-  
land.

Our Mann-  
factures  
effected  
and the La-  
bour of our  
People.

our Hands, which now employ such Mul-  
titudes of our own People? Can we buy  
the wrought Silks and Linens of *France*;  
and must not our own Manufactures of equal  
Value stand still? Or shall we import the  
like Goods from *Flanders, Germany, Italy*  
and *Holland*, and will not these Nations re-  
taliate upon us by the like Prohibitions?

And then how many of our Woollen Ma-  
nufactures must stand still? The certain  
and infallible Consequences of the Bill of  
Commerce are, that we shall import from  
*France* a World of Manufactures already  
wrought to the utmost Perfection, and  
which will contribute nothing to the Em-  
ployment and Subsistence of our People;  
and that we shall lose the selling of vast  
Quantities of our own finished Manufac-  
tures to other Countries for Money, or for  
unwrought Materials, by which our Peo-  
ple are employed.



*End of the First Volume.*











1

